

Extension—1916

I

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Tuskegee Workers In Conference Study Ways of Improved Housing

State Entomologist and U.
S. Pellagra Expert De-
liver Great Lectures to
Audience

Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 20.—That only 14.7 white persons to the thousand die in American cities, while 25.1 negroes per one thousand die annually in the same cities, and that in rural communities 12.5 white persons to the thousand die annually as against 17.7 negroes in the same areas were brought out and held up in all of their ghastly and menacing significance to the Tuskegee Workers' Conference, assembled in the Academic building here today.

But the discussion did not halt here. It advanced until it had traced this proportionately higher death rate of colored people, as compared with white, to its producing causes, and one of these main causes was shown to be the woefully inferior housing of negroes as compared with their white neighbors.

The Better Housing of Negroes.

The subject of the discussion was "The Better Housing of Negroes." The topic divided, naturally, into two parts, i. e., urban housing conditions and rural housing conditions and the urban death rate for negroes; (b) some examples of what is being done to improve urban housing conditions, and (c) agencies which can assist in improving urban housing conditions.

Under the second topic were considered: (a) housing conditions and the rural death rate for negroes; (b) housing conditions and the rural labor supply, and (c), agencies which can assist in improving housing conditions.

Vice-Principal Warren Logan called the meeting together at 10:30 o'clock this morning and the audience, led by the Rev. Mr. Hicks, of Meridian, Miss., sang: "A Charge to Keep I Have," after which Chaplain John W. Whittaker read the Second Chapter of Nehemiah, and Reverend Hicks offered prayer in which he feelingly invoked Divine guidance for the acting principal and that all might be willing to help hold up his hands for the edification of all who had assembled to study conditions relating to the negro.

At this point, Acting-Principal Warren Logan redefined the purpose and aims of the Workers' Conference, made

up, as it is, of teachers in the various schools and other leaders who attend every year to hear and take part in the discussions relative to bettering conditions among colored people. He stated that the smaller attendance of such heads of schools was easily accounted for by the fact that so large a number of them had attended the funeral of Dr. Washington and that so many planned to be present in May at the installation of the principal-elect, Major Robert R. Moton.

Urban and Housing Conditions.

Because of desire to have plenty of time for the two main addresses of the day, it was decided to discuss most of the topics assigned at once, instead of attempting to take them in regular order. Accordingly, the different speakers addressed themselves to the several topics as they came to their minds.

Montroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research at Tuskegee and editor of the Negro Year Book, was asked to define the purpose of the topics selected. He said that the negro is working to own a place in the economic life of the country and that if he was to have any success in having it, he must increase his economic efficiency; must have better schools, better homes, must learn how to work properly and must have that which is at the bottom of all these—good health. "The negro is on the frontier, so far as knowledge of the rules and laws of health are concerned," he declared, "and it is easy to see that he is attacked first by the onslaughts of disease because his housing conditions are poorest." He called attention to the fact that the negro has not yet learned to dress properly nor to have his food prepared in the best way. On the farm, he said, the negro's house is built gen-

erally with reference to its cheapness and in the city, his house is usually the worst to be found.

Dr. M. W. Gilbert, President of Selma University expressed the pleasure he had in seeing that all the teachers at Tuskegee still were so full of the spirit of hospitality which had always made the visits of strangers to Tuskegee so pleasant. He made especial mention of the pleasure he had in seeing the two sons of Dr. Washington, Booker T. Washington, Jr., and David Washington, at the train to meet the guests, just as their father would have had them do.

Speaking of housing conditions as he had observed them both in Selma and in New York City, where he is and was, respectively engaged in educational and pastoral work, Dr. Gilbert declared that the poor housing of the Negro has profoundly affected the health and morals of that race.

He spoke of the hardships by which Negroes who desire good houses are not permitted to live in many desirable places but are forced to live in the worst sections of the city; and he emphasized the fact that those colored people who do not care particularly whether they live in good surroundings or not must be reached and taught the value of good houses. In his opinion, the preachers were splendid agencies for helping cure the conditions which exist in this connection. He showed how he had preached on the subject: "Build houses and plant vineyards," and had showed his congregation that it was a part of their duty to live in good houses.

A Proper Way To Change

The Reverend Mr. Hicks stated that he had caught an idea of a proper way to help change the housing conditions of colored people by listening, in the last Workers' Conference, to an address made by Major Moton on the work and methods of the Virginia Organization Society. Learning that this organization had succeeded in federating all the organizations of Virginia so that they could accomplish any good purpose for the uplift of the colored people that might be determined upon, he thought it would be a good idea to use it in his home town, Meridian, Mississippi. He did this and at the beginning of all the meetings of the organizations which have joined with him, there are discussed the "Four P's" of health, i. e., pure air, pure food, pure water, and pure living.

Editor W. H. Steward of the American Baptist, Louisville, Kentucky, told of the work of the Urban League which is working to better the housing conditions of that city. Their main purposes are to encourage the purchase of homes and to improve the home life of the colored people. He explained the meaning of the "Big Brother" and "Big Sister" movements, the first being an organization of men whose object was to help in every way the lives of adult males of a community; and the second being a group of the older women and girls try to help improve the lives and conditions of living among the older women and girls. Both of these agencies are employed in Louisville, he said, to help better housing conditions. In addition to this, he showed that since it is always difficult to improve the living conditions of any people where great quantities of liquor are sold, they had decided, in Louisville, to work for the elimination of liquor since it is one of the obstacles to better conditions.

The Teaching Of Simple Living

Miss Reese, a settlement worker from Bessemer, Alabama, not only gave a good plan for securing better rent houses for colored people in the cities, but made a plea for simple living that was very helpful. She told of a plan by which she helped persons to find good rent houses and then encouraged them to pay their rent promptly. Using this prompt payment as an inducement, she would then ask the landlords to put the houses in proper repair and would promise to help see that the rent was paid. If the landlord did this and the tenant did not keep his promise, when he was asked to give up the house, she would then try to get another good tenant for the landlord.

She spoke of how she was teaching the people to live within their means, using simple furniture and furnish-

ings; and to leave off all such things unless they could pay cash for them.

Miss Alice White, Principal of the Girls' Industrial School of Montgomery, Alabama, also made a fine plea for simplicity in house-furnishing; and she told how she continues to use box furniture in her home. Her address concerning the care of the home by the women, as their share of the work, although "not to the point," as she insisted it was not, was very pointed and useful in the highest measure.

Convicting The House-Fly Of Murder

The lecture which Dr. W. E. Hinds, State entomologist, gave on sanitation and particularly on the part which the unspeakable fly plays in the death rate laid the whole conference under a great debt to him. First of all, Dr. Hinds knows the fly and all of his impolite habits and manners; and Dr. Hinds is a teacher born. Very few young or old people have ever had a man make a subject so plain as he did today, with the aid of charts. He introduced his subject by quotations from the Bible; and he gave as two imperatives these: "Be ye clean" and "Be ye strong." For his text, Dr. Hinds said that he would take the words of the Master: "I am come that you may have life and have it more abundantly." The graphic parts of his talk about the fly showed that this death messenger goes from the manure pile to the milk; from the privy vault to the baby's lips; from the garbage can to the baby's bottle; from the spittoon to the food and from the sick-room to the individual (you). He spoke plainly, but his audience wished him to speak plainly. His four "F's" may be stated as equations in which Filth equals Flies equals Fever equals Funeral.

He discussed carefully the proper care and construction of toilets, giving simple and clear directions for this all-important question. Every community needs the talk on sanitation which the workers heard today.

Dr. Goldberger—Pellagra Expert.

If there had been nothing else at either the Farmers' or the Workers' conference save the talk on the cause, cure and prevention of pellagra, given by Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the United States Public Health Bureau, every one would have been paid over and over for coming. Dr. Goldberger analyzed the subject briefly and before the audience was aware of it, he had put at their disposal the whole sum of the knowledge that has been gleaned by exhaustive studies made on this subject. Himself an original authority, he spoke with the highest authority.

The cause of pellagra was given to be unbalanced diet—not what one eats but what he has failed to eat, i. e., a sufficient quantity of milk, lean meat, peas, beans and legumes in general, and eggs. With emphasis, Dr. Goldberger said that the disease is not at all communicable or "catchin"; it is curable if dealt with in time—100 per

cent of all cases can be cured if treated in time; and it is preventable by proper dieting. The disease can be prevented by eating the proper quantities of the foods mentioned—the exact amounts have not been determined, one must simply eat plenty of them; and it can be cured by the same remedy—proper dieting on the same foods and he said that medicines have nothing to do with curing the disease.

Women suffer more from the ravages of the disease than men because they

usually give the men of the house the best foods and because they are eccentric in their diet, not liking this and not liking that. He said also, that it is known that the physiological constitution of women differs from men.

Where the rich contract pellagra it is due to the same fact as in the case of the poor—they do not eat enough of the right food, although it is on their tables. Negroes, because of their fondness for meat, often are less frequently attacked, but there is not immunity or susceptibility due to race—race has nothing to do with it.

The United States government did us a great service by lending Dr. Goldberger to the conference and Dr. Goldberger did us a service beyond valuation by making the subject so simple, so plain. This address was the "treat" of all the conference has had.

Rev. R. C. Judkins of Montgomery closed the meeting by a review of conditions in Montgomery and by promising to go back home and begin a crusade for better housing. The meeting then adjourned.

Montgomery Ala
Advertiser
Jan 20, 1916

Tuskegee Conference of Negroes Extends Rural Betterment Work

No Change in Spirit and Purpose of Its Work and Its Declarations Are Strong

(Special to The Advertiser.)
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 19.—The twenty-fifth annual Tuskegee negro conference, founded by the late Booker T. Washington to help better the conditions of the colored people in the rural South, in particular, closed a session today that was remarkable for the fact that great numbers of the older colored people—farmers and their wives, preachers and other adults—were given their first real taste of school life, not only by having lectures, but by being sent from class to class, at given signals, sounded at regular intervals, just as for the younger students regularly enrolled in the institute. In addition to this, the regular features of the conference were exhibited.

The Changed and The Permanent
There were changes, marked changes but it could not have been otherwise. The greatest change of all lay in the fact that the presiding genius and central figure of all former conferences, Dr. Washington, was absent, for all time, and in his stead was another, Acting-principal Warren Logan—faithful, loyal Warren Logan, gentle as a woman, true as steel, helping to break the bread of hope and encouragement for the colored men and women of the fields, as the late leader had done, but in Warren Logan's own way.

And there was one who was in his accustomed place, but whose very presence suggested the absent one. In the past, to see Emmett J. Scott was to see Dr. Washington. On conference day, the secretary was always near his chief, eyes, ears and hands for him—ready to help him in any way; mind and body at his disposal. Today, Emmett J. Scott, greatest and best-known executive secretary that the negro has produced, was in the same place, cheerfully serving, helping, assisting another chief as in the past. No friend has paid him, thus far—no eulogist will pay him in the future a higher compliment than he is pay-

ing himself by his exhibited willingness to serve another "for the good of the cause"—the cause which "must not suffer loss."

The program, too, was changed; not because someone was anxious to abandon the practices of past years; but because Dr. Washington's last suggestion relative to the conference was that the program should be changed to put life into the meeting today.

But there was no change in the purpose and character of the conference. The conference committee, composed of Clinton J. Calloway, chairman; George R. Bridgeforth; Monroe N. Work; and John H. Washington—members of the "old guard" had seen to it that these should remain the same. The conference was the same potent agency for reaching the colored people of the farm and countryside and helping them to solve the problems of their daily lives, so that rural life may be richer, finer, more remunerative and satisfying. This spirit of the conference is permanent, despite noticeable changes in other directions today.

Old And New Delegates.
A splendid and thoughtful crowd was present. Many of the "delegates" of former years were absent because he felt that the conference would not be "conference" without Dr. Washington; others came to see how it could be "conference" if he were not present. But there were hosts of others who have been so materially helped by the conference that they came because they wished for more aid and encouragement.

In addition to these, there were many new faces from Alabama and the adjoining States. The hearty co-operation of white public school officials, particularly in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and North Carolina, had helped send to the conference this year a number of prosperous negro farmers who had never been present before.

Morning Program.
Instead of the usual parade and chapel exercises in the morning, the conference delegates were at school, beginning at 9 o'clock and ending at 12. The men were assembled at the Agricultural Building and the women were taken to Dorothy Hall. At each place, six lectures, each of twenty-five minutes duration, had been prepared to explain the demonstrations at each place.

In the Agricultural Department, George R. Bridgeforth, Director, In-

stitute lecturers, gave demonstrations in general farm practice and work, in trucking and canning, and in fruit growing. The different sections of conference delegates were then passed from these plant groups to the animal groups where demonstrations were given in the care of dairy cattle and the manufacture of dairy products, in selecting and feeding farm animals, and in diseases of animals and their treatment. These courses had already been given in part, to many of the farmers in the short course in agriculture just ended today.

A splendid corn and canned goods exhibit was made so that the visitors could see some of the possibilities of preparing their own foodstuffs.

In Dorothy Hall, home of industries for girls and under the direction of Mrs. Booker T. Washington, there had been prepared for the women lecturers and demonstrations in the old but ever new and interesting homely arts of the housewife. Familiar objects were transformed into useful and beautiful articles in the presence of the visitors. Shucks, boxes, cotton, native grasses were all worked into many articles in common use in the homes and on the farms of the colored people. More than this: Women were shown how to select curtains and pictures and how to prepare well-balanced menus from country-grown foodstuffs. Table manners were discussed and the whole subject of proper domestic economy, so important, so often neglected by the rural people, was covered, the conviction being that the conference must reach and help correct the homelife of the colored people.

At the close of these demonstrations dinner was served to the visitors as in the past. The great tiers of seats arranged near the chapel for the dinner was a very imposing sight.

Afternoon Session.
In the afternoon, the session was held in the chapel, Rev. C. J. Davis led the audience in singing: "A charge to keep I have," Rev. W. H. Mixon of Selma read the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Banks of Troy, Alabama, Treasurer Logan had the school choir sing some of their melodies; and then made preliminary remarks in which he reviewed carefully the history of the conference and the work and results which had been accomplished under the leadership of Dr. Washington. He then turned from this resume was listened to with the very closest attention by those who had packed the chapel. The first topic for discussion was then taken up.

"How I Managed to Keep Ahead of The Boll Weevil."

The first topic was "How I managed to keep ahead of the boll weevil." T. W. Williams of Louisiana told the method followed in his State to "out-run" the weevil, and showed that the raising of foodstuffs, and the diversification of crops, as well as learning how to deal with the boll weevil, were the only methods of keeping ahead.

T. W. Scales of Coatopa, Alabama, was the star boll weevil speaker. He said he knew the boll weevil as well as a preacher knows his text. "Get divorced from cotton, prepare your soil in the fall, make good seed bed, get the best cotton seed to be had and such as will grow the least foliage, to the plant. Then you must have all your own food and must study the

boll weevil because it takes sense to get ahead of him." Scales knows the science of dealing with this southern pest, as he well demonstrated to the audience.

Miss Cornelia Bowen, principal of Mt. Meigs Institute, Alabama, made a stirring speech in which she outlined the plans which she had perfected to help the farmers diversify their crops. Her statement concerning the impossibility of farmers living so long as they have to pay such high rates of interest to money lenders was cheered to the echo.

Crop Diversification.
Under crop diversification was discussed what certain successful farmers have already done. J. H. Ross of Georgia, a man who owns 1,125 acres of land and who has had 20,000 pounds of meat killed on his plantation last year named a long list of farm products which are always grown on his place. He believes that the boll weevil is a blessing because it will make the negroes have more smoke-houses with meat in them. Delegate Benford from Lee county said: "Plant corn, oats, peanuts, potatoes and a little cotton—that is what we do."

Southern White Woman Speaks
Mrs. J. B. Reid, of Birmingham, was the next speaker. She pleaded for better homes for the colored women. She said that we spend too much for things that are not needed in the home and said that she regarded this habit as being as great an enemy in the home as the boll weevil is on the farm. She won the sympathy of the audience, not only because of her kindness of words, but because she was careful to say that she was interested in the children and the grandchildren of the colored people who had been slaves on her father's plantation—the audience appreciated this because usually the younger Negroes are excluded from the good-will.

Dr. Z. V. Judd, Professor of education in the Auburn Institute also made a splendid address. The record of his work in North Carolina had preceded him here and it was felt that he is a valuable addition to the educational forces of this State.

A colored woman farmer, Mrs. Mims, who lives near Selma, immensely interested the audience by giving the record of her farming activities—a record which put to shame the work and practice of many of the men.

Prof. James L. Sibley next explained in details the methods to be followed when communities wish to secure State aid in the building of rural schools. Prof. Sibley is always a welcome speaker at these meetings.

Declarations Of The Conference
The committee appointed to make the declarations of the conference, submitted the following:

Twenty-five years ago these annual Tuskegee Negro Conference sessions were inaugurated by Dr. Booker T. Washington. Each year he urged the Negro farmers of the South to raise at home everything necessary to feed themselves and their families. His spirit still abides with us. "He being dead yet speaketh."

We would urge our farmers, in the words he used at our last Conference, to raise their own food supplies at home. "Raise them in your gardens, on your farms; raise your own poultry, your own stock, and your own vegetables. In proportion as you do this you will have better homes, better churches

and better racial relations. Follow the advice. Co-operate with all the agencies set in motion by the State and National Government to promote Crop Diversification, especially that which is being done through the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Work. We would record our grateful appreciation of the help our farmers are receiving from this source. Put the suggestions offered into practice.

There are in the South hundreds of thousands of farms without cattle, poultry, grain or gardens. These farms are for the most part operated by tenants. In their behalf the Tuskegee Negro Conference respectfully requests of the planters to urge upon Negro tenants to grow crops other than cotton, to have gardens, cows, hogs and poultry, and to raise their food supplies at home. These things will help to make the tenants more satisfied and less disposed to move every year.

To the tenant farmer this Conference says: Wherever possible endeavor to get your landlord to make a lease for a longer time than one year. Do without altogether, or at least cut in half the advances you are now getting. Build up the land which you are renting. Keep the house and fences in repair. Take good care of the tools, the mules and other live-stock which are in your charge. In other words, farm for your landlord just as though the farm belonged to you.

This Conference recognizes that one of the difficulties in the way of farm improvement in the South is the lack of marketing facilities for crops other than cotton, and a satisfactory system of rural credits. This Conference respectfully expresses the hope that some arrangement may be made by the National Congress, or otherwise, whereby the farmers in the South, both white and black, may be able to secure better credit, both as to length of time loans may run and the amount of interest that shall be paid, and that better marketing facilities may be provided.

In closing, this Conference wishes to express its appreciation for the growing interest which is being manifested by white people throughout the rural district of the South in Negro education. We are grateful for the help and co-operation we are receiving from State and County public school officials, from Mr. Julius Rosenwald and other persons in schoolhouse building, and in other ways improving the condition of our schools in the rural districts. We feel that a more sympathetic relationship is being promoted between the races as a result of this co-operation and help. It all in working out the new economic problems which have been brought to us

tends to make our children more content to remain on the soil, and aids by the European War and the Cotton Boll Weevil.

A Dramatic Moment
Despite the delicacy which the school feels in the matter of continuing to send out records of eulogies made here upon the life of the late Dr. Washington, a set of resolutions were offered by Bishop George W. Clinton of North Carolina and Rev. W. H. Mixon of Selma, Alabama, jointly, and adopted on account of the conference which omitted the incident would be at all complete. Being recognized, Bishop Clinton read as follows:

In Memory Of Dr. Washington
Whereas, Dr. Booker T. Washington

Extension-1916

II.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Extension no

2

Dr. Washington passed away for the last time on November 14, 1915, and rests from toil with his God: and

Whereas, Dr. Booker T. Washington was the founder of the Tuskegee Negro Conference, which has now reached its Hundred and Ninety; and,

Whereas, the said Tuskegee Negro Conference was profoundly affected and helped to change, for the better, economic, social and educational conditions among Colored people, particularly in the rural sections of the South, by emphasizing through twenty-five years, the importance of having all our people get out of debt, stop mortgaging their crops, abandon the onerous cabins, build better homes, own their own homes and land, lengthen the school terms, secure better teachers and ministers, build better schools and churches, and cultivate more friendly relations with their white neighbors: and

Whereas, this movement rapidly spread throughout the South, and the lessons taught were carried far and wide, resulting in a partial reconstruction of life and manners among our people in the rural belts and a general better feeling between the races, as well as an increased value of the Negro in the economic life of the South and the entire Country.

Be It Resolved. That it is the sense of the Tuskegee Negro Conference, sitting in its twenty-fifth Session, at the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, January 19, 1916, and composed of men and women of the countryside who loved Dr. Washington so well and of others who have helped him to extend the lessons of the Conference, that in the death of Dr. Booker T. Washington—

First—The rural Colored people have lost a valuable friend, a wise counselor and an unselfish guide.

Second—The Rural South has lost a great builder and reconstructor.

Third—The United States of America has lost a great statesman and prophet of peace and goodwill to all men.

Be It Further Resolved. That the highest expression of appreciation of Dr. Washington's service that this Conference can give is to continue the work, for which the Tuskegee Conference has stood and for which it was founded; and that we pledge our support to the great ideas of service which Dr. Washington taught through the Conference, by a standing vote and the uplifted right hand.

It was impressive in the extreme to see that silent group of old men and women stand with their hands uplifted in pledge of devotion to the work of the founder of the conference.

Following the usual custom, a number of prizes were distributed to persons who had made most progress in the Short Course in Agriculture this year; after which the benediction was sung and the conference closed.

Extension-1916.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE CORN

The negro farmer and his crop
By C. W. Greene
1-29-16

One thousand persons were asked to bring ten ears of corn each to make a corn show for the benefit of all those who came so that they might be able to know good corn from bad corn, or a pure type from a mixed type.

It was my privilege to arrange this corn in groups of ten ears; of course, I could not change the corn around, but arranged it just as it was brought to us. Anyone looking upon these groups of corn could see, at a glance, many defects that they had not noticed before, although they selected the corn to bring.

As soon as poor corn was arranged along the side of better corn, the defects of poor corn stood out more than ever before; and anyone bringing the corn could see for the first time that the corn they brought did not show the characters that were wanted in a corn contest. Some of the corn was: Tennessee Red Cob, Mosbyes' Prolific, Boone County White, Marbery's Prolific, Golden Dent, Bloodie Butcher, Hickory King and many other varieties that were so mixed that it would be difficult to tell from what variety it came. Many of them thought they were going to get a premium when they brought it, and were surprised when they learned that their corn did not win. I labored very hard to show them why their corn did not pass. Very much of this corn in the number of ten ears showed three or more varieties bred in the original variety. If one's corn had well developed butts, it was defective in tips and straightness of rows, or he might have good butts and tips and straight rows, but some red cobs and some white cobs in the group. They had been requested to bring the best ten ears that they could select. Many of them found out for the first time

when their corn was returned to them that they had not thought of what constituted a good variety. I had an opportunity to press that fact home, and I did it with much success. Everyone thanked me for the lesson, and said that another time they would know what kind of corn to select to compete for a prize.

It was interesting to see old men and women who had been growing corn for years and years without knowing the difference between a well developed ear of corn and a poor one of any given variety; in fact, they seemed to think that corn is corn and that is all of it.

There were ten industrial schools competing, out of which number only three won prizes as follows: Calhoun School, Alabama, first prize; Bartlett Agricultural School, Missouri, second prize; Southern University, Louisiana, third prize. There were individual contestants, three of which won as follows: Mr. O. Pollard, first prize; Jessie Pearsol, second prize, and Mr. Dick, third prize.

The schools represented in the contest were as follows:

- Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
- Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.
- Bartlett Agricultural School, Dalton, Missouri.
- Mt. Meigs Institute, Waugh, Ala.
- Alabama Christian Institute, Lum, Alabama.
- Topeka Industrial School, Topeka, Kansas.
- Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
- State College, Orangeburg, S. C.
- Calhoun Normal and Industrial Institute, Calhoun, Ala.
- The Oakwood Normal Training School, Huntsville, Ala.
- Tennessee Industrial School, Tennessee.

BETTER HOUSES FOR NEGROES.

The workers' conference of Tuskegee institute, recently in session, discussed possible means of procuring better housing conditions for negroes in cities. It was pointed out that the death rate of negroes in cities is not only higher than that of negroes in the country, but that the death rate of negroes in cities is more largely in excess of the death rate of whites than in the country, and this was attributed almost wholly to poor housing conditions in the cities.

Nashville Tenn. Jan 23/16
The dispatch concerning the matter is rather meager, and there is no means of knowing just now what means were proposed to the conference but it is extremely doubtful if any satisfactory means can be found for comfortable housing of the large number of negroes now congested in southern cities. They crowd into the cities in larger numbers than the work available for them demands, a large per cent of them is periodical and a considerable per cent permanently out of employment. They have not enough money to procure houses suitable for human habitation, and must of necessity make such shift as they may for any sort of lodging. That condition cannot be changed. Even if all the houses designed for occupancy by negroes were made suitable for human habitation—and there is no sort of doubt that very much needs to be done along this line—there would still be considerable numbers of negroes living in outhouses and other not properly habitable places.

The only safe and sure solution is to turn the tide of negro life back to the country, where housing conditions are almost universally better, where the death rate is correspondingly lower, and where there is now a dearth rather than an excess of negro tenants. That is not an easy remedy, but it is the only adequate one. If the Tuskegee conference and other organizations of negroes will undertake it, they should have the united support of the press of the south, of commercial organizations in all the southern cities, and of farmers' organizations throughout all the southern states.

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Advertiser
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The program, too was changed; not because someone was anxious to abandon the practices of past years; but because Dr. Washington's last suggestion relative to the conference was that the program should be changed

to put life into the meeting today.

But there was no change in the purpose and character of the conference. The conference committee, composed of Clinton J. Calloway, chairman; George R. Bridgeforth; Monroe N. Work; and John H. Washington—members of the "old guard" had seen to it that these should remain the same. The conference was the same potent agency for reaching the colored people of the farm and countryside and helping them to solve the problems of their daily lives, so that rural life may be richer, finer, more remunerative and satisfying. This spirit of the conference is permanent, despite noticeable changes in other directions today.

Old And New Delegates

A splendid and thoughtful crowd was present. Many of the "delegates" of former years were absent because he felt that that the conference would not be "conference" without Dr.

Washington; others came to see how it could be "conference" if he were not present. But there were hosts of others who have been so materially helped by the conference that they came because they wished for more aid and encouragement.

In addition to these, there were many new faces from Alabama and the adjoining States. The hearty co-operation of white public school officials, particularly in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and North Carolina, had helped send to the conference this year a number of prosperous negro farmers who had never been present before.

Morning Program.

Instead of the usual parade and chapel exercises in the morning, the conference delegates were at school, beginning at 9 o'clock and ending at 12. The men were assembled at the Agricultural Building and the women were taken to Dorothy Hall. At each place, six lectures, each of twenty-five minutes duration, had been prepared to explain the demonstrations at each place.

In the Agricultural Department, George R. Bridgeforth, Director, Institute lecturers gave demonstrations in general farm practice and work, in trucking and canning, and in fruit growing. The different sections of conference delegates were then passed from these plant groups to the animal groups where demonstrations were given in the care of dairy cattle and the manufacture of dairy products, in selecting and feeding farm animals, and in diseases of animals and their treatment. These courses had already been given in part, to many of the farmers in the short course in agriculture just ended today.

A splendid corn and canned goods exhibit was made so that the visitors could see some of the possibilities of preparing their own foodstuffs.

In Dorothy Hall, home of industries for girls and under the direction of Mrs. Booker T. Washington, there had been prepared for the women lecturers and demonstrations in the old but ever new and interesting homely arts of the housewife. Familiar objects were transformed into useful and beautiful articles in the presence of the visitors. Shucks, boxes, cotton, native grasses were all worked into many articles in common use in the homes and on the farms of the colored people. More than this: Women were shown how to select curtains and pictures and how to prepare well-balanced menus from country-grown foodstuffs. Table manners were discussed and the whole subject of proper domestic economy, so important, so often neglected by the rural people, was covered, the conviction being that the conference must reach and help correct the homelife of the colored people.

At the close of these demonstrations dinner was served to the visitors as in the past. The great tiers of seats arranged near the chapel for the dinner was a very imposing sight.

Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon, the session was held in the chapel, Rev. C. J. Davis led the audience in singing "A charge to keep I have." Rev. W. H. Mixon of Selma read the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Banks of Troy, Alabama, Treasurer Logan had the

school choir sing some of their melodies; and then made preliminary remarks in which he reviewed carefully the history of the conference and the work and results which had been accomplished under the leadership of Dr. Washington. He then turned from this resume was listened to with the very closest attention by those who had packed the chapel. The first topic for discussion was then taken up.

"How I Managed to Keep Ahead of The Boll Weevil."

The first topic was "How I managed to keep ahead of the boll weevil." T. W. Williams of Louisiana told the method followed in his State to "out-run" the weevil, and showed that the raising of foodstuffs, and the diversification of crops, as well as learning how to deal with the boll weevil, were the only methods of keeping ahead.

T. W. Scales of Coatsop, Alabama, was the star boll weevil speaker. He said he knew the boll weevil as well as a preacher knows his text. "Get divorced from cotton, prepare your soil in the fall, make good seed bed, get the best cotton seed to be had and such as will grow the least foliage, to the plant. Then you must have all your own food and must study the boll weevil because it takes sense to get ahead of him." Scales knows the science of dealing with this southern pest, as he well demonstrated to the audience.

Miss Cornelia Bowen, principal of Mt. Meigs Institute, Alabama, made a stirring speech in which she outlined the plans which she had perfected to help the farmers diversify their crops. Her statement concerning the impossibility of farmers living so long as they have to pay such high rates of interest to money lenders was cheered to the echo.

Crop Diversification.

Under crop diversification was discussed what certain successful farmers have already done. J. H. Ross of Georgia, a man who owns 1,125 acres of land and who has had 20,000 pounds of meat killed on his plantation last year named a long list of farm products which are always grown on his place. He believes that the boll weevil is a blessing because it will make the negroes have more smoke-houses with meat in them. Delegate Beaford from Lee county said: "Plant corn, oats, peanuts, potatoes and a little cotton—that is what we do."

Southern White Woman Speaks

Mrs. J. B. Reid, of Birmingham, was the next speaker. She pleaded for better homes for the colored women. She said that we spend too much for things that are not needed in the home and said that she regarded this habit as being as great an enemy in the home as the boll weevil is on the farm. She won the sympathy of the audience, not only because of her kindness of words, but because she was careful to say that she was interested in the children and the grandchildren of the colored people who had been slaves on her father's plantation—the audience appreciated this because usually the younger Negroes are excluded from the good-will.

Dr. Z. V. Judd, Professor of education in the Auburn Institute also made a splendid address. The record of his work in North Carolina had preceded him here and it was felt that he is a valuable addition to the educational forces of this State.

A colored woman farmer, Mrs. Mims,

who lives near Selma, immensely interested the audience by giving the record of her farming activities—a record which put to shame the work and practice of many of the men.

Prof. James L. Sibley next explained in details the methods to be followed when communities wish to secure State aid in the building of rural schools. Prof. Sibley is always a welcome speaker at these meetings.

Declarations Of The Conference.

The committee appointed to make the declarations of the conference, submitted the following:

Twenty-five years ago these annual Tuskegee Negro Conference sessions were inaugurated by Dr. Booker T. Washington. Each year he urged the Negro farmers of the South to raise at home everything necessary to feed themselves and their families. His spirit still abides with us. "He being dead yet speaketh."

We would urge our farmers, in the words he used at our last Conference, to raise their own food supplies at home. "Raise them in your gardens, on your farms; raise your own poultry; your own stock, and your own vegetables. In proportion as you do this you will have better homes, better churches and better racial relations." Follow this advice. Co-operate with all the agencies set in motion by the State and National Government to promote Crop Diversification, especially that which is being done through the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Work. We would record our grateful appreciation of the help our farmers are receiving from this source. Put the suggestions offered into practice.

There are in the South hundreds of thousands of farms without cattle, poultry, grain or gardens. These farms are for the most part operated by tenants. In their behalf the Tuskegee Negro Conference respectfully requests of the planters to urge upon Negro tenants to grow crops other than cotton, to have gardens, cows, hogs and poultry, and to raise their food supplies at home. These things will help to make the tenants more satisfied and less disposed to move every year.

To the tenant farmer this Conference says: Wherever possible endeavor to get your landlord to make a lease for a longer time than one year. Do without altogether, or at least cut in half the advances you are now getting. Build up the land which you are renting. Keep the house and fences in repair. Take good care of the tools, the mules and other live-stock which are in your charge. In other words, farm for your landlord just as though the farm belonged to you.

This Conference recognizes that one of the difficulties in the way of farm improvement in the South is the lack of marketing facilities for crops other than cotton, and a satisfactory system of rural credits. This Conference respectfully expresses the hope that some arrangement may be made by the National Congress, or otherwise, whereby the farmers in the South, both white and black, may be able to secure better credit, both as to length of time loans may run and the amount of interest that shall be paid, and that better marketing facilities may be provided.

In closing, this Conference wishes to express its appreciation for the growing interest which is being manifested by white people throughout the rural district of the South in Negro

education. We are grateful for the help and co-operation we are receiving from State and County public school officials, from Mr. Julius Rosenwald and other persons in schoolhouse building, and in other ways improving the condition of our schools in the rural districts. We feel that a more sympathetic relationship is being promoted between the races as a result of this co-operation and help. It all in working out the new economic problems which have been brought to us

tends to make our children more content to remain on the soil, and aids by the European War and the Cotton Boll Weevil.

A Dramatic Moment

Despite the delicacy which the school feels in the matter of continuing to send out records of eulogies made here upon the life of the late Dr. Washington, a set of resolutions were offered by Bishop George W. Clinton of North Carolina and Rev. W. H. Mixon of Selma, Alabama, jointly, and adopted no account of the conference which omitted the incident would be at all complete. Being recognized, Bishop Clinton read as follows:

In Memory Of Dr. Washington

Whereas, Dr. Booker T. Washington fell asleep for the last time on November 14, 1915; and rests from toil with his God; and.

Whereas, Dr. Booker T. Washington was the founder of the Tuskegee Negro Conference in Eighteen Hundred and Ninety; and.

Whereas, the said Tuskegee Negro Conference was profoundly affected and helped to change, for the better, economic, social and educational conditions among Colored people, particularly in the rural sections of the South, by emphasizing, through twenty-five years, the importance of having all our people get out of debt, stop mortgaging their crops, abandon the onerous cabins, build better homes, own their own homes and land, lengthen the school terms, secure better teachers and ministers, build better schools and churches, and cultivate more friendly relations with their white neighbors; and

Whereas, this movement rapidly spread throughout the South, and the lessons taught were carried far and wide, resulting in a partial reconstruction of life and manners among our people in the rural belts and a general better feeling between the races, as well as an increased value of the Negro in the economic life of the South and the entire Country.

Be It Resolved, That it is the sense of the Tuskegee Negro Conference, sitting in its twenty-fifth Session, at the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, January 19, 1916, and composed of men and women of the countryside who loved Dr. Washington so well and of others who have helped him to extend the lessons of the Conference, that in the death of Dr. Booker T. Washington—

First—The rural Colored people have lost a valuable friend, a wise counselor and an unselfish guide.

Second—The Rural South has lost a great builder and reconstructor.

Third—The United States of America has lost a great statesman and prophet of peace and goodwill to all men.

Be It Further Resolved, That the highest expression of appreciation of Dr. Washington's service that this Conference can give is to continue the work for which the Tuskegee Con-

ference has stood and for which it was founded; and that we pledge our support to the great ideas of service which Dr. Washington taught through the Conference, by a standing vote and the uplifted right hand.

It was impressive in the extreme to see that silent group of old men and women stand with their hands uplifted in pledge of devotion to the work of the founder of the conference.

Following the usual custom, a number of prizes were distributed to persons who had made most progress in the Short Course in Agriculture this year; after which the benediction was sung and the conference closed.

Extension-1916.

Declarations, (Annual Negro Conference.)

NEWS

dress:

MILWAUKEE

JAN 17 1917

"Stay in South," Advice to Negroes by Heads of Their Race in Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17.—Negroes from every section of the south attending the twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee negro conference, adopted "declarations" Wednesday admonishing negroes to remain in the south and co-operate with white people in the improvement of labor conditions.

After stating that the enticement of high wages in the north is appreciated the statement says:

"Right here in the south are great and permanent opportunities for the masses of our people. This section, we feel, is just entering upon its greatest era of development."

The statement urged negroes to stay on the farm, and pointed out that more than 90 per cent of farms owned by negroes are in the south.

The chief cause of unrest among the colored people, it was declared, is lack of adequate protection under the law.

REPUBLICAN

ess: Springfield, Mass.

LET NEGROES STAY IN SOUTH

Tuskegee Conference Adopts Declarations

Negroes from every section of the South, attending the 26th annual Tuskegee Negro conference, adopted "declarations" at Tuskegee, Ala., last week Wednesday, admonishing Negroes to remain in the South and co-operate with white people in the improvement of labor conditions. The "declarations" deal principally with the migration of Negroes northward, the boll-weevil, and distress among colored people because of floods.

After stating that the enticement of high wages in the North is appreciated the statement says: "Right here in the South are great and permanent opportunities of the masses of our people. This section, we feel, is just entering upon its greatest era of development. Here labor is going to be in still greater demand."

The chief cause of unrest among the colored people, it was declared, was lack of adequate protection under the law. "Now is the greatest opportunity the South has ever had for white and black people to act together and have a thorough understanding with refer-

ence to their common interest and also to co-operate for the general welfare of all," the statement.

COURIER

ess: Buffalo, N. Y.

JAN 19 1917

Negro Migration to the North.

By the Tuskegee negro conference held Wednesday and yesterday at Tuskegee, Alabama, declarations were adopted the most impressive of which constituted an appeal to both blacks and whites to check the emigration of the former to the north. To the south the negroes are acclimated, and there their progress in land ownership and development has been accomplished. White labor being short in the north, they are tendered better wages than they have heretofore known, but the conference warns them that these conditions are transitory, whereas the south is believed to be entering upon its greatest era of development, and offers the colored people best and permanent opportunities.

The conference finds that one of the chief causes of unrest among the negroes of the south is the lack of adequate protection under the law, and it reminds the white people that the labor of the blacks is indispensable to the welfare and progress of the section. The conference says: "The disposition of so many thousands of our people to leave is not because they do not love the southland, but because they believe that in the north they will have not only an opportunity to make more money than they are making here, but also that they will get better treatment, better protection under the law, and better school facilities for their children." Such expectations may hardly be realized in full. Any really large movement of negroes from the south to the north probably would prove unfortunate for both races.

Most of the composition of such a movement doubtless would be of those without property interests or other ties to keep them at home, and the migratory host would be apt to include many

of the ignorant and the vicious. Chiefly they would be required to live in the slums of the large cities, and the housing conditions combined with the severity of the climate would be of evil effect. Also they would find that race prejudice is not local. The south needs its negro workers. The dominant white race there should for self-interest as well as in justice and humanity use them fairly.

ENQUIRER

ess: Cincinnati, O.

FEB 15 1917

Negro Population South.

The annual conference of negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., has advised the Southern negroes not to go to the North, for various reasons, one being that they are acclimated to the South, and another is that industrial competition with whites is not yet severe in the South, in which negro landholders are rapidly increasing.

We find all over the Cotton States, between Louisiana and the Atlantic, discussion by writers and lecturers upon the importance of dealing with manual labor in the fields and elsewhere. A writer in the New York Sun remarks that "so far as negroes leaving the South they are at liberty to go where they see fit, and I don't see why there is so much talk about it." To this the State, of Columbia, S. C., adds laconically, "We concur."

On the other hand, Rev. Richard Carroll, in one of his recent addresses to promote good will between the white race and his own, insists that the negro should leave only those sections of the South where he is outraged, but there is no excuse to go North; that thousands of negroes in excess of the normal migration have left the South since April last and more are to follow, but still the great mass of the negro population of the United States will remain South. The industrial jealousy is not so intense as in the North.

As to negro labor on farms, there does not appear to be generally any belief that there will be any considerable deficit now, nor in years to come, and there is belief that the exodus of other negro labor from the South will meet such reception North as to deter others hereafter. There is a considerable movement in many sections to encourage the small farmers, black as well as white, to in-

crease acreage of corn and garden truck and decrease cotton.

Those who study comments in various states upon the question of labor and farming by blacks may not agree to any considerable extent with writers in the Sun and the State.

When there comes at last a period of peace there will be immigration to the Northern States from other countries to assist in agriculture and

intensive gardening and farming. And still there will be room for all. In the meantime the colored people are likely to get over the notion of changes of climate, scene and conditions, and labor South will continue to require their services. The great majority of them will continue better off in the South than in the North.

STANDARD

IN ADVANCE

ss: JAN 16 1917

NEGRO MIGRATION.

How much there has been of the much talked about migration of southern Negroes to the north and west there has been no way of knowing, but there proves to have been enough of it to be a real concern to the thoughtful people of the south among both races, both with reference to the welfare of the Negroes who are moving on and to the south that they leave behind.

The evidence of this is found in the adoption of the subject as a whole for discussion at the next session of the Tuskegee Negro conference, to be held on the 17th and 18th of this month at the famous Alabama school. Whatever may have been the indirect causes of the present exodus—a growing ambition for greater educational opportunity, lawlessness on the part of white neighbors, hope for material advancement or whatever else may have offered some impetus—the Tuskegee conference managers believe that the direct cause has undoubtedly been the great appeal of the north for labor at a time when economic conditions are especially hard at the south.

Last year's disastrous crop shortage caused by the floods and the boll weevil have in many instances reduced colored farm tenants to destitution, and the offer of two dollars and a half in northern munition factories has seemed to them salvation. The Montgomery Advertiser says that quite a

number of Negroes who went north in the early exodus have returned, sick of their experience, but it concedes that most of those who have gone or who are going, have gone or will go for good.

Here then is the problem that confronts the friends of the Negroes in the south. It is really a two-fold problem. One part relates to the preparations of the Negroes for the new life that awaits them in new regions; the other is to point out to them the great opportunity that the south offers to intelligent and industrious workers. The Negro churches, educational and fraternal organizations, the Negro Business league and the national Negro health movement will all cooperate to contribute something to help the Negro to fit efficiently into new surroundings and new relationship.

The plan dissolves any possible fleeting vision of slipshod, down-at-the-heels Negroes wending their way northward. Unskilled labor is not synonymous with shiftlessness. Agents scouring the south for help are requiring signs of efficiency. And such a move as this of the Tuskegee conference is bound to have a splendid influence upon the Negro outlook and practical value in the way of suggestion as to health, climatic and economic conditions.

What the conference has to say about the outlook in the south may banish the thought of migration from

some Negro minds. The plea will be for diversification of crops and more cattle raising—the special points incorporated into the scheme of readjustment that has been advanced by the south's most earnest thinkers as the best method of meeting the recognized new economic conditions. The pressing problem is the extermination of the boll-weevil. That Dr. Moton of Tuskegee Institute says is bound to come and he believes it will come soon. He has faith in a people that can wipe out yellow fever and that can exterminate the fly that causes sleeping sickness. When the boll-weevil goes, he says, the Negroes that have stayed to help fight the pest will share richly in the prosperity sure to come to the south.

It is an interesting situation that has arisen in the past two years, that puts the friends of the Negroes in the position of pleading with them that the "chances for work, for home-making, and for development are just as good in Alabama as anywhere else in the world," as Dr. Moton puts it.

NEGROES ARE URGED TO REMAIN IN SOUTH

Resolutions Adopted by the
26th Annual Tuskegee
Conference.

Tuskegee, Ala., January 17.—Negroes here from every section of the south to attend the twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee Negro conference today and tomorrow in "declarations" adopted today admonished negroes to remain in the south and to co-operate with white people who wanted to see improvement in southern labor conditions. The "declarations" dealt principally with the migration of negroes northward, the boll weevil and distress among negroes because of floods.

After stating that the enticement of high wages in the north is appreciated the statement says:

"Right here in the south are great and permanent opportunities for the masses of our people. This section, we feel, is just entering upon its greatest era of development. Here your labor in the future is going to be in still greater demand."

The statement then urged the negroes to stay on the farm and pointed out that more than 90 per cent of farms owned by negroes are in the south. In this connection the negro farmers were urged to so diversify their crops as to make themselves self-supporting and to combat the evil of the boll weevil in this manner.

It was declared that "one of the chief causes of unrest among the colored people is lack of adequate protection under the law" and that as many southern newspapers had published editorials in behalf of the negro and that "now is the greatest opportunity the south has ever had for white and black people to get together and have a thorough understanding with reference to their interest and also to co-operate for the general welfare of all."

Before the first session of the conference today there was a parade of floats depicting various activities at Tuskegee institute.

VIRGINIAN PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

8:

THE CALL OF THE SOUTH

This week a large number of leading negroes from every section of the South attended the Twenty-sixth annual conference of the Tuskegee Institute. Among the questions considered was that of the recent migration to the North and West of colored farm laborers attracted by offers of higher wages in certain industrial fields. The conference reaffirmed the counsel consistently

given to his race by the late Booker Washington and unanimously adopted resolutions urging the Southern negroes to stick to the soil of their nativity and to agricultural pursuits. "Right here in the South," says the statement, "are great and permanent opportunities for the masses of our people. This section, we feel, is just entering upon its greatest era of development. Here your labor in the future is going to be in still greater demand." It is also pointed out that more than ninety per cent of the farms owned by negroes have been acquired in the South, and that nowhere else in the country have they such chances for becoming landowners and rising above the condition of wage earners. The wisdom of this counsel is further emphasized by the fact that many of the negroes who joined the exodus last Summer and Fall are returning to their old homes bringing tales of hard experiences in less genial climes and amid strange surroundings. The truth is that no place in the world offers today richer rewards than the Southern States to honest workers, be they white or black of skin. The tides of prosperity are sweeping Southward with ever growing impetus and the time is ill-chosen for leaving a land when the fullness of harvest is in sight. Those who have prepared the ground and sowed the seed would be foolish to abandon to others the reaping and sowing of the crop.

Independent

ess: New York City
FEB 19 1917

The Negro and the New South At the twenty-sixth annual convention of negro farmers held at Tuskegee, Alabama, the main topic of discussion was the economic opportunity for the negro farmer in the southern states. The convention adopted a declaration expressing confidence in the future of the South as a field for the activities of the negro race, pointing out that more than ninety per cent of the farms owned by American negroes were in the South and asserting that the present lack of adequate protection under the law for negroes in the southern states would soon be replaced by better conditions. Dr. Robert R. Moton, the successor of Booker Washington as head of Tuskegee, presided over the convention. Another negro meeting for the cele-

bration of Emancipation Day at Raleigh, North Carolina, emphasized the same point. The orator of the occasion, the Rev. W. R. Gullins, of Durham, declared that in his opinion it was not wise for negroes to leave the South for other sections of the country, since the opportunities in the South were so great. Resolutions adopted by the Raleigh meeting favored the encouragement of state education, the establishment of a negro weekly paper in the city, the fullest use of savings banks to encourage thrift, and political activity on the part of all negroes allowed to vote. An association has been formed in the county to see that all qualified negroes are on the registration books. The association is non-partizan and encourages independent voting. A session of the Mississippi Episcopal Church (negro), recently held at Jackson, made a strong plea for better schools and better criminal justice in order to check the negro exodus.

Journal
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ldress: MILWAUKEE, WIS.
ite

Urges Negroes to Farm

Tuskegee, Ala.—Negroes from every section of the south attending the twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee negro conference adopted "declarations" admonishing negroes to remain in the south and co-operate with white people in improvement of labor conditions. The statement urged negroes to stay on the farm and pointed out that 90 per cent of farms owned by negroes are in the south.

The chief cause of unrest among colored people, it was declared, is lack of adequate protection under the law.

Chronicle

1800 1. 00
JAN 18 1917

NEGROES URGED BY THEIR LEADERS TO REMAIN IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17.—Negroes here from every section of the South, to attend the twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee negro conference today and tomorrow, in "declarations" adopted today admonished negroes to remain in the South and to co-operate with white people who wanted to see improvement in southern labor conditions. The "declarations" dealt principally with the migration of negroes northward, the boll weevil and distress among negroes because of floods.

Extension-1916.

Demonstration Work.

How To Raise Pigs Successfully With Little Money

By George W. Carver, Tuskegee Institute

Prof Carver presented these facts on pig raising at little cost for the benefit of negro tenants and the small farmers. Thus it will pay the landlords to give this practical information to their tenants. Some of the things brought out by the thorough negro educator in better farming are already known in a general way to some tenants and other facts shown are not known or taken advantage of. If you are a small farmer you will take this information yourself and use it for your own profit. If you are a landlord, then won't you give this good information to your tenants and thus help them to do the best they can with pigs. Their success with pigs and chickens means your success every time. Editor's note.

But few people realize how much money there is in hogs, how quickly and easily they can be raised with but little or no cash outlay.

First—Nature has been lavish in providing a number of superior foodstuffs some one or more of which may be had simply for the gathering.

Second—Nearly every kind of temperate and sub-tropical foodstuffs can be grown easily and some of them preserved for feeding the year around.

Third—The climate is practically perfect.

Fourth—An abundance of clean, fresh, wholesome water can be had at all times.

Fifth—Much of the soil is sandy, well-drained and ideal for hog raising.

Sixth—There is always a good market for choice pork and pork products.

Seventh—No farm animals multiply as fast as hogs except chickens.

Eighth—Hogs are great scavengers, converting into meat much of the waste from the kitchen farm, garden orchard, dairy, etc.

Ninth—The losses from cholera are not alarming and can be reduced if the proper precautions are taken.

Tenth—Hog raising is the most fitting complement to the boys' corn clubs and girls canning clubs as both of these movements should furnish large quantities of cheap pork-producing foods.

How to Begin.

Choose first a good breed. Select two female pigs of good breeding if you are able to pay for them; if not, strong healthy ones—mongrels or any sort obtainable. Breed only to a good, well-bred male never to a scrub. These sows with proper care will give you two litters of pigs per year and at each farrowing time will drop from six to ten fine, healthy little porkers.

Housing.

In a climate as wild as this, expensive houses are unnecessary. A small lean-to (shed) house 6 by 6 feet or 8 by 8 just high enough in the back to clear the head and tall enough in front to form a good water shed is quite sufficient. The top may be covered with boards, shingles straw grass or anything that is the cheapest and easiest to obtain.

Feeding.

How to secure food for one, two or several hogs presents an unsurmountable problem to many, when in truth and in fact our section as well as many other sections of the South is unusually blessed with an abundance of just the kinds of foods for the production of the choicest pork and pork products in the world. For the sake of clearness I am dividing the foodstuffs into two divisions as follows:

Wild Primrose—A plant bearing a slight resemblance to lettuce when young. It bears yellow flowers and forms an almost round mat on the ground from two to three feet in diameter in rich soil. An analysis of this plant shows it to be high nutritious and hogs eat it greedily and thrive off it. In this locality it is large enough to begin pulling and feeding the last of February.

Smooth and Thorny Careless weeds (Pigweed)—Come in abundance in April and May. These weeds are very rich in food material and hogs are very fond of them.

Wild plums—Are usually abundant from latter part of May to August their value as a hog food is too well known to need discussion here.

Acorns—Of all kinds usually abundant in September October, November and December are well known and recognized in the feed for choice pork.

Beech nuts—Are often plentiful in October, November and December. Nothing produces finer bacon than such nuts.

Nut grass—This plant is the wild chufa, and has almost as high a feeding value as the cultivated chufa. If you have a sufficient amount of nut-infested ground divide it up into plats and let the hogs root the nuts out; when one plat has been thoroughly rotted over turn them in upon another.

Purslane (Pusley)—Appears in May June and July and is among the best of the pigweeds for feeding swine.

II—Foods that can be Grown

Sweet potatoes—Should head the list as they can be so easily grown and possess almost as high a fattening value as corn in the production of pork. The Cuban Queen, "Nigger Choker" and Red Nansemond should be grown for this purpose; these three are selected on account of their large yield, but any variety will do.

Sorghum Millet—Plant a few rows about the middle of March solely for

the hogs. Cut a little bunch and give them every day just as soon as it is large enough.

Corn—Its feeding value is too well known to need any discussion here.

Peanuts—In this we have practically a perfect food. Two crops per year of the Spanish variety can be grown. Plant the first crop by the 15th of April—they will be fully matured by the middle of July. Dig, plow up the ground, and plant it again.

Rape Collards, Cabbage Turnips Beets—and all sorts of garden vegetables hogs will eat with a relish. They are especially fond of water-melons and canteloupes.

Pumpkins, either cooked or raw make a superior food for hogs. The same is true of cushaws, squash etc.

Cow peas—Hogs are very fond of grazing on green cow peas and seem to thrive almost if not as well as on clover pasture. Soja beans are also very fine.

Bermuda grass—A good Bermuda-grass pasture is almost synonymous to an abundance of choice, cheap pork if properly grazed by the hogs. Wheat, rye and oats burr and crimson clover make an excellent winter pasture if sown early.

Things to Bear in Mind.

1. That the health and success of pig raising depends largely upon keeping the quarters where the pigs stay clean—the houses should never be allowed to become filthy. Clean out every few days and keep well white-washed.

2. Keep the following mixture where they can get it at all times:

To one peck of charcoal broken into small pieces mix one pint salt, one pint flowers of sulphur (powdered sulphur) one pint copperas. This is a fine tonic as well as a cleanser of intestinal impurities.

3. Feed liberally, but change the diet often. Cook the food at times. Never allow them to suffer for clean fresh water.

4. Remember it is dangerous to feed swill that has lye, soap, washing powders, glass, etc., in it.

5. Skim milk of any kind is excellent for hogs of all ages but especially fine for growing pigs.

I trust every family will try a few

pigs following out some of the suggestions above and see how easy it is to raise a few hogs with practically no cash outlay.

For the curing of meat making sausage, scrapel souse and other choice dishes from pork send to this station for Bulletin No. 24.

George W. Carver
Director Dept. of Research and Ex.
Station

**NEGRO FARM AGENTS
SEE DEMONSTRATION
AT TUSKEGEE FARM
Quinn, Watt and Others
Make Address of Practical
Nature to Negroes**

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb 26—For three days, beginning February 24th, and ending February 26th, thirteen negro farm demonstration and extension agents working in the state of Alabama under the auspices of the Auburn Polytechnic Institute and

the United States department of agriculture, became real students.

The meeting was the most successful and instructive one held in the history of demonstration work. In opening the three day school, Director J. P. Duggar said:

"You were not called here today for the purpose of making long speeches on what you have been doing nor to hand in written reports on the same, but the object is to witness actual demonstrations, study them and discuss the best means of helping not only the farmers but, all the people in your respective territories."

The following program was carried out:

Thursday: Class-room lectures on the boll weevil, peanuts, velvet beans, fertilizers and plant diseases. Thursday night the student-body, faculty and families of the village assembled in the Institute Chapel and listened to inspiring talks by the colored agents a lecture by I. T. Quinn, of Mont-gomer, and an address by Dr. J. F. Duggar of Auburn.

Friday: J. T. Watt, state agent presided, during which time he took the agents to witness field demonstrations on the terracing of land, pruning and spraying of fruit trees, the saving and canning of sweet potatoes and the making of mixed feed for live-stock.

Prof. G. R. Bridgeforth, director of agriculture at Tuskegee, made it possible for the visiting agents to receive a valuable store of information which they will, in turn, give to hundreds of negro farmers in Alabama.

To Teach Negroes Farming

Troy, August 26 (Special).—A movement has been begun by the colored people here for a county farm demonstrator for the negro farmer of this county. Petitions have been sent by the colored people to Dr. Bradford Knapp at Washington asking that a demonstrator be named to aid them in their work in Pike county. The movement is the outgrowth of a recent campaign made among the negro farmers in Pike county by workers from the Tuskegee Institute. Many of the negro land owners are anxious for more farming knowledge and will make a strenuous effort to secure help.

Address: _____

Date: _____

AUG 11 1916

FORM NEGROES' CLUBS

Federal Department of Agriculture
at Work.

rk, 1884

Special to The State.

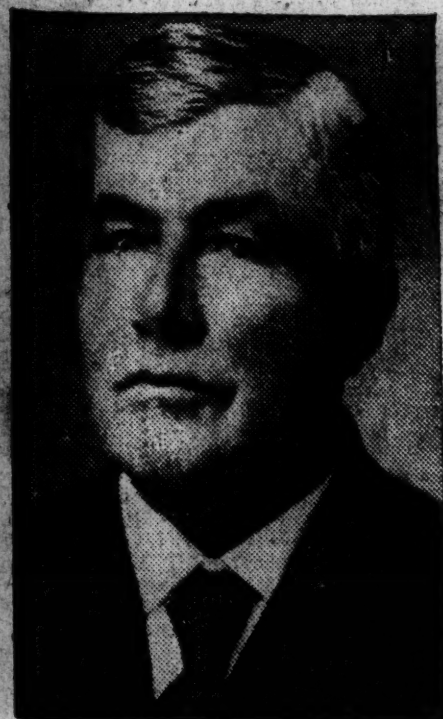
Washington, Aug. 10.—To help negro boys become practical farmers also to assist negro girls in becoming competent housewives the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with State colleges is organizing throughout the South farm makers' clubs for rural negro children.

This activity, begun experimentally last year by the office of extension work, has grown rapidly and already is thoroughly organized in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. The work also is being carried on to some extent in each of the other Southern States.

The chief object of these clubs is

to encourage negro farmers, particularly in the cotton sections, to raise some food instead of devoting their entire attention to a single crop.

Bullock County Has Good Start in Cattle Raising Industry Now



Advertiser
D. C. TURNIPSEED.

Farmers' Institute and Boll Weevil Campaign Doing Much Towards Diversi- fied Farming

(By "The Diversified Farmer.")

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., March 17.—Bullock county got a good start in the cattle business when our friends Cobb and Derby came in last season with a couple of cars of Shorthorns and said: "Here they are, we hope you buy them and begin grading up the native stuff."

The farmers of Bullock bought pretty freely and to date no trouble is reported with these pure-bred cattle, despite the fact that the county is "ticky." Tick eradication work in Bullock begins April 1 with 130 vats, well scattered throughout the county. Some are private vats but they will come into use just as the public vats for the owners are interested as much in the neighbors' cattle being dipped as their own. Dr. Love, the government tick-eradication man, looks forward hopefully, with all the stockmen in the county, to seeing Bullock released from quarantine late this coming fall.

Boll Weevil Still At It.

Bullock county, like Montgomery county, is not in shape to fight the boll weevil like Macon, the neighbor of Montgomery and Bullock. Macon county has a larger per cent of her

farmers living on their own farms than either Bullock or Montgomery counties and so she is in far better position to fight the weevil. Some of them feel in Macon that they have got the boll weevil whipped. Whether this be a fact or not, in Bullock, as in Montgomery, they know that they have not got the weevil whipped by a long shot.

But so far as their attitude is concerned, the fight is no less aggressive in Bullock. Today and tomorrow in Union Springs they are having a Farmers' Institute and Boll Weevil campaign for the negro farmers, boys and girls and women. Some of the topics for discussion among the men are "Diversified Farming—The Salvation of Bullock County," "Every Bullock County Farmer Must Feed Himself," "What I Am Doing To Keep From Mortgaging My Crop," "Billie Boll Weevil Can Be Defeated," and "How To Grow Cotton Under Boll Weevil Conditions."

The subjects for the women and the girls are: "Care of Boys and Girls on the Farm," "A Home-Made Home," "Make The Boys and Girls Your Partners in Business on the Farm," "Too Often Willie's Calf Grows Up to Be Dad's Cow," and "The Cow, the Pig, the Poultry and the Garden are Essentials in Cutting Down the High Cost of Living."

Negro Farmers' Big Part.

These meetings are being held under the direction of M. B. Ivy, negro farm demonstrator of Bullock, which shows that Bullock realizes the big part that her negro farmers and her negro farm homes must play in the boll weevil fight.

Now Bullock county has a cattle association that has good, live leaders at the head of it and solid, progressive farmers making up its membership. Its president is W. Warren Hall, Jr., whose Jersey herd is known far beyond the confines of Alabama and whose breeding stock has improved the Jerseys of many a dairy farm in the south. The secretary is J. A. McLeod, United States farm demonstrator of Bullock, and a live-wire worker for livestock, pastures, and "feeding ourselves" on the cotton plantations.

While the Shorthorns have gained more headway in Bullock than the other beef breeds, there are a number of registered Herefords that are advertising the White-Face cattle to the people. The largest herd of Herefords is that of J. L. Alley on his Wylena stock farm and it is headed by Beau Funkhouser, a sire that is bringing good results in his sons and daughters.

J. H. Rainer is another man who has taken the lead with beef cattle and also with hogs, having both Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. There are a number of others whose work in detail we will tell about in future issues of the Farm Section.

D. C. Turnipseed a Leader.

But of course, no mention of solid progress in Bullock, however brief, would be complete without a word

Greatest Year For Diversification And Live Stock In History of State

Annual Reports Also For Northern, Central and Southern Alabama Prove
Striking Progress Being Made in All Lines

Surely you and our thousands of other readers throughout Alabama, will get a good deal out of this, the 1915 report of J. T. Watt, in charge of the United States Farm Demonstration work in Alabama, as supplied with the Extension Department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn and the State Board of Agriculture. 2-13-16

This report for the year, given to you through this farm paper, is addressed to Dr. Bradford Knapp, at Washington, who is head of all United States Government Farm Demonstration work in the South. Along with this report of Mr. Watt's to Washington, go the reports of the three district agents in Alabama.

These reports show to the people of Alabama their splendid and substantial efforts in 1915 and give evidence of even more productive work in 1916. You can do your part in making Mr. Watt's next report to Washington show even greater progress in diversification and livestock raising. Won't you do your part?

Mr. Watt's report follows:

Since cotton is the most important crop in the South and the one crop the farmers are most concerned about at present, I shall give it first place in my report.

Cotton.

There were 1,481 demonstrations in cotton, with a total acreage of 13,319 acres and an average yield of 1,077 pounds of seed cotton per acre; 2,099 co-operators, with a total acreage of 27,498 acres, and an average yield of 697 pounds of seed cotton to the acre.

Corn.

There were 2,062 corn demonstrations with a total acreage of 20,574 and an average yield of 36 1-4 bushels per acre; 2,788 co-operators, with a total acreage of 25,624 acres and an average yield of 22.7 bushels per acre.

Oats.

There were 1,154 demonstrations in oats, with a total acreage of 22,122 and an average yield of 32 bushels per acre; 1,200 co-operators, with a total acreage of 12,031 acres and an average yield of 19 bushels to the acre; 3,256 acres of oats were cut for hay.

Increased Profits.

Figuring seed cotton at 3 cents per pound, corn at 10 cents per bushel and oats at 60 cents per bushel, we find an increased profit to the farmers following demonstration methods as compared with the average farmer to be as follows:

An increased production of cotton, over the average farmer amounting to 7,685,062 pounds of seed cotton, at 3 cents per pound, makes a total increase of \$230,551.89; an increased production of corn, of 370,332 bushels at 75 cents per bushel, amounts to \$277,749 and an increased production of oats, of 221,220 bushels at 60 cents per bushel, amounts to \$132,732. This makes a grand total of \$40,992.89 on these three crops alone.

These calculations are made on the differences between what a farmer makes following improved methods as

compared with the average farmer—the farmer who does not use improved methods in the state of Alabama.

"Home-Made Biscuit."

In addition to the work with the above named staple crops, we have demonstrations with the following crops:

There were 223 demonstrations in wheat with the result that hundreds of farmers in Alabama are now eating "home-made biscuit." There were 36,687 acres in other diversified crops, such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts, sugarcane, sweet and Irish potatoes with the result that there are more supplies; that is, more food and feed-stuffs in Alabama for man and beast than ever before; 1,506 farmers turned under clover crops that have enriched their soils from \$5 to \$10 per acre; 65,000 farmers were influenced by the county agents to use better methods. Some used better methods in raising corn, some in cotton and some in other crops. All of these farmers will diversify to the extent that they will produce everything on the farm that man and beast consume.

Smut.

Eleven thousand, four hundred and ninety-four bushels of oats were treated for smut. It is estimated that smut damaged from five to fifteen bushels per acre. Assuming that the farmers averaged two bushels per acre and that the damage would only be five bushels per acre, it would indicate an increased production of oats in the state of 28,735 bushels more than would have been produced had they not been treated.

Fruit.

Ripe, sound fruit is one of the most delicious and healthful things on the farm. In order that the farmer and their children could have good, sound, healthful fruit, the county agents have treated 24,574 orchards.

Terracing.

Thirty-nine thousand, six hundred and thirty acres of land have been terraced in order that the hill-side farmer might retain the fertility of the soil and produce crops equal to the table and bottom land farmers.

Dipping Vats.

Tick eradication has been one of the most important works done this year by the county agent. While their work was not strictly tick eradication, they did the educational work that made it possible for other farmers to do tick eradication. They educated the farmer up to the advantages and profits in tick eradication by building a few vats in the county and by having demonstration dipplings, to convince the farmer that it is good results you get from dipping rather than bad, as is often told by some people. In doing this kind of work this year, they have constructed 533 Dipping Vats.

More Pure Bred Stock.

They have bought and brought into the state 4,029 head of pure bred livestock and have built 254 sties in order

that the farmers might have plenty of feed through the winter season to take care of the abundance of fine stock that has been brought into the State.

14,399 hogs have been successfully inoculated for cholera.

205 Farmers' and Community organizations were formed.

1,623 schools were visited where the county agents made talks.

791 Field Meetings were held, with a total attendance of 18,934.

64,932 farmers were visited and given instructions.

6,297 farmers selected their seed this year.

1,693 meetings were held, with a total attendance of 27,291.

282,022 miles were traveled by the county agents in visiting the farmers over the State.

The above activities do not include

Subscription 2-13

the work of the District agents, as their reports, hereto attached and a part of this export, show their individual work.

\$50 FOR \$1

You will observe from the above figures that I have placed a dollar and cents value on the work so far as the three staple crops are concerned. This is done to verify the statement I have frequently made before appropriating bodies, that if I could not give in return \$10 for \$1, I did not want their money. If you would figure the dollars and cents on all of the work these men have done, it would be easy to prove that we give about \$50 for \$1; then too, there are so many things that are not measured by money.

For instance, one agent in Alabama organized a community, built a \$1,500 church and school house, arranged for regular services each Sunday, organized a Sunday school, and located a trained teacher for the school. They have in that community now regular services at this church, weekly prayer meetings, an athletic club for the young men, and a farmers' club for the grown ups. This was done in a community of average citizenry, none were rich, and where they had not had a school or a church for thirty-five years. Do not understand me to mean that the people of this community did not go to church or send their children to school, but they had had to travel from seven to ten miles to attend services and school.

I could name dozens of other communities in the state where, for lack of leadership and interest, schools and churches had run down, but have been revived and are in good working condition now due to the influence and activity of the county agent, in the respective counties.

Work of County Agent.

The county agent teaches the farmer to co-operate with his neighbor to make his community prosperous. He teaches them to co-operate not

Extension-1916

Demonstration ~~W.K.~~

From

Address:

Richmond, Va.

Date:

AUG 21 1916

Agricultural Instruction for Negroes

ANNOUNCEMENT by officials of the Norfolk and Western Railway that they have employed an expert negro agriculturist to instruct colored farmers along the lines of that road in modern methods of crop production betokens a sound appreciation of the real needs of the negro race. That appreciation is shown by other agencies in this State, notably the Hampton school, but its growth cannot be too rapid, for the welfare of the whole country, as well as for the advancement of the negroes.

There is plenty of room here in the South for both whites and negroes, and the only immediate problem with which we are faced is how to teach the negro to make the most of himself. That wise man, Booker Washington, realized that he must be taught to labor, and it is the duty of Southern whites to provide the means of instruction. Doubtless, the Norfolk and Western will, eventually, profit pecuniarily; but its effort will certainly result in something far more important than direct financial returns.

MEETING CALLED TO HELP NEGRO FARMERS

Iberald.
Demonstration Agent Mitchell
Ivey Calls on White Citizens
to Aid Farmers of His Race

Union Springs
To the White Citizens of Bullock
County: *Ala 3-15-16.*

With a view to correlating all of our forces that look to the general prosperity and uplift of the citizenship and agricultural interests of Bullock county, and recognizing that farmers, merchants, bankers, physicians, teachers, ministers and editors, are essential factors in the development of our financial and social conditions, we have called a meeting of these forces, at the City Public School Building,

colored, in Union Springs, Friday, March 17th, for the purpose of discussing General Conditions as they affect the social life of our people and the prosperity of our towns, communities, schools and churches.

This is wholly an agricultural county and whatever success we have must come from the agricultural resources of this county.

I believe that one of the highest missions at this time for good, consists in showing the colored farmer how to earn a larger income from the farm; and that ministers, teachers and physicians should help create sentiment with respect to community needs. Merchants should be active in finding markets for farm products and bankers should help the farmer procure cheaper money with which to diversify. The landowner depends very largely upon his tenants, while the tenants on the other hand depend very largely upon the landowners. If each will stand in his place and do his whole duty it will not be long before every man in Bullock county will be "feeding himself."

The boll weevil is here to stay, and unless the colored farmer adjusts himself to the conditions we are bound to go under. If we fail to make a crop of cotton, corn, peas, etc., this year, it will simply be "three strikes and out."

We have made a cotton debt and it must be settled with cotton. Cotton is our long time friend and it will continue to be our friend if we simply treat it right. Don't try to make it pay for too many things.

Every man in Bullock county

should seriously consider the conditions which confront us. If the colored farmer of Bullock county fails this year, he will not be the only party hurt; business will lag, merchants will not be able to sell their goods, bank deposits will fall off, physicians will not be able to collect for services, interests in county and city building will drop, county commissioners will return to their farms, schools and churches will no longer hold their places, and in fact, the humming wheels of prosperity will be so tightly locked that Bullock County will be forced into Bankruptcy.

I am sending this letter to you not as sounding a warning, but believing that you have a kind interest in the colored farmers of Bullock county, that you are willing to give some of your best time and thought to this question of vital concern to you, your county, your state and the nation.

I, therefore, urge you to be present and have your tenants and customers at the meeting in Union Springs at the City Public

School on Friday, the 17th day of March, 1916.

M. B. IVEY,

Negro Demonstration Agent,
AGRICULTURAL CAR VIEWED BY
HUNDREDS

Savannah Tribune
The agricultural car whose exhibits were furnished by the Negro farmers of the state, was exhibited here Thursday. The car was in charge of U. S. Demonstrator E. A. Williams and was visited by hundreds of Savannahians. The exhibits were among the best farm products ever seen here and many were the compliments paid Demonstrator Williams for the excellent showing the exhibit has made. The car has been shown thruout the state and Thursday was winding up day of its tour. The car was con-

ducted jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Central of Georgia Railway and the Ga. State College. During Thursday afternoon the entire student body of the State College and many public school children as well as hundreds of other persons visited the car. 2/12/16

NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AGENTS WILL MEET AT TUSKEGEE FEB. 24-26

Advertiser 2-19-16
(Special to The Advertiser.)
TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 17.—The annual meeting of all colored agricultural workers, including farm demonstration agents, and the recently appointed Smith-Lever agents, has been called for February 24, 25, 26, by Mr. J. T. Watt, State agent, and Dr. J. F. Duggar, director of extension work in agriculture and home economics in Alabama.

Plans have been made by the officials so that these agents will receive a definite line of instruction during the three days at Tuskegee, including a study of the institute's general farm and experiment station. Through the efforts of the late Booker T. Washington, Alabama was the first State in the South to receive the services of a negro demonstration agent for negro farmers. This work began in Macon County in 1906, under the late Dr. S. A. Knapp.

Census Bureau
9-20-16
Page Three.

NEGRO FARMERS PLAN BOLL WEEVIL FIGHT

Americus, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—The fight on the boll weevil in Sumter county is being extended to the negroes, and Agricultural Agent J. G. Oliver has announced that he will hold two meetings in separate parts of the county for the colored farmers. He is now rounding out the last meetings of a long schedule held through the county among the white farmers and business men.

The negroes have requested the meeting, and they will be advised of the plans for fighting the boll weevil.

MR. FARMER, PLEASE ORGANIZE

BY C. D. MENAFEE,

U. S. Farm Demonstrator

New Farmer 12-16-16
Mr. Farmer, do you live in any community so far back in the sticks that all of your associates are lower animals? What is the name of your community? Do you live in Big Swamp or Little Swamp community, or do you live in Cross Road or Fork Road settlement? Do you live in Jackson's quarters or Johnson's quarters? Mr. Farmer, please tell me where you live?

Is your community well organized erative work, or are you teaching and are you holding a good live farm- your fellow farmer habits character- organization which should stand for pure "brotherhood." Do you care whether he lives or dies? Do you love him as you do yourself? Do you do by him as you would be done by? These principles are the chief attributes to a successful community. Organization, the First Principle of

Good Farming

Organization to any community means strength, thus the necessity of united efforts. The old adage "United we stand, divided we fall," should be the motto of every community. Organize and discuss all current topics of interest to both old and young. Learn to buy your cabbage, your soap, your seed, in fact, all your supplies in large quantities as there is more economy in buying by wholesale than by retail. Are you familiar with the market and the

prices of various commodities sufficiently to guard against being cheated in your dealings? If not, it is as impossible to have a prosperous organization, as it is for one soldier to capture one million soldiers from the ranks of the enemy.

Do you realize the condition in which your community exists? If your farmers make from one to three bales of cotton to the plow, how much do you think they will make with more boll weevils? Are you organized to fight them in concert action? Farmers, do you know that the prosperity of the South is dependent upon the success of your community? Make good, produce such crops as will bring money to the South for its up-keep. Organization does not only apply to farmers, but to other leading factors of the South as well that may be instrumental in encouraging the laboring class of people to stay on the farms rather than seek other places of livelihood.

Mr. Farmer, organize for information.

Organize for profit.

Organize for strength.

Organize for character.

Organize for community work.

Organize that your work may be a source of pleasure.

stuffs some one or more of which may be had simply for the gathering.

Second—Nearly every kind of temperate and sub-tropical foodstuffs can be grown easily and some of them preserved for feeding the year around.

Third—The climate is practically perfect.

Fourth—An abundance of clean, fresh, wholesome water can be had at all times.

Fifth—Much of the soil is sandy, well-drained and ideal for hog raising.

Sixth—There is always a good market for choice pork and pork products.

Seventh—No farm animals multiply as fast as hogs except chickens.

Eighth—Hogs are great scavengers, converting into meat much of the waste from the kitchen farm, garden orchard, dairy, etc.

Ninth—The losses from cholera are not alarming and can be reduced if the proper precautions are taken.

Tenth—Hog raising is the most fitting complement to the boys' corn clubs and girls canning clubs as both of these movements should furnish large quantities of cheap pork-producing foods.

How to Begin.

Choose first a good breed. Select two female pigs of good breeding if you are able to pay for them; if not, strong healthy ones—mongrels or any sort obtainable. Breed only to a good, well-bred male never to a scrub. These sows with proper care will give you two litters of pigs per year and at each farrowing time will drop from six to ten fine, healthy little porkers.

Housing.

In a climate as wild as this, expensive houses are unnecessary. A small lean-to (shed) house 6 by 6 feet or 8 by 8 just high enough in the back to clear the head and tall enough in front to form a good water shed is quite sufficient. The top may

rich in food material and hogs are very fond of them.

Wild plums—Are usually abundant from latter part of May to August. Their value as a hog food is too well known to need discussion here.

Acorns—Of all kinds usually abundant in September, October, November and December are well known and recognized in the feed for choice pork.

Beech nuts—Are often plentiful in October, November and December. Nothing produces finer bacon than such nuts.

Nut grass—This plant is the wild chufa, and has almost as high a feeding value as the cultivated chufa. If you have a sufficient amount of nut-infested ground divide it up into plats and let the hogs root the nuts out; when one plat has been thoroughly rotted over turn them in upon another.

Purslane (Pusley)—Appears in May, June and July and is among the best of the pigweeds for feeding swine.

II—Foods that can be Grown

Sweet potatoes—Should head the list as they can be so easily grown and possess almost as high a fattening value as corn in the production of pork. The Cuban Queen, "Nigger Choker" and Red Nansemond should be grown for this purpose; these three are selected on account of their large yield, but any variety will do.

Sorghum Millet—Plant a few rows about the middle of March solely for the hogs. Cut a little bunch and give them every day just as soon as it is large enough.

Corn—Its feeding value is too well known to need any discussion here.

Peanuts—In this we have practically a perfect food. Two crops per year of the Spanish variety can be grown. Plant the first crop by the 15th of April—they will be fully matured by the middle of July. Dig, plow up the ground, and plant it again.

Rape Collards, Cabbage Turnips Beets—and all sorts of garden vegetables hogs will eat with a relish. They are especially fond of water-melons and canteloupes.

Pumpkins, either cooked or raw make a superior food for hogs. The same is true of cushaws, squash etc.

Cow peas—Hogs are very fond of grazing on green cow peas and seem to thrive almost if not as well as on clover pasture. Soja beans are also very fine.

Bermuda grass—A good Bermuda-grass pasture is almost synonymous to an abundance of choice, cheap pork if properly grazed by the hogs. Wheat, rye and oats burr and crimson clover make an excellent winter pasture if sown early.

Things to Bear in Mind.

1. That the health and success of pig raising depends largely upon keeping the quarters where the pigs stay clean—the houses should never be allowed to become filthy. Clean out every few days and keep well white-washed.

2. Keep the following mixture where they can get it at all times:

To one peck of charcoal broken into small pieces mix one pint salt, one pint flowers of sulphur (powdered sulphur) one pint copperas. This is a fine tonic as well as a cleanser of intestinal impurities.

3. Feed liberally, but change the diet often. Cook the food at times. Never allow them to suffer for clean fresh water.

4. Remember it is dangerous to feed swill that has lye, soap, wash-

ing powders, glass, etc., in it.

5. Skim milk of any kind is excellent for hogs of all ages but especially fine for growing pigs.

I trust every family will try a few

pigs following out some of the suggestions above, and see how easy it is to raise a few hogs with practically no cash outlay.

For the curing of meat making sausage, scrapel souse and other choice dishes from pork send to this station for Bulletin No. 24.

George W. Carver

Director Dept. of Research and Extension

YAZOO NEGRO FARMER FOLLOWS U. S. EXPERTS TO MAKE FARM SUCCESS

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Jan. 13.—When the South first began to talk about a general policy of diversification a few years ago, the Delta farmer was so wedded to his idols that he declared that diversification would not be put into practice in the Delta for the reason that the "plantation nigger" could never be taught to do anything but "drive a mule and raise cotton."

The fallacy of this reasoning has been exposed at last in one notable instance of a colored farmer in Yazoo county, who lives just below Satartia in this county. His name is Simon Stallworth, and he has made a notable success of his farming operations simply by following the instructions given him in a public lecture given by Farm Demonstrator W. R. Ritch at Satartia more than a year ago. Stallworth represents a type of the industrious, ambitious colored farmer who wants to improve his condition; who goes to his white friends for advice and guidance, and thus gains their confidence and respect. This class of colored farmers may be found all over the Delta, and they are waking up to the opportunities being presented by the propagandists of better farming that is taking such a hold upon the people of Mississippi, and of Yazoo county in particular.

More than a year ago, Mr. Ritch, by appointment, made a talk to the people of Satartia on better farming methods. On the outskirts of the audience were a few interested colored listeners, and Stallworth was one of them. He listened attentively, and remembered what he heard, and the splendid results he achieved this year are the direct results of what he heard more than a year ago. And here is what he did, as told by himself to your correspondent a few days ago, and afterward verified by Demonstrator Ritch, who has seen his crop:

"Last year I made 15 bushels of corn per acre, and didn't fertilize at all. This year, with the season not as good as last year, I made 25 bushels an acre. I followed the instructions given me by Mr. Ritch. I heard his argument a year ago in Satartia, and went home and went to work. I broke up my land with a 12-inch plow, with three mules weighing 3,400 pounds. I got two new sharp points for my plow, twice a day, to get the ground broke

up right. I section-harrowed it before I left it, so as to make the ground soft and mellow before it had a chance to dry out in big clods.

"I broke it early in January and let it stand until I got ready to plant, and then ran a disc harrow both ways, section harrowed it both ways. I then borrowed a two-row corn planter from Mr. Sam Newman, one of my white friends, and planted the corn 3 feet, 10 inches apart, eighteen inches in a drill. This was on April 13. After it came up, I section-harrowed it across the rows twice, then off-barrowed it once

with 3-inch bull-tongue for the purpose of getting the ground soft for making good roots. By plowing deep, it gave a chance for the feed roots to go down in the ground, and the cross cultivation was not set to injure the roots.

"The second working was with a 5-tooth cultivator, and the next with a Georgia heel-sweep ten days later, about one inch deep, when it did not interfere with the root growth. One cultivation with the Georgia heel-sweep wound up the cultivation.

12 Bushels of Peas to Acre.

"I then broad-casted peas in the middles about the first of May, and covered them with an Orrick harrow.

"I made 12 bushels of peas to the acre, in addition to the corn crop, and since gathering the corn and peas, have turned my cattle in the field, and this will furnish good feed for all winter.

"And I got my boy interested in better farming. He goes to school, and works after school and Saturdays, and made 70 bushels of corn this year on a little more than an acre. He fed his corn to his own pigs, and I bought the pigs from him for \$35, and made him put the money in bank for himself, and will make him do this until he is of age.

"This boy is only 15 years old. He wanted to plant some cotton, and I let him try it. He broke up flat, cut it both ways with a disc harrow, section-harrowed it both ways, planted it in cotton May 10, worked it with nothing but a cultivator and Georgia heel-sweep, and got 2,500 pounds of lint cotton on less than two acres, and used no fertilizer. He will make two bales of lint cotton weighing 425 pounds each. The cotton is worth \$51 a bale, and the seed \$16, making a total of \$67 per acre for seed and cotton.

"My entire corn crop last year was only 600 bushels, and this year by following Mr. Ritch's advice I have made 1,500 bushels with only five acres more land, and not as good a "season."

Stallworth is enthusiastic in his praise of the new way of farming and his example will no doubt spread to his neighbors, and result in much good to others.

How To Raise Pigs Successfully With Little Money

By George W. Carver, Tuskegee Institute

Prof Carver presented these facts on 'pig raising at little cost for the benefit of negro tenants and the small farmers. Thus it will pay the landlords to give this practical information to their tenants. Some of the things brought out by the thorough negro educator in better farming are already known in a general way to some tenants and other facts shown are not known or taken advantage of. If you are a small farmer you will take this information yourself and use it for your own profit. If you are a landlord, then won't you give this good information to your tenants and thus help them to do the best they can with pigs. Their success with pigs and chickens means your success—every time.—Editor's note.

But few people realize how much money there is in hogs, how quickly and easily they can be raised with but little or no cash outlay.

Our Advantages.

First—Nature has been lavish in providing a number of superior food-

be covered with boards, shingles straw grass or anything that is the cheapest and easiest to obtain.

Feeding.

How to secure food for one, two or several hogs presents an unsurmountable problem to many, when in truth and in fact our section as well as many other sections of the South is unusually blessed with an abundance of just the kinds of foods for the production of the choicest pork and pork products in the world. For the sake of clearness I am dividing the foodstuffs into two divisions as follows:

I.—Native Foods.

Wild Primrose—A plant bearing a slight resemblance to lettuce when young. It bears yellow flowers and forms an almost round mat on the ground from two to three feet in diameter in rich soil. An analysis of this plant shows it to be high nutritious and hogs eat it greedily and thrive off it in this locality it is large enough to begin pulling and feeding the last of February.

Smooth and Thorny Careless weeds (Pigweed)—Come in abundance in April and May. These weeds are very

Extension—1916.

Demonstration Work.

FOOD CAMPAIGN IN MACON

of the Negro Farmers' Movement
3/25/16
COUNTY

On March 10, 14, 15, and 17, respectively, the Agricultural Department of Tuskegee Institute, George R. Bridgeforth, Director, sent out from the school two groups of extension and agricultural workers to conduct a campaign in favor of a greater production of foodstuffs in Macon County, Alabama. In each party were men and women who discussed various phases of the general subject.

Subjects Discussed

The main subjects discussed were (a) food requirements of working people; (b) food requirements of working animals; (c) pig growing; (d) canning and vegetables; (e) getting ahead of the boll weevil; (f) making of home and school gardens and (g) minimum amount of foodstuffs that should be grown by each family.

All the meetings were held at schools, notices having been sent to each one that the party was coming. In each case, the teacher, co-operating with the party, made it possible for parents and children to have part in the general instructions given.

Lecturers and Schools

The groups changed their composition from day to day. Group One, on March 10, composed of T. M. Campbell, Miss N. J. Coleman, Mrs. G. B. Thornton visited Solomon's Chapel, Russell Plantation, Sweet Gum and Tysonville schools.

On the 14th, these speakers were changed and T. N. Cowen, H. H. Harris and Miss B. P. Thompson visited the Chehaw, Mt. Zion, Notasulga, Brown Hill, and Shiloh schools.

On the 15th, W. M. Rakestraw, E. C. Dobbs, and Miss N. J. Coleman were the lecturers, visiting Washington Public School, Washington Training School and Whitlow School.

And, finally, this group changed on March 17th to C. W. Greene, Kimmuel Huggins, Miss Luella Hanna and Miss B. P. Thompson, the party lecturing at Damascus, Mt. Pisgah, Union and Fort Hull schools.

Group Two

Group Two, composed of Isaac Fisher, C. W. Greene, H. H. Boger, and Mrs. Isaac Fisher visited on March 10, Old Rising Star, Harris Barrett, Simmons Chapel and Golddust schools. On the 14th, H. H. Boger, J. J. Jones, Kimmuel Huggins and Mrs. G. B. Thornton lectured at Big Swamp, Pine Grove, Society Hill and Brownville No. 2 schools.

On the 15th the group changed to C. W. Greene, Kimmuel Huggins, A. J. Wilborn and Miss B. P. Thompson, and visited Macedonia, Magnolia, Warrior Stand, and Dawkins Schools.

And on the 17th, R. C. Atkins, R. S. Pompey and Mrs. G. B. Thornton closed the campaign at Bethel Grove, Cole Station, Baldwin Farms and New Rising Star.

There is no doubt but that much good has been accomplished in repeating over and over the advice that people must grow more of their food supplies.

BOLL WEEVIL SITUATION FROM NOW UNTIL THE FIRST KILLING FROST

By C. D. Menafee, Farm Demonstration Agent, Lee County, Alabama

Negro Farmer 8/26/16
The ravages of the boll weevil will be very serious in fields that have been infested by weevils that were left over during the winter and where the picking up and burning of infested squares have been neglected. Such fields will be infested beyond control of the ordinary farmer and the damage will range from forty to sixty per cent. Fields that were not already so will be greatly infested during the months of August and September; bolls of all sizes will puncture, and eggs will be deposited in them.

Weather conditions have produced such rank growth of foliage in fertile lands that favorable conditions for the work and rapid reproduction of the weevil are inevitable in

most fields. Such conditions with the surplus moisture of the fall will give us a new generation of weevils every fourteen (14) days.

Labor fever must be stamped out and forgotten, and the time of lease must be extended as long as farmers can meet their demand in reason. The business men and farmers must have confidence in the method of producing cotton under weevil conditions in order to enter the fight.

God made man ruler over every living creature, and we must faithfully confide in Him as we enter this great battle this fall. The gathering of the squares late, very shallow cultivation and the brushing of the stalks should continue until the first picking of the cotton. Clean fields will reduce the ravages of the weevil greatly. Winter hiding places, such as stumps and sapwood, must be removed. Early stalk destruction and winter cover crops should be our motto. Late maturing cottonseed should no longer exist in Alabama. County officials will be needed in the fight this fall.

Negro Farmer 8/26/16 Why Cream Should Be Cared for on the Farm

By H. H. Harris, In Charge of the Creamery Division, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

B. H. Harris
With the boll weevil ravages of last year, the flooded condition this year and the resulting large growth of grass, comes the question of how to make the farm pay something. Many farmers who realize that the cow will handle grass and the leavings of wasted or ruined crops to good advantage hesitate at starting a dairy because of the lack of knowledge in caring for the cream.

Local creameries and other markets make demands which the farmer thinks are hard to come up to, but in reality they are easy.

In order to make first-class butter the cream should be delivered to the creamery in a sweet condition or nearly so. You may be as careful as you can in producing cream, but there will be some undesirable germs in it. There will be also a large number of the germs that cause milk to sour. Both increase rapidly and their excessive growth is the cause of most of the poor butter made.

Even in dairy communities only 20 per cent of the butter made is first-class or extra. This means that 80 per cent of the butter made is not the best, certainly not the worst, but not the best. The market often makes a difference of 15 cents a pound between the best butter and the poorest butter, and a difference of from 2 to 5 cents in first and second grade butter.

If a creamery produces 1,000 lbs. of butter, only 20 per cent of which is first-class, a loss of at least 2 cents a lb. on the remaining 80

per cent, or \$16, is sustained. If some of this butter is below second grade the loss is increased in proportion. Also the creamery loses its reputation for good butter and the markets discriminate more against them. No manufacturer can rise in the finished product very much above the quality of the raw material he uses, and this applies as much to the manufacture of butter as to anything else.

A low temperature is one of the best natural factors for preserving the quality of all perishable products. Cream and milk are among our most perishable products, therefore, unless the animal heat is driven out by quickly cooling, a rapid fermentation takes place.

We realize that it is impracticable for the majority of farmers to keep a supply of ice, so have turned our attention to cooling cream by the use of water without involving a great expense on the part of the farmer.

Throughout the South the temperature of well water runs between 55-60 degrees. If cream cannot be cooled to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, it may be cooled to near 55 degrees and kept in fair condition for delivery to the creamery two or three times weekly. The following plan has worked satisfactorily: It requires an oil barrel burned out, placed in the milk house or between the pump and the stock watering tank.

Between the first and second hoops drill a few one-inch holes. These are for the overflow. Just below the second hoop drill one 1 1/2-inch hole. The water pipe from the well is to enter at this point. On the inside of the hole you may place a wooden trough to carry the water to the bottom of the barrel. On the side of the barrel, next to the water tank and above the third hoop, drill a two-inch hole and connect with a pipe to carry the water to the tank. A tight box can be used in place of the barrel.

An arrangement of the above description will keep a five or ten gallon can of cream cool and in fairly good condition for three-day deliveries, providing that all the water needed for the stock has been passed through the barrel. When a can of cream is placed in the barrel it should be stirred for three or four minutes so that it will cool uniformly.

A great deal of credit is due the DeLaval Separator Company, for they have devoted a lot of time and money in getting out a tank that would enable the farmers to produce a quality of cream that could be made into extra butter. Investigations made by this company in Oklahoma during the hottest weather in August, showed that cream could be delivered every third day sweet enough for ice cream purposes, when it was cooled just by the use of well water in their tank, notwithstanding the fact that the tank stood outdoors exposed to the hot rays of the sun.

THE NEGROES' CHANCE UNDER

THE BOLL WEEVIL CON-

The Negro Farmer

BY SUPT. H. R. WILLIAMSON,

Lowndes County, Alabama

12/30/16.

The writer of this article is a true representative of that broad hearted type of Southern white gentlemen who realize the bane of ignorance and the vital importance of intelligence in every man, and for eight years, as Superintendent of Education, has striven most earnestly to place the opportunity for practical training within reach of every Negro child in his county. He has gone into his own purse that he might get in touch with those influences that would help him scatter the seed of intelligence among the black as well as white boys and girls. His Negro schools receive the very closest supervision, and his administration has been a Godsend and a veritable revolution in all matters educational.—Editor.

To the Editor,
NEGRO FARMER AND MESSENGER:

Some time since you wrote me to write you what I thought of the Negro and his chance under the changed conditions here, since "Billy Boll Weevil" has called a stop to the all-cotton crop system in the black belt counties.

How shall I answer that question?

I believe any country under the sun which depends entirely on one crop, and that crop for purely speculative purposes, as was our cotton crop, will in the end find itself in bad shape, as we were when we could grow all the cotton the land would produce.

We, as you know, have never prospered as soil and climate would have allowed, but were dragging along in a half-hearted way, in debt, year in and year out, and this is especially true of the Negro race.

The average Negro here cared nothing about improved methods of farming or improving the soil by diversification or the planting and growing of legumes; he did not care what he planted or when he planted, provided he could secure what advances he wanted to make his crop and feed and partly clothe his family.

The boll weevil has done away with

the advance business, as we used to have it here, and the Negro has had to face conditions that have been hard; what is more, he has had to put on his "thinking cap," and he has in a great measure been demoralized for a time.

Now the Negro farmer has begun to think and plan as never before, and he is fast learning to depend upon himself to have and to hold food for his family; if last season had been an average crop year, I mean, if the rain had not ruined the crops here, this county would have been in fairly good condition to begin and make a crop the coming season.

Many Negroes have left the county, because there was nothing here for them to do to earn something with which to feed and care for their families; some have left because they are restless and shiftless anyway, and at all times, and ever ready to go anywhere, when free transportation is offered them; this latter class has not hurt the county any by leaving, and many of the first named will return in time to make a crop. I do not blame any good Negro for going to hunt work, to enable him to care for his family during the winter months.

I believe the best Negroes here will do well in the years to come; that he will think more and to a better purpose; that he will provide better for his family; that he has learned and is learning his lessons of economy and thrift; that he will sustain the school better, attend farmers' meetings such as they have at Tuskegee, and learn more than he did before, that he will do better farming, and make a better citizen than he ever would have done, if he could have continued the growing of cotton and the buying his food and raiment on credit.

I think in a few years this will be a prosperous county and we will have a better and more enlightened citi-

**Vast Work
In South
This Year**

Advertisement
Fields farmed as demonstrations in agriculture under the supervision of county agents of the Office of Extension

World South, returned in 1916 as a rule yield 100 per cent in excess of the average for the section according to the annual report of the States Relations Service issued by the department. The demonstration work, it is stated, resulted in the widespread adoption of better methods, particularly in the preparation of land, selection of seed, and cultivation of crops.

Vast Number In Work

During the year, 1915, 731 regular county agents, 407 women county agents, and 26 special boys' club agents were engaged in the southern extension work. They carried on work with 110,000 adult farmers, approximately 63,000 boys, nearly 7,000 women, and about 33,000 girls. In 1916 these figures have been increased to 110,000 farmers, 63,000 boys, 48,000 girls, and 30,000 women.

Work Among Negroes

During the year the office perfected its organization through the State colleges of agriculture for demonstration work among negroes, and on July 1 had 51 men and 8 women negro agents at work in 11 States. While the white agents have from the beginning assisted the negro farmers and tenants it was found advisable in some counties where there is a large negro population to appoint a negro agent to work entirely with negroes. Frequently the Federal funds allotted for negro agent work are supplemented by local funds subscribed by the negro population. In some States a negro district agent supervises the work of the local negro agent.

Real Cooperation

There is a close cooperation between the negro agents and the negro schools negro agricultural colleges and other institutions of the State working along the same lines. These agents are instructing and helping thousands of negro landowners and tenants, the plan of work being very similar to that of the white agents. Special stress is placed upon the production of home supplies for the family and stock, and upon the improvement of sanitary and home conditions. Negro children are also receiving instructions, as is particularly evidenced by the enrollment of 2,800 members in what are called farm-makers' clubs, the members of which are taught to crop crops, can and preserve fruits and vegetables, and perform other services intended to be helpful to them and to the community.

Special Campaigns

In addition to its regular activities, the Office of Extension Work, South, carried on during the year several special campaigns, wherever it was deemed advisable, in hogcholera control, tick eradication, and boll weevil control work. The office made progress in its work seeking to make permanent the changes of the past few years for greater diversification.

Diversification

As evidence of this progress in diversification, it might be stated that in the eleven Southern States, usually known as the "Cotton belt," from 1909 to 1916, inclusive, the acreage in cotton increased 15.7 per cent, the acreage in corn 22.2 per cent, the acreage in wheat 152.4 per cent, the acreage in oats 84.2 per cent, and the acreage in hay 39.5 per cent.

Some of the specific accomplishments of the demonstration work during the year were:

Field Crops Work

Demonstrations of various kinds were carried on covering nearly a million and a half acres of field crops, and more than two million fruit trees.

Instruction was given to approximately 29,000 farmers in the care of manure, resulting in the saving of over 3,300,000 tons.

Four thousand five hundred and eighty-four silos and 1,579 dipping vats were built.

Six hundred and seventy-eight cooperative organizations were formed to purchase fertilizers, and effected a saving to the communities of more than \$125,000. And more than 1,700 community organizations of farmers were brought into existence through efforts of county agents.

Increase In Livestock

Interest was aroused in live-stock production and resulted in bringing into the territory 1,776 pure-bred horses and mares, 8,639 pure-bred and high-grade dairy cattle, 12,560 pure-bred and high-grade beef cattle, 17,739 pure-bred hogs, and 9,568 pure-bred and high-grade sheep and goats.

Boys And Girls Clubs

Boy-club members made an average production of 51.37 bushels of corn per acre.

Girl-club members put up 2,166,515 cans of fruits and vegetables, estimated to be worth \$300,000, making an average net profit per member of \$24.

Numerous labor-saving devices were introduced in farm homes, egg circles and cooperative poultry associations were organized, a large number of women's community clubs were formed, and many other lines of work were carried on.

BETTER FARMING FOR NEGROES OF THE STATE

Uncle Sam is Giving Good
Instruction to the Colored
Race.

May 9 1916

Agricultural College, Miss., May 9.—(Special).—In no State is the cooperative farm extension work of the agricultural colleges and the federal government planned along broader lines than that being undertaken in Mississippi. R. S. Wilson, State agent has just given out a report regarding one of the most unique and little known phases of this work—that for the uplift of the rural negro population of the State.

According to Mr. Wilson's statement he has five negro farm demonstration agents at work among the negroes. M. M. Hubert who is the general agent in this negro work is located at Jackson. His assistants are M. A. Jones, Indianola, Jake Parker, Mound Bayou, E. M. Hayes, Okolona, and Jerry Jorman, at Prentiss. The negroes of the communities in which this work is being carried on are putting up money to help pay the salaries of these negro agents.

The State agent has just had these negro agents in conference at his office here to give them instructions for carrying on their work to the best advantage. They have been instructed in the different lines of farming by Director E. R. Lloyd, Mr. Wilson, Dr. E. M. Ranck, and Professor A. B. McKay.

Dr. Ranck, who gave them directions for treating and controlling diseases among livestock, stated that it was of the utmost importance to create better conditions among the rural negroes, as the importance of teaching sanitation among the negroes; developing morals, and to show them how to produce their own food supplies by means of gardens, chickens, and cows.

NEWS FROM STATESBORO, GA.

2/12/16.

Statesboro, Ga.—The Emily Hawland League held its regular weekly exercise in the school auditorium Friday, January 28th. The exercises were of the usual standard and were enjoyed by the teachers and students.

Savannah Tribune

Saturday Feb. 5 was a gala day for the people of Bulloch county and the students and teachers of the schools here. The agricultural train was here and many people had the privilege of viewing the many excellent agricultural products on exhibition and seeing the progress made by Negro farmers. The speaking took place at the Central depot at 1 o'clock. The opening remarks were made by the principal, Prof. W. M. James, who acted as master of ceremonies. Colonel A. Deal was the first speaker and he gave a helpful talk. Prof. Whatley, demonstration agent of Bulloch county, spoke interestingly. He was followed by Prof. Gunter of the First District Agricultural College, who also spoke entertainingly. Mrs. Willie Hill, representative of the Ga. State College made an interesting talk especially to the farmers' wives. She spoke on domestic science. Mrs. Usula M. Jenkins spoke for the Statesboro high school and her talk was inspiring. The last speaker was Demonstrator Eugene A. Williams who had charge of the fair. Other visitors present were Mrs. W. P. White and Mr. Smitherman both instructors at the Ga. State College.

Extension - 1916. Demonstration Work.

patron with a dependent, not as a master with a student, but as a common citizen, a co-laborer, animated by a common purpose, addressed to a common object, inspiring a feeling of fraternity and fellowship of a mutual trust and co-operation. He sees that neither the one nor the other is attempting to prey on his fellow man.

Among other things the county agent does that are not mentioned in the above report, is to supervise and help to install water works, lighting systems, and other conveniences in the country home. As an example of what they are doing this line, in one county we have seven complete systems of water works in farm houses put in by the county agent. In another

county, there are eleven complete systems. By reason of all of these things the work has become very popular and there is not a county agent in Alabama that can answer one half of the calls or demands made on him for services.

82 Men In 1916.

The best evidence I can offer for the popularity of the work and a guarantee of success is that nearly every county in the State is now appropriating funds to supplement the salary of the county agent. Of course, there are two or three counties in the state that were unfortunate in trying to make this appropriation a political appropriation and, in both instances, it was discontinued and the counties left vacant.

We have seventy-three men engaged in this work in the state and will have eighty-one during the year 1916. These men have already been selected and will begin work about February 1st.

Helping Negro Farmers.

It has been argued by a great many who do not know much about the colored brother that it would be a waste of time and money to undertake to teach the negro better method of farming. We take the position that he is a great big part of the labor of Alabama and should have his share of instruction and teaching that he might improve his method of living, become more provident, more efficient as a laborer, and, in the end, a better citizen; and, to substantiate the claim that this can be and is being done, the following is a report of four negro agents in the state. We have had actively engaged this year eight negro agents, but on account of changes in four counties we have been unable to get accurate data as to the results—that is, actual figures. We know the results have been good in a general way, but we only give accurate figures that we can substantiate.

What Negro Agents Did.

These four agents had sixty-six demonstrations in cotton, with a total acreage of 416, and an average yield of 1,064 pounds; 110 demonstrations in corn, with a total acreage of 679, and an average yield of 411.2 bushels and forty-two demonstrations in oats, with a total acreage of 207, and an average yield of forty bushels.

Aside from these three crops, there was a total acreage of 386 acres in other diversified crops, such as potatoes, peas, sugar-cane, peanuts, etc. They treated 736 orchards, organized forty-eight poultry clubs, and actual-

ly raised the country which is a very unusual thing for the negro to do; they inoculated 342 hogs, and tilled 760 acres of land. This is only a part of the work done with the negro.

gro. Practically every white agent in the state carries some negro demonstrations, especially in counties where there are a great many negroes.

Advance Over 1914.

In comparing this report with my report of last year proves conclusively that we have been diversifying but in a sane and sensible way. My report for 1914 shows a total number of demonstrations in cotton to be 1,796 this year, a total of 1,481, showing a decrease of 315 demonstrations in cotton. But you will observe that there is an increase of 175 demonstrations in corn and an increase of 440 demonstrations in oats. This year there is a greater increase in other food and feed crops in proportion than there is with corn and oats. The average yield of the three staple crops are not as high as they were last year, due mainly to two cause—the lack of commercial fertilizer, and the boll weevil.

Practically 50 per cent of the cotton area of Alabama was materially effected by the boll weevil which necessarily brought the yield below last year's yield. At the same time, we have proven conclusively that cotton can be made under weevil conditions.

In conclusion I want to say that the county agents have done the best years work they have ever done in Alabama. Considering the disorganized and demoralized conditions that confronted them at the beginning of the year, I congratulate them on the splendid results from each county incorporated in this report.

GETTING EVEN.

James, four years old, had been naughty to the point of evoking a whipping from his long-suffering mother, and all day long a desire for revenge rankled in his little bosom.

At length bedtime came, and, kneeling beside her, he implored a blessing on each member of the family individually, his mother alone being conspicuous by her absence. Then, rising from his devout posture, the little suppliant fixed a keenly triumphant look upon her face, saying, as he turned to climb into bed:

"I s'pose you noticed you wasn't in it."

PEAR TREE IS VALUED AT \$30,000.

An alligator pear tree at Whitman Cal., is insured for \$30,000. Last year it bore 3,000 pears that were sold for 50 cents each. Buds for starting new trees were sold by the owner for \$1,500, during last season. The tree is at present in good health.

MR. LETT REPORTS BIG WORK DONE IN CENTRAL ALABAMA

I herewith submit to you, (Mr.

Ward), my annual report of work done in the Middle District of Alabama during the year 1915.

Owing to the fact that conditions are almost entirely different from what they were during the year 1914, my work throughout this year has been to a certain extent, changed accordingly. To meet the conditions it was necessary to have more money and better men so my work during this year has been along that line—meeting with county officials, bankers and business men and in spite of the financial depression, local aid has been given pretty freely.

Quite a bit of my time has been spent in getting local aid renewed. In no case has an appropriation been discontinued but in most cases increases were given. Where we have a good agent, local aid is always forthcoming. Of the twenty two counties of this district, fifteen give local aid for agents' salaries.

The people have been more eager to organize this year than ever before. As diversification was practiced so widely they were more convinced than ever before that they must have organization to market their diversified products thorough so quite a lot of time was spent in meetings of this kind.

During the fall of the year a stalk destruction campaign was conducted under the auspices of the extension department of the college and I was engaged in these meetings for two weeks or longer. All agents in my district worked their counties very closely as we are in the middle of the boll weevil territory. On account of certain climatic conditions, weevils made a greater advance this fall than ever before—all the east Alabama district becoming heavily infested early before frost.

Boll Weevil Damage.

In several west Alabama counties, the weevil demanded the cotton crop more than ever before. Several of these counties did not average over one good bale of cotton to the plow, this being a loss of about 80 per cent of a normal cotton crop. These counties depended upon "just cotton" one year too long and as a consequence they are rather badly damaged. The best labor has gone, and many men are obliged to sell their large plantations. Those few who are able to live on their farms are meeting this con-

Professor Carver, the thorough and ever-working negro scientist at Tuskegee, has made a long, faithful and practical study of the peanut. He has found it a food for man that can be served in as many as one hundred and five ways. In this article he gives you twenty one of the tasty ways in which the peanut can be served. In later articles he will give you all the other methods of preparing the peanut for food. Read these articles and keep them for use in your own home—Editor's note.

As a Food for Man.

By reason of its superior food value the peanut has become almost a universal diet for man, and when we learn its real value, I think I am perfectly safe in the assertion that it will not only become a prime essential in every well-balanced dietary, but a real necessity. Indeed, I do not know of any one vegetable that has such a wide range of food possibilities. Below are given 21 ways of preparing the peanut for human consumption, with the hope that every farmer will learn to appreciate them and raise large quantities for his consumption; and also with the hope that the city folk will find the diet not only wholesome, satisfying, healthful and appetizing, but very economical. A glance at the table below is sufficient to impress anyone most favorably with the superior value of the peanut as a food:

Food	Protein	Carb'd'tes
Food	(Muscle	(Fat-
	builders	formers)
Peanuts	3.2 pct.	25.8 pct.
Boston Beans	12.6 pct.	22.5 pct.
Cow Pea	10.0 pct.	21.4 pct.
	60.8 pct.	
No. 1—Peanut Soup.		
One quart milk 2 tablespoonsfuls butter, 2 tablespoonsfuls flour 1 cup of peanuts.		
Cook peanuts until soft; remove skins mash or grind until very fine; let milk come to a boil; add the peanuts; cook 20 minutes.		
Rub flour into a smooth paste with milk; add butter to the peanuts and milk; stir in flour; season with salt and pepper to taste; serve hot.		
No. 2, Peanuts Soup No. Two		
Take roasted peanuts; grind or mash real fine; to every half a pint add a quart of hot milk half a teaspoon salt one saltspoon pepper, 1 small onion minced very fine, 1 bay leaf, 1 stalk celery chopped very fine or a saltspoon celery seed. Cook for 15 minutes. Great care must be exercised to keep it from burning.		
Molsten 1 tablespoon of corn starch		

105 Ways of Preparing Peanuts For Use on Your Table

By G. W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute

Advertisement 12-24-16.

Peanut field of Frank R. Charles, in Central Alabama. 200 acres in peanuts and 2 carloads of these sold at \$70 a ton.

in a quarter cup of cold milk; add to the soup; stir until thick and smooth; strain through a fine sieve, and serve with peanut wafers.

No. 3, Peanut Bisque.

To three cups of boiling milk add half teaspoon chopped onion, a pinch of salt and pepper; rub to a smooth paste a tablespoon of flour with water; add half cup of peanut butter; stir in the flour; boil 3 minutes longer; serve with peanut wafers.

Boil ten minutes in half a cup of water half a cup chopped celery, a tablespoon of chopped onion, the same amount of red and green peppers mixed; add a cup of peanut butter and three cups of rich milk to which has been added one tablespoon of flour; add 1 teaspoon of sugar; boil two minutes and serve.

No. 5 Consomme of Peanuts.

Take 1 pint of shelled peanuts; boil or steam until the skins can be removed; boil in salted water until tender and until nearly all the water boils away; add 1 quart of beer stock, a few grains of cayenne, half a teaspoon salt; let boil slowly for 10 minutes; serve hot.

No. 6, Purée of Peanuts.

1 pint of peanuts, blanched and ground.

1 pint milk.

Half cup cream.

1 tablespoon butter.

1 egg, well beaten.

Let the milk and cream come to a boil; stir in all the other ingredients; add more milk if too thick; salt and pepper to taste; serve at once with peanut wafers.

No. 7, Purée of Peanuts Number Two (Extra Fine)

Take 1 pint of peanuts; roast until the shells rub off easily (do not brown); grind very fine; add a saltspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon sugar; pour on boiling water, and stir until thick as cream. Set in double boiler and boil from 8 to 10 hours; set away and allow to get thoroughly cold; turn out. Can be eaten hot or cold. When sliced, rolled in bread crumbs or cracker dust and fried a chicken brown, it makes an excellent substitute for meat.

A generous layer between slices of bread makes an excellent sandwich.

No. 8, Peanut Bread No. One.

Into any good biscuit dough work in a liberal supply of blanched and ground nuts; roll out thin; cut in small discs, and bake in a quick oven; serve hot.

No. 9, Peanut Bread No. Two.

1-2 cupful sugar.

2 teaspoons baking powder.

1-2 cupful blanched and chopped nuts.

1-2 cupful sweet milk.

1 egg, beat in.

2 cupfuls sifted flour.

Mix these ingredients; make into small loaves or biscuits; let rise for one-half hour; bake in a slow oven until done, which will require about 50 minutes.

No. 10, English Peanut Bread.

2 cups liquid yeast.

1 tablespoon butter.

2 tablespoons sugar.

1 teaspoon of salt.

Flour as long as you can stir it with a spoon; beat it long and hard; let stand in a warm place over night; in the morning add one cup of blanched and finely-chopped peanuts; add flour to make a soft dough; let stand in a warm place until light; bake in a moderate oven one hour.

No. 11, Aunt Nellie's Peanut Brown Bread.

1 1-2 cups white flour.

1 1-2 cups Graham flour.

2 teaspoons baking powder.

1-2 cup sweet milk, or just enough to make a soft dough.

1 teaspoon salt.

1-2 cup blanched and ground peanuts.

Mix well together and bake in a moderate oven.

No. 12, Oatmeal Peanut Bread (Delicious)

2 cups liquid yeast.

2 cups rolled oats.

2 teaspoons sugar.

1 teaspoon salt.

1 tablespoon butter.

Add white flour as long as you can stir it; beat well; let rise over night; stir up well in the morning; add one cup of chopped or ground peanuts; pour into buttered baking-pan and set in a warm place to rise; when light bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

No. 13, Peanut Bread No. Three.

A delicious loaf can be made by adding half a pint of finely-ground nuts to every loaf of bread when baking. Add the nuts when the bread is worked down the last time.

No. 14, Peanut Rolls No. One.

2 cups of soft, white bread-crumbs.

4 tablespoons peanut butter.

1-2 cupful grated cocoanut, chopped fine.

1 saltspoon celery seed.

1 teaspoon salt.

1 well-beaten egg.

1-2 pound blanched and ground peanuts.

Mix thoroughly; make into rolls, and fry in deep fat or bake in an oven; serve with nut sauce.

No. 15, Peanut Rolls No. Two

Make the dough exactly the same as for Parker House rolls. At the last working add a heaping teaspoon of ground peanuts, and work into each roll.

No. 16, Swedish Nut Rolls

1 pint milk, scalded,

1-2 cup butter,

1-4 cup sugar,

1 scant teaspoon salt,

2 eggs (whites),

1-2 cup yeast, 7 or 8 cups flour.

Mix early in the morning a sponge with the milk, sugar, salt, eggs, and yeast, using flour enough to make a drop batter. Place in a pan of warm water, and when light add the butter (softened) and enough more flour to thicken it. Knead well, and let it rise again. When light roll out into a large triangular piece one-third of an inch thick. Spread all over with soft butter and a sprinkling of sugar, cinnamon, and a generous coating of finely-ground peanuts. Roll over and over; cut off slices an inch thick; lay them on a well-buttered pan with the cut-side down. Let it rise again, and bake in a moderate oven.

No. 17, Peanut Cookies No. One

3 cups flour,

2 eggs,

1 cup sugar,

1 1-2 cups ground peanuts,

1-2 cup butter,

1 cup sweet milk,

1 teaspoon baking powder.

Cream butter and sugar; add eggs well beaten; now add the milk and flour; to taste with vanilla; add the

peanuts last; drop one spoonful to the cooky in well-greased pans; bake quickly.

No. 18 Peanut Cookies No. Two

4 teaspoons butter,

1 cup sugar,

2 eggs, well-beaten,

2 teaspoons baking powder,

2 cups flour,

1 cup ground peanuts,

Sweet milk sufficient to make a stiff batter. Drop on well-greased tins and bake quickly.

No. 19, Peanut Cookies No. Three

One-third cup butter,

1-2 cup sugar,

2 eggs well beaten,

1-2 cup flour,

1 teaspoon baking powder,

1 cup blanched and finely-chopped peanuts,

1 teaspoon lemon juice.

Sweet milk enough to make a stiff batter. Cream the butter, and add the sugar and eggs well beaten. Sift the flour and baking powder together. Add the butter, sugar, eggs, and flour; then add the milk, nuts, and lemon juice. Drop from a spoon on an un-buttered baking sheet; sprinkle with chopped nuts, and bake in a very slow oven.

No. 20, Peanut Tea Rolls (Delicious)

2 cups raised sponge,

1 cup sugar,

1-2 cup butter,

1 cup ground peanuts.

Take two cups of sponge, the sugar, melted butter, eggs, peanuts, and salt to taste. Mix thoroughly; knead in enough flour to make dough as for rolls. Set in a warm oven to rise; when light shape into rolls; let rise until twice their size; rub melted butter over the top with a small paint brush; then sift sugar and ground peanuts over the top.

No. 21, Peanut Bars

2 cups flour,

1 cup coarsely-chopped peanuts,

1-2 cup sugar,

2 tablespoons butter,

1 teaspoon baking powder,

1-2 cup milk,

1-2 cup milk,

1 egg,

Pinch of salt.

Sift flour, salt, and baking powder into a bowl, rub in the butter, nuts, and sugar; mix to a rather stiff dough with the egg and milk; turn on to a floured board, and roll out two-thirds of an inch thick; cut into bars of convenient size, and fry in the fat until golden brown.

Extension-1916.
Demonstration Work

Canning Clubs Double Length of Average Term And Sell All Products

Miss Reese, State Agent,
Makes Annual Report
and Says Calhoun and
Mobile Girls Lead

The annual report of the Girls' Club and Home Demonstration work in Alabama for the past year has just been made by Miss Madge Reese, State Agent to the Agricultural Department at Washington and while the number of counties engaged in the work officially has not increased and the number of girls participating in the clubs has decreased by over five hundred in comparison with the previous year, the term of instruction is doubled and the director feels that much more has been gained by the new method than was possible with but four months teaching.

The fear that the Alabama farmer labors under of not being able to see diversified crops has not entered the thoughts of the canning club girls. They know if they put a standard brand of any thing that is good to eat there will be a market for the product.

Miss Reese's Report

In the past year in Alabama there were nineteen counties doing organized Canning Club Work, with a total enrollment of 1490. This is the same number of counties organized in 1914, and a decreased enrollment of 525 members. Smaller enrollment was encouraged in order that closer supervision could be given and standard of work done by the girls raised. The counties organized were Autauga, Baldwin, Calhoun, Chilton, Conecuh, De Kalb, Etowah, Franklin, Jefferson, Macon, Marengo, Marshall, Mobile, Monroe, Pickens, Pike, St. Clair, Tuscaloosa, and Walker.

The club members were enrolled in 150 clubs. Each county had its county agent who supervised the work of the clubs. In 1915 the average term of service of the county agents was eight months, while in 1914 it was four months. In 1915 six county agents were on duty for twelve months, and only four for less than six months. As a result of the increased average term of agents and closer supervision, the report of the work done by the clubs in the nineteen counties is twice what it was for 1914.

Sixty-four per cent. of the enrollment, or 957 girls, have reported the following:

Number of containers of tomatoes canned from tenth-acre club gardens	159,449
Number of containers of beans, okra, peas, peppers and beets canned from tenth-acre club gardens	37,187
Number of containers of fruits and vegetables from home garden and orchard	114,185
Total number of containers	300,821
Value of vegetables sold fresh and used at home	\$4,760.00
Total value of canned products and fresh vegetables	\$61,998.92
Total cost of products	\$18,268.48
Total profit	\$43,730.44
(Report of containers based on No. 3 tin and quart jars.)	

The first year club girl began her work with the one-tenth acre garden in tomatoes. The second year club girl who had already been successful in growing and canning tomatoes, grew tomatoes on one-half of her tenth-acre garden and beans on the other half. The third and fourth year club girls, in addition to the tomatoes and beans, grew a third vegetable, either okra, peas, peppers, cucumbers, or beets. It was necessary for girls to take care of the surplus fruits from the orchard at the same period that they were canning their demonstration garden products, but the experience acquired in putting up the vegetables made them more capable of properly canning the fruits.

Etowah is the banner county of the state for 1915:

Number containers of club garden products	33,114
Number containers of home garden and orchard products	33,127
Total number of containers	66,241
Total value of all products	\$13,514.32
Total cost	\$3,602.33
Total profit	\$9,911.99

Assured Market

The county had an enrollment of 135 girls, and of these 114 reported. About 20,000 cans of the girls' products will be sold in the town of Gadsden. The merchants, bankers, woman's clubs, and the Gadsden Chamber of Commerce stand behind the girls' clubs and make them feel that they have an assured market.

The work of several other counties deserves special mention. Tuscaloosa County, a close second to Etowah, has an excellent report. Eighty-one girls made an average of \$23.77 from their tenth-acre products. They canned 53,155 containers from club gardens and home orchards, making a total profit of \$9,828.48.

The counties having the largest per cent. of girls reporting were Calhoun and Mobile. One hundred nine, or 94 per cent. of Calhoun's girls sent in reports. These girls filled 29,990 con-

tainers. Ninety-three per cent. of Mobile's girls sent in reports. Forty-five Jefferson County girls reported 26,382 containers. Two hundred seventy-six club girls in Conecuh, De Kalb, Franklin, Pickens, St. Clair, Marengo, and Monroe canned an average of 325 containers each.

Our markets are good, and all of the clubs have marketed their products in their own counties. The clubs of some counties have had more orders than they were able to fill. Our motto for 1915 was "Quality rather than Quantity." In the same proportion that the quantity of work done has increased this year, so has the quality work done by the girls improved. In some of the counties the girls are not only putting on the market a commercial standard of canned fruits and vegetables, but are marketing a superior quality of fig preserves and citrus-fruit products.

Canning club girls have, besides their work in gardening and canning, done some purposeful manual training work. They have designed and made baskets and boxes for containers of their products and for holiday gifts. Some beautiful baskets of native material have been made by the girls. Incidentally, there has been some good work done in sewing. Six hundred seventy girls made the uniform canning club cap and apron.

Winter Gardens

Winter gardens have been encouraged by the county agents, and as a result, there are 448 farm women and girls in the nineteen counties growing spinach, lettuce, radishes, and cabbage for market and home use.

Back of all competitive exhibits of the girls' products at the county fairs, there has been a motive more laudable than that of following a time worn custom. The real purposes of the exhibits have been to help give a working definition of desirable standards through showing qualities that make for excellence. Most of the club girls visited the county fairs and studied the packs and standards. Every county except one put on an exhibit at a county or state fair or at some public place in the county. The exhibits were most satisfactory, every county showing its training in commercial packing. Most of the judging was done by the state agents of the department.

The Short Course for Prize Winning Girls given at Auburn last summer was perhaps one of the most effective agencies in impressing upon the girls the high standards desired in the work. The girls who attended the course are today leaders in the club work in their respective counties.

The club work has been given the heartiest cooperation by farm demonstration agents, county superintendents, of education, rural teachers, commercial clubs, business men, county fair association, and woman's clubs. Financial cooperation has been given by county boards of revenue, county boards of education, state normal schools, district agricultural high schools, and chambers of commerce. For every dollar expended for salaries of the county agents in the Girls' Club and Home Demonstration Work, a profit of \$4.22 was realized for the State of Alabama.

Home Demonstration Work

In counties where the Girls' Club Work has become well established and the agent's efficiency proved, demonstration work for the farm women has been started. Only the county agents who are on duty from eight to twelve

months are required to organize Home Demonstration Clubs. The mothers and the women generally have aided the girls in the various phases of their work, but the time has come in the process of the development of the organization when the women are eager to make some demonstrations themselves. In 1915 there were 221 farm women enrolled in the Home Demonstration Clubs in eleven counties. The work was begun by the county agents going into the homes and aiding the women in properly cooking and serving vegetables and utilizing the products canned by the club girls. A few bread demonstrations have also been made by the women.

In cooking and serving the products grown by the girls and women, there is a need for simple demonstrations in improved kitchen equipment and utensils. The home-made fireless cooker has been one of the first devices to be used. Under the instructions of the county agents, forty-four home-made fireless cookers, six iceless refrigerators, eight fly traps, and two wheel trays have been made by the women. The agents are also encouraging the installing of cheap and simple waterwork system in the kitchens of the rural homes.

Farm Sanitation

The first approach to problems of sanitation in the farm homes has been made in the canning demonstrations where there is a need for absolute cleanliness and sterilization. Following such demonstrations, it is easy for the agents to suggest the use of sanitary measures with reference to milk, water, and protection of foods. Because of such suggestions, 41 houses have been screened in five counties.

The work done in 1915 with the farm women has paved the way for more extensive work for 1916. Several agents are now busy organizing Home Demonstration Clubs who will have regular meetings throughout the year and whose members will make definite demonstrations and give reports of same. A few egg marketing circles have also been organized in connection with the Home Demonstration Clubs. One success leads to another, and we can more easily accomplish the end in view, the improvement of the farm home, by taking one step at a time and not trying to do all of these things at once.

RETURN FROM A SUMMER SESSION OF TEACHING FARMERS AND THEIR WIVES

Tuskegee Inst. Ala. Sept. 1916
J. M. Campbell, District Demonstration Agent for the Smith-Lever Fund, has just returned to Tuskegee from a six weeks tour of teaching farmers. Two crews of Negro workers were in the field this summer, one working in East Alabama and the other in West. There are sixteen workers in all, the agents traveled for the most part on couples. The men taught the farmers and their sons the woman, the farmers' wives and daughters. The farmers were taught how to diversify crops, how to use fertilizer on cotton, "Care and treatment of live stock." Cotton growing under "adverse conditions" and some additional subjects were taught.

tion to the man on the land. The women and girls were given lessons in cooking, housekeeping, care of children, all subjects of practical and immediate use to the women of the farm.

Very few of the Southern States have given the Negro a goodly share in both the agencies and training from the Smith-Lever Fund. Alabama is probably the only Southern state in which the work is definitely organized and prosecuted. In two years the colored agency has grown from two or three to sixteen, whereas they own and use three automobiles in the work, all kinds of charts on health, on farming, on child welfare, lantern slides, canning outfits, fireless cooker, indeed practically every thing needed to bring home to the farmer concrete lessons in agriculture.

The two Negro head quarters are Normal, Alabama, and Tuskegee Institute. T. M. Campbell who is head of the agents, has office at Tuskegee Institute. P. C. Parks, whose work is mainly among Negro farm boys, organizing corn clubs, has his office at Normal, Alabama.

The Smith-Lever Fund was entrusted to the State College at Auburn, Alabama, for distribution. The Auburn College granted the colored people a fair share of the fund and gave them cart blank to go ahead and organize. Tuskegee give rooms in the Milbank Agricultural Building and aids in furnishing room, board, and part salary of some of the workers.

"It is a wonderful work," said Mr. Campbell, "I never saw people so eager to learn. They are loth to let us go. Best of all they begin to see what they have missed."

In many places so eager are the Negro farmers to learn that they wish the agents to remain among them. In several counties they formulated a petition to the United States Government to grant such an agent. The petition was signed by both white and colored people. The colored people of Pike county at the conclusion of their sessions circulated the following petition to Mr. T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Dear Sir:—We the undersigned citizens of Pike county, Alabama, believing that the services of a Farm Demonstrator for the colored people of said county are much needed, judging from the effect of the extensive school work recently held by Mr. B. Ivey and Miss J. Juanita Coleman, we hereby pray and petition you at the Agricultural Department to appoint an agent to work among the colored people on their farms and gardens.

"In connection with the movement

the probate judge of Pike county wrote Mr. Ivey, the agent, who has been teaching in that county, as follows:

State of Alabama,
Pike County,

Office of

A. C. Edmondson, Probate Judge,
Troy, Alabama, Aug. 3, 1916.

Mr. Ivey,
Union Springs, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 31st of July, I approve and endorse all that you have done among the colored people of this State, we are sorely in need of this work, not only in Pike county but in all the counties of the state. What helps the colored man helps the white man. My views are very broad as to education and co-operation among the people, and if more of this could be done our interest would be enhanced. I will take pleasure in taking this up with the commission Court, when it meets, which will not be until the third Monday in October. Our colored population of Pike County, are of a high standard, and are willing to learn, and willing to be taught a higher standard of Agricultural development.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. C. Edmondson,
Judge of probate.

The agents themselves are doing all in their power to meet the demands. In many cases, where their time is out, they remain and help the farmers in road building, in plowing, in catching the weevil. During the past summer they spent two weeks pursuing special studies at the Tuskegee Institute summer school in preparation for the work. They study swine raising, poultry raising, road canning, veterinary science and many other courses needed for the labor in the field.

FALL GARDENING IN THE SOUTH

Among the vegetables which may be planted at practically any time during the summer, with fair assurance of success, are beans. Bush squash may also be planted even in the hottest weather if they have not been made a part of the garden at an earlier season. With the beginning of August practically the entire list of ordinary vegetables is open to the fall gardener for choice. Beets, parsnips, carrots, celery, sweet corn, radishes, lettuce and peas may be planted at this time, many of them in succession crops at frequent intervals.

Turnips

Turnip seed may be sown during the latter part of August and throughout September and the first half of October. Sow turnip seed thickly in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, and when the plants reach a height of 4 or 5 inches begin thinning, using the young plants for greens. For good roots thin the plants to about three inches apart in the row. Keep the land well cultivated to keep down the weeds and to leave the surface loose and friable. In a small garden, cultivation with a hand cultivator is the most practicable. Turnips may be left in the ground until needed for the table, or may be pulled as soon as they are mature, and stored in a cellar or buried in banks or pits. The varieties of turnips commonly grown in the South are Purple Top Globe, White Globe, Seven Top, White Milan, and Yellow Aberdeen.

MADISON COUNTY NEGRO FARMERS KNOW THEIR WORK

Federal Supervisor Greatly Pleased With Progress They Have Made

(Special to The Advertiser.)

NORMAL, ALA., Oct. 20.—T. M. Campbell, Federal supervisor of the negro agricultural extension workers under the Smith-Lever fund in Alabama, in winding up a tour of inspection through Madison County today reported that the negroes of Madison County are setting a good example for the other negroes of the State in the matter of fighting the boll weevil and other pests of the soil.

He found several negro land owners who have subordinated cotton growing to cattle raising. Some of these negroes have gone as far as Atlanta this week to attend live stock shows. Many of them have beautiful cover crops of crimson clover and rye between the cotton rows even before the cotton is picked, and others are preparing to plant. He found negroes pasturing from thirty to ninety head of cattle and preparing scores of carefully selected hogs for market. It is noteworthy, he reports, that many

negro renters in Madison lay more stress on hogs than on cotton.

Walter S. Buchanan, president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal, and George W. Patterson, the farm demonstration agent of the college, were with Mr. Campbell on his tour of inspection. President Buchanan was especially gratified to find that farmers who only a few years ago showed no respect whatever for book farming were now among the leaders of those taking the advice of the county farm demonstration agent.

Macon County's Fight On Boll Weevil Ends In Victorious Rout

Land Is Not Like Black Belt's, But Men Have Succeeded in Diversification Program

Admission 3-16-16
(By "The Diversified Farmer.")
(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 15.—There is not much show for the boll weevil in Macon County.

Other counties may be getting ready "to reduce," but Macon has already "reduced." She reduced last year and her cotton waist line will be considerably smaller this year.

Macon has been modest about it, and her progress and her "live at home" and "feed ourselves" program has not been given to the world. So the time has come for "Grandma" to say something for her and about her.

Land Not Like Black Belt.

Macon County hasn't got land like the Black Belt. Her sandy hillsides don't offer to the eye anything like the yields of Houston or Trinity clay of the Black Belt. But Macon proves that the man on the land counts for more than the land. As we heard said: "It's not the college you send the boy to, but what you send to college." As we heard again: "It's the man, not the land—land is worth just what you make it worth."

You can buy some Trinity clay Black Belt land for less than \$50 an acre. There are acres upon acres in Macon County you could not touch for this sum.

Do you know that on some Macon County farms the reduction this year will be as low as five acres to the plow?

Tenants Raising Gardens.

Do you know that the majority of the tenants will be made to raise a garden and some grain for their own tables and the stock?

Do you know that Macon is going after the "fertilizer problem" by shipping in from the Tennessee Valley crushed phosphate rock in which the wonderful Tennessee Valley abounds?

Do you know that nearly all of Macon County's farmers are living and working on their own farms—that farming with them is a business and not a sideline of some business in town—that to be a farmer in Macon County is better than being anything else?

Fine Pig Club Reports.

Do you know that Macon County is going to lead all counties in Alabama in "percentage reports" of its pig club or bust a suspender in trying?

Do you know that Macon will be free of cattle ticks September 1 or know the reason why?

Do you know what Macon County has a number of farmers who would do credit to Illinois—men who are

raising horses and mules, dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs and sheep, and selling to breeders all over the State and in Georgia, and shipping to the central markets?

Merchants "Buy at Home."

Do you know that Macon County merchants would rather buy from Macon County farmers than to ship in stuff?

Do you know that Macon County has a livestock association that meets each month?

Do you know that Macon County is organizing a marketing association with a membership of about 200?

Do you know that Macon County fears neither the hog cholera nor the boll weevil, neither the European war nor State politics?

If you know these things you know that Macon County in her quiet, solid fashion is raising what she eats and a good deal to sell besides, is ready to beat the boll weevil, is building up her land, is greatly increasing her permanent pasture and her herds, is giving more attention to sheep than to dogs, is looking to the future with hope and not fear.

Living on Own Farms.

Macon County's progress and solidity comes from her farmers living on their own farms. True farming progress can come in no other way. Where farmers live on their farms and run their own machines the boll weevil is already beaten. Macon County farmers have no desire to "move to town." On the contrary, the tendency is the other way. Dr. R. L. Lane was a dentist at Tuskegee. Last year he chucked his forceps and laughing gas into the trash basket and went to farming. He has thirty-five or forty cows and has gone in for dairying. He will have this year thirty-five acres in soy beans and this fall he expects to ship a carload of hogs. He is a great believer in rape as a forage crop for hogs. He says he has helped lots of other folks to cut their wisdom teeth, but now he is cutting his own.

More Details Later.

Well now, we have given you a glimpse of old Macon's leadership in the boll weevil conflict. Later in the Farm Section we will tell you more about her work and her farmers. We will go more into detail about the livestock and the forage crops. Meanwhile we will journey into Lee County for they read "Grandma" there, too, and they want the old lady to speak of them in truthful and kindly way.

LITTELL MCCLUNG.

"ALABAMA MUST FEED HERSELF"

The Negro Farmer
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
messenger December 14, 1916.
12/30/17
To the Farmers of Alabama:

The Farmers' School held at Tuskegee from January 3rd, to the 17th, promises to deal with more live

issues, more important questions relating to the growing of velvet beans, peanuts, combating the boll weevil, diversified farming, and livestock, than ever before in the history of this work.

I am writing therefore to urge that you not only come yourself, but bring your sons and daughters, also urge your friends to attend the Farmers' School this year. It promises to be a banner educational uplift for our people.

In addition to the above, domestic science will be given to women, special courses in dairying and livestock, free clinics at our Veterinary hospital, prominent speakers of national reputation will be on hand to speak, and men and boys will also have woodwork and ironwork.

The closing exercises will be a big parade, January 17th.

Yours truly,

T. M. CAMPBELL,

District Agent.

AUG 18 1916

TO TEACH NEGROES FARMING.

Roanoke, Va., Aug. 17.—Officials of the Norfolk & Western Railroad at the general offices here today announced that a trained negro agriculturalist has been employed by the company to teach negro farmers living along the road how to get the maximum of production and to harvest their crops to the best advantage.

Extension - 1916.

Offshoots of Tuskegee Institute.

~~Tuskegee Institute~~ Visits to Offshoot Schools

Through the generosity of a member of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees, committees composed of teachers have been sent from Tuskegee Institute during the past school term to the various schools founded by Tuskegee graduates and former students, or being conducted by such graduates or former students. It is through such visits as these that Tuskegee Institute is enabled to keep in touch with the work being done by its graduates and former students and in some measure opportunity is offered for keeping these offshoot schools in close touch with the methods of the parent school.

These committees are undertaking to look into the physical condition of the schools, teaching methods, financial condition, extension activities, etc. The following visits have been made or are being made at this time:

To Mt. Meigs Institute, Waugh, Alabama, (Miss Cornelia Bowen, Principal): Mr. E. L. Burke, Instructor in Wheelwrighting, and Miss D. K. McMillan of the Children's House.

To Lomax-Hannon High and Industrial School, Greenville, Alabama, (Mr. J. R. Wingfield, Principal), and the Colored Union Literary and Industrial School, China, Alabama, (Mr. N. E. Henry, Principal): Mr. J. H. Palmer, Registrar, and Mr. Clement Richardson of the Academic Department.

To Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Alabama, (Mr. Wm. J. Edwards, Principal), and the Richmond Industrial Institute, Richmond, Alabama, (Mr. J. Brown, Principal): Mr. F. L. West, Instructor in Shoemaking and Mrs. A. T. Landers of the Academic Department.

To Prentiss Normal and Industrial School, Prentiss, Miss., (Mr. J. H. Johnson, Principal), and the Grambling Industrial School, Grambling, La., (Mr. Chas. P. Adams, Principal); the Canfield Industrial Institute, Canfield, Ark., (Mr. Byrd T. Crawford, Principal), and the Topeka Educational and Industrial Institute, Topeka, Kansas, (Mr. Wm. R. Carter, Principal): Mr. R. R. Taylor, Director of Mechanical Industries, and Mr. Wm. Pearson, instructor in tinsmithing.

To Cottage Grove High School, Cottage Grove, Alabama, (Mr. R. W. Taylor, Principal): Mr. J. L. Whiting of the Academic Department, and Mr. C. G. Kelley, Assistant Business Agent.

To Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga., (Mr. H. A. Hunt, Principal): the Robert Hungerford Industrial Institute,

Eatonville, Florida, (Mr. Chisholm, Principal): Mr. Warren Logan, Treasurer; Mrs. T. E. Owen, instructor in basketry and upholstering.

To Voorhees Industrial School, Denmark, S. C., (Mr. M. A. Menafee, Acting Principal), and the Port Royal Agricultural School, Burton, S. C., (Mr. J. S. Shanklin, Principal): Mr. J. H. Washington, General Superintendent of Industries, and Mr. G. R. Bridgeforth, Director of the Agricultural Department.

To Laurinburg Industrial Institute, Laurinburg, N. C., (Mr. E. D. McDuffie, Principal), and Christiansburg Industrial Institute, Cambria, Virginia, (Mr. E. A. Long, Principal): Mr. C. H. Gibson, chief accountant and Mr. C. H. Evans, instructor in carpentry.

To the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Miss., (Mr. W. H. Holtzclaw, Principal): Mr. E. J. Scott, Secretary, and Major J. B. Ramsey, Commandant.

Extension-1916.

Rural Schools.

For Better Schools, Homes and Gardens

Tuskegee Student 8/19/16
Macon County Rural School Teachers, Trustees and Patrons Gather for Conference

A successful meeting of the Macon County teachers, trustees, and patrons was held in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel on Wednesday of last week. The platform of the Chapel was decorated with garden products, canned fruits, vegetables, preserves, etc. This exhibit was most creditable.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Extension Department, and the opening address was made by Mr. C. J. Calloway, Director, who set forth the object of the meeting: to encourage more and better schools, better homes, better gardens and better religious work among the colored people throughout Macon County. He emphasized the interest Dr. Washington always took in such matters and asked the people to take renewed courage and try to make each community in Macon County the banner community.

Miss Sarah L. Woodall, Rural Supervisor of Macon County, presided over this meeting. There were two sessions—the morning session beginning at 10:30 o'clock, and the afternoon session beginning at 2:00 o'clock. Dinner was served to those present in Tompkins Hall at one o'clock.

Mr. C. W. Hare, Trustee, of the Town of Tuskegee, and Mr. W. B. Riley, County Superintendent of Education, were present at the morning session and each of these gentlemen made helpful and encouraging addresses. Mr. Warren Logan, Treasurer, also spoke. He assured those present that they were most welcome here at Tuskegee Institute and encouraged them in the good work they are doing in their respective communities. He also assured them that the school stands ready to help them in every way possible to better their communities along educational lines. During the afternoon session several of the patrons, trustees and others spoke and told what they were doing to help in the betterment of their community.

Mr. George R. Bridgeforth, Director of the Agricultural Department, made some very helpful remarks, telling the farmers how they could improve along agricultural lines, also encouraged the teachers to carry out the ideas of this improvement and helpfulness in their respective communities.

Mr. E. C. Roberts, Director of the Academic Department, in his address put stress upon the people of the community working to-

gether as one for the advancement of their children in school work and emphasized thoroughness in their work.

Representatives from the Homemakers' Club were present, and prizes were awarded to a few members of this club for having the cleanest and best homes and gardens in their respective communities. The meeting was most helpful and encouraging in every way.

Dedication of New Rosenwald School Buildings in Lee County

Tuskegee Farmer 7-9-16
By Booker T. Washington, Jr.

Two new schoolhouses were dedicated on August 25. One of them is at Mountain Springs and the other is located at Dorsey's community, both in Lee County. The total cost of each of these buildings is about \$900. The locations are very desirable, as both communities are thickly settled and were greatly in need of comfortable buildings for teaching school. They are very modern in structure, being well lighted, heated, and ventilated, with separate cloak rooms for boys and girls, comfortable class rooms, also rooms for industrial work, and furnished with suitable desks.

The trustees and patrons of Mountain Springs and Dorsey's communities are above the average class of farmers. These people believe in looking ahead and taking advantage of opportunities presented to them for improving their conditions, along all lines. Largely through their own efforts they have been able to erect such schoolhouses in their communities, that they have reason to feel justly proud of. It would be worth while for farmers all over the State of Alabama, living in places where their children are being taught in half broken down church buildings and old log cabins, to use these two places mentioned as splendid examples for them to pattern after, in the way of constructing better schoolhouses. Whenever you find a community that has not a good school building, it is an indication that the people in that place are not progressive, are living in darkness, and that there is something wrong in that community. Farmers, bear in mind, that good school structures serve as incentives for securing capable teachers. Good teachers will not teach in second-rate buildings. Furthermore, it is unhealthful and unsanitary to house several boys and girls in a room where they do not obtain the proper light and ventilation.

Among the ones who attended the exercises were Mr. C. J. Calloway, Director of

Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute, who as usual gave some very timely advice to the farmers. They enjoyed thoroughly what he said and he was interrupted more than once with applause during his talk. He urged the farmers to get ahead of the hard times by hustling more, putting brains into their business, and being economical in their way of living. He also put a great deal of stress upon the importance of the trustees working together so as to make their school work a success. Mr. Jackson Summers, Principal of the Phenix City Colored School, was present, and spoke to the point when he declared that every community, just the same as a family, must have a leader, and if the people intend to succeed in their educational work, they must be willing to follow good leadership. Mr. Chas. D. Robinson, photographer from Tuskegee made photographs of the buildings and groups of people. At each place subscriptions were secured to the Negro Farmer and Messenger.

All who were present felt that a very profitable and enjoyable day had been spent. It is the wish of our Extension Department that all those faithful trustees and patrons who have labored and sacrificed themselves to bring their school to where they are at present, that much success will crown every effort of theirs in conducting their educational work in the future.

TWO GREAT DAYS AT THE COTTAGE GROVE COOSA COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL

BY ISABELLA H. WHITTAKER

The Negro Farmer 11/3/17

The people of the Cottage Grove community count December 31, 1916, and January 1, 1917, as two great days in the history of the community. The Fifth Sunday of each quarter has for many years been observed as Educational day. All the churches in the community give up their services that day and meet at the school and assist in making the day profitable to all. The Fifth Sunday in December of last year, a very interesting program was rendered. An instructive and helpful Sunday School session was held. The lessons for the last quarter of the year were reviewed by Principal J. A. Welton, after which Rev. J. W. Whittaker, of the Tuskegee Institute spoke briefly upon the lessons. His talk was very inspiring, and he made us all see that

Paul's suffering was endured because he was unwilling to deny the truth and thus admit into his heart the evil spirit. The minds of our young people were impressed with the necessity of not allowing people to get into their hearts with evil by retaliating their harsh words and mean deeds. The thought deeply impressed all. A very beautiful church service followed the Sunday school. Rev. Whittaker gave us one of his helpful sermons. This sermon will long be remembered by the people of this community and it will furnish material for thoughts for years to come.

January first was observed as Emancipation Day. People living eighteen miles away came in spite of the fact that the weather was bad. The day was set aside as a corn rally day in an effort to get some money for our industrial work. Every one was asked to make a contribution of corn and the corn will be sold. To this call a most liberal response was made. Individuals gave from one ear to a bushel. Our white friends contributed also. On this occasion the speakers were from our own community. Some of the subjects discussed were: "The Negro as a Brick-mason," "The Negro as a Farmer," "The Negro and His White Friend or Neighbor," "The Negro as a Preacher," "The School in the Community." The discussions were practical and helpful. There were addresses also by both Dr. Haynes of Fisk University and Rev. Whittaker. It was in this way that the people of Cottage Grove gathered thought and inspiration to begin the new year.

PROGRAM

OF THE EDUCATIONAL MEETING OF MACON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AND TRUSTEES, TO BE HELD IN ASSEMBLY ROOM, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE LIBRARY, DECEMBER 2, 1916

- 1—Invocation, Rev. D. Upshaw.
- 2—Song, Audience.
- 3—Opening remarks, Mr. C. J. Calloway.
- 4—Music, Cross Keys Quartet.
- 5—Discussion: "How I am Trying to Interest the Children and Parents in Better Methods of Farming."

6—Discussion (Teachers): "What I have planned to Accomplish in my School and Community this Term."

7—Music, New Rising Star Glee Club.

8—Discussion (Trustees): "How I am Helping to Carry out the Teacher's Plans in my Community."

9—Music, Agricultural Glee Club.

10—"My Community Fair."

11—"Why I Mean to Keep the Home Makers' Club Alive Twelve Months in the Year."

12—Registration of members of meeting.

13—Addresses by visitors.

14—Awarding of the Canning Club prize and the \$10 Judge Carpenter prizes.

15—Lunch served by the Tuskegee Institute.

A little more than a year ago I visited Mitchell Springs community, in Chambers County, Alabama, between Fayette and West Point, and found the teacher, Mr. Henry Tolbert, trying to instruct his several pupils in a dilapidated structure which was being used as a secret society hall and schoolhouse combined. The little house was entirely too small to accommodate the number of pupils enrolled, besides being poorly ventilated, lighted and void of the proper furnishings such as good desks, suitable black-boards. At night when the trustees and patrons returned to their homes from work, a meeting was called to take place in the community church building to talk over school affairs. Here, I told them about the Julius Rosenwald Fund and how the rural people at other places were taking advantage of the Rosenwald and State aids and erecting modern and attractive schoolhouses. They decided that it would be easy for them to build, and they started to work immediately to make the necessary arrangements, and to raise funds. The methods of raising these funds varied, but, in the main, the money came from the colored people themselves. Some gave as little as one cent, others made their contributions in labor, others in material, and still others in team hire. The attitude of the white people towards the building of a colored schoolhouse was very favorable. Mr. Tolbert, the teacher, Mr. William Barrow, a trustee, and myself canvassed the town of West Point and succeeded in getting liberal donations from the white merchants. After the required amount of money was raised, the building was started, and Mr. Monroe Rea, a colored contractor, has succeeded in completing one of the best built schoolhouses for Negroes in Alabama. The total cost of the building being about \$1,000. The Rosenwald fund contributed \$300, the State \$305, and the remainder was given by both white and colored subscriptions. The school-



Mitchell Springs Schoolhouse, Chambers County, Alabama.

Dedication of Mitchell Springs Schoolhouse

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,

house is built upon two acres of land given by Mr. William Barrow, colored, who owns more than one hundred acres of land and is a good farmer, much respected by the people in his community. Mr. Barrow is sixty years old, can neither read nor write, but he is willing to do all he can to assist his race.

On September 8th this schoolhouse was dedicated. On the day of the dedicatorial exercises the trustees, patrons and Mothers' Club served a big barbecue, from which a large amount of money was raised and turned over to the school building fund. A choir from LaFayette, Alabama, furnished excellent music which was highly enjoyed by all. Speeches were made by the County Superintendent of Education, Hon. G. M. Barnett and other white officials; also Mr. C. J. Calloway, Director of the Extension Department, who complimented the people on having a modern and attractive building in their community.

Extension-1916

Rural Schools.

The Relation of the Rural Teacher to Her Community

Negro Farmer 8/26/16
The teacher has a mission which no other person can fill. Under her charge have been placed children of all ages from 6 to 21 years, most of whom are untaught, untrained, have no regard for the rights of others and no idea of what discipline means.

She should not only be able to impart to them the necessary book-knowledge, but give them some idea of what the school means to them and why they attend school.

Most of these children come from homes where parents are ignorant and have no knowledge of what it means to train children properly, so the teacher has to supply this lack to the best of her ability.

How then can the teacher supply this lack? She will not be able, owing to the shortness of the school term, to see each parent personally and talk to them, but a little organization of her forces will help.

In order to reach the people conveniently, she should organize the community into a School Improvement League which includes not only the parents and friends in the community, but also the school children, parents' clubs (farmers and mothers.) These meetings should be held at the schoolhouse under the direction of the teacher, at least once a month.

At these meetings the parents and the teacher may discuss how to better the community by means of beautifying their homes and school, and improving their farms; how to make the school do the most for the benefit of the community, the discipline of children; also have programs showing some phases of the work done by the children at school, and any number of topics dealing with their relation to the home, school and community.

Of course, the teacher must realize that she cannot do much without the co-operation of the parents and the other people in her community. After having organized the community and put all her forces to work, she will not have much difficulty in controlling the children and keeping up the community spirit.

The teacher must be a real live factor in all meetings which deal with the betterment of the school and community—not to dictate what should be done, but to help wherever and whenever she can with her suggestions and means.

In order to be successful in her work she must be an example to her pupils in neatness, promptness, regularity of habits and in all

her dealings with them, remembering that children are imitators by nature and that "as the teacher is, so will be the school."

Although there are many other things which may be done, with a little tact and skill the teacher may be able to accomplish results, after having lined up her forces and received the co-operation of the parents. All other tasks will be comparatively easy.

(MISS) K. ELIZABETH TRAMMELL,
Marion, Alabama

A Helpful School Meeting

Negro Farmer 8/26/16
Colored Trustees of Rural Schools of Macon County, Alabama, Hold Important School Meeting at Tuskegee Institute

That rural life affords the very best possible opportunity for the masses of our people, is a fact that is no longer doubted; and those who have entered, conscientiously, into the development of country life, have thoroughly demonstrated that morally, intellectually, physically, and financially, the beauty of farm life is surpassed by that of no other profession. It is a most gratifying sign of progress that the city craze is no longer prominent in the minds of our country folk but they've caught the spirit as never before of, "Cast down your buckets where you are."

Meeting Begins

This spirit is seldom more strikingly shown than was true on Wednesday, August 9th, when fully 800 colored people representing the fifty-nine communities of Macon County, Alabama, assembled at the Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the development of their various communities.

The rural supervisors, Misses Woodall and Cunningham, and Mr. Kimmuel Huggins had thoroughly aroused each community and long before the opening hour, men, women, and children began to congregate around the Institute Chapel.

At the close of the devotional exercises which were conducted by Rev. W. S. Smith, pastor of Greenwood Baptist Church, Miss S. L. Woodall, in a few well chosen words, presented Prof. C. J. Calloway, whose opening remarks were as follows:

"We have met here today to foster, to encourage that great work which lay so heavily upon the heart of the greatest Negro that ever lived—Dr. Booker T. Washington. No people claimed a greater share of his time and talent than the rural people. You cannot better show your appreciation for what he did than by striving day by day to make rural life more wholesome and inviting.

"Yours is the important task of harnessing

the work of our schools to the activities of the community, and now I have the privilege of presenting to you Hon. W. B. Riley, County Superintendent of Education, whose untiring efforts and wise direction have done so much to bring the Negro rural schools of Macon County to the front."

Superintendent Riley Speaks

"I am glad to see so many of you here and to note such beautiful display of canned fruits and vegetables. There is no reason why you people shouldn't do sufficient canning, not only for family use but to supply the market as well.

"This industrial feature that has been placed in every school in Macon County is destined to change conditions in every community and make country life more worth while.

"If I would make one suggestion today that I consider of vital importance to you in your school work, it would be, that you, trustees and patrons, should stand together and work harmoniously. You should secure a teacher who is fully in sympathy with rural life and who is also willing to live in the community the year round. And when you get such a teacher, encourage her, make her stay in your community pleasant. Only in this way can you expect to have substantial success and a strong, serviceable people.

"I wish now to present to you a man who needs no introduction, and who has always shown a deep interest in the welfare of the colored people everywhere—Lawyer C. W. Hare, Editor of the Tuskegee News.

Lawyer Hare Speaks

"To see the commendable efforts that you are exerting in your various communities, as proven by your presence and by the splendid exhibits that are shown here today, reminds me that you people have caught the spirit of real education and no longer make yourselves satisfied with getting the stiff facts from books but are finding education of a most satisfactory kind in everything that pertains to community uplift.

"I wish to remind you, colored trustees, that yours is a keen responsibility—that of helping to shape the destiny of the youth of your communities. The kind of community—the kind of boys and girls you have, will depend largely upon the manner in which you perform your important duties. Stand by your schools, stand by your boys and girls, stand by your communities, and there'll be no fear as to the future of your people."

Vice-Principal Logan Speaks

Mr. Logan, after reading a very encouraging letter from Dr. W. D. Weatherford, bearing upon the work and progress of Macon County schools, spoke in a most helpful way urging our people to strive earnestly to make

themselves worthy of the opportunities provided for them.

He said that it is only through patient endeavor and conscientious service that we may hope to make substantial progress. "I want to say to you that the Tuskegee Institute stands ready to encourage you in any earnest endeavor to build up a strong community."

Spelling Match

A very interesting feature of the day was the Spelling Match conducted by Prof. Marsden of the Tuskegee Institute Faculty, between representative members of the Macon County schools. After a very lively competition the three prizes were won by

Louis Huggins, Rising Star school, first prize, \$3.00.

Bertha Ross, Children's House, Tuskegee Institute, second prize, \$2.00.

Glennie McMullen, Gold Dust community, third prize, \$1.00.

Supervisors' Reports

Reports of supervisors showed that 3,000 cans of fruit and vegetables had been canned and \$5,000 raised for school improvement since last October. Twenty school gardens and fourteen school farms have been cultivated; eight schoolhouses completed and ten fitted up for domestic science; twenty-four community clubs organized. This community organization has resulted in cleaner homes, better health, better school attendance, better farms, and a deeper interest in rural life.

The reports of trustees and mothers' clubs were very interesting and showed that all of the forces of the community had been brought to bear in this improvement which was so evident.

To encourage rural activity, the merchants of the town of Tuskegee provided 23 prizes which were awarded at the close of the meeting.

The meeting was made even more enjoyable and helpful by the beautiful music rendered by the Institute band, the Tuskegee Glee Club under the efficient direction of Mr. Richard Mann, and the Rising Star Glee Club directed by Mr. Barney.

After the prizes were awarded, the meeting adjourned and every one left feeling that he had been benefited and fully determined to carry new life into each community.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

An Interesting Letter

From Annie B. Dumas, Secretary, Home Makers' Club, Hickory Grove Community

Negro Farmer 9-23-16
August 18, 1916.

Dear Editor of the NEGRO FARMER:

It has been quite a while since you all have heard from us, but we are still trying to uplift our community.

Miss Cunningham, our new supervisor, is with us regularly and we are always glad when she is in our midst, because she seems to be so interested in the Girls' Homemakers Club, and the members of the club seem to enjoy being led by her. Our members have put up 318 jars of fruit and vegetables this summer. In this number we have canned beans, okra, tomatoes, peas, peaches, pears, apples, and figs. We have also made several varieties of jellies, pickles, and preserves.

We feel that we have made some progress this summer and hope another summer to do more.

We have also improved our flower yards.

Yours truly,

ANNIE B. DUMAS,

Secretary, Homakers' Club.

negro Farmer 9-23-16
Mrs. Hattie R. Smith, Jeanes Supervisor of Houston County, Alabama, is planning to have an exhibition of the work of her Canning Clubs in the courthouse in Dothan, Alabama, Saturday, October 7. She, with the assistance of the county Superintendent, Hon. Jno. M. Odom, is making strenuous efforts to have the farmers of Houston County and their wives well represented at this fair. The indications are that she will have a large gathering of people, both white and colored, that day. Invitation has come for Mr. W. M. Rakestraw, Conference Agent, to address the audience in the courthouse.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, JR., IN

Colored BULLOCK CO Alabama

Mr. Booker T. Washington, Jr., made a speaking tour of Bullock County this week in company with Hon. J. L. Thomas of that section. He spoke at the following places: Pump School House, Feb. 14th; Aberfoil School, Feb. 15th; Lee School House, Feb. 16th; Jones' Chapel 1:30 p. m., Feb. 17th; Pleasant Grove 8 p. m., Feb. 17th.

meetings were largely attended and the indication is that much was done in the way of interesting the people in good teachers and better school houses. We have a splendid write-up of the meetings by Prof. B. G. King and wish we could publish it, but are unable to do so this week. Mr. Washington's addresses were characterized by common sense and practical advice and everywhere he was met by large audiences and heard gladly. The Alabamian believes in this young man and it rejoices in his increasing popularity.

A PROGRESSIVE RURAL TEACHER

*negro Farmer and
message*
Tuskegee, Alabama,
January 7, 1916.

Mr. C. J. Calloway,

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Sir: *1-18-16*

We are working very hard down here to enroll all the children of school age, and I'm glad to say, are getting good results from our work.

I have enrolled at least 15 children this week—several from the plantation—and, although a great many of the children are kept out on account of illness, we are moving on quite nicely.

Miss Woodall passed by Tuesday and promised to be back today. Mr. Riley was also here yesterday. He seems very much encouraged over the work here.

Our school garden is doing fine. It is said to be the best in the county. We had the pleasure of giving the County Superintendent some very nice cabbage plants from our garden yesterday. Would be glad to send up some to you if you could use them.

When are you coming down? We have been looking for you a long time. I mailed you my report for December some time ago. Please do all you can to push it through for me.

Yours truly,

IRENE MAE MCCLELLAN.

MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON JR.
IN HENRY COUNTY.

The Colored Alabamian
Rural Improvement Work in Henry
County by Mr. Booker T.
Washington Jr.
3/11/16.

Bethlehem Community, Henry County,
Abbeville, Alabama.

To the Colored Alabamian.

On the 28. of February we were favored with having Mr. Booker T. Washington Jr. to visit Bethlehem Community, in the interest of the rural schools. Mr. Washington was met at Abbeville by Mr. James Ward, who took him to Mr. G. M. Maylin's in the above named Community. After he had gotten warm he was served with a delightful dinner. About three o'clock he was met by the Supervisor of Henry County, (Miss

Laura L. Ward) who took him to the school room. There we found the teacher and pupils busy at work. After a few remarks by the teacher Mr. Washington was introduced and favored us with one of his lectures which was enjoyed by all present. He said by all means learn to do industrial work. He also impressed the student body to have some object in view, in school-life. All seem to have enjoyed his speech. At night the speaker arrived somewhere in the neighborhood of eight o'clock. While waiting for the crowd to gather we were favored with several plantation melodies by the school. After the crowd had gathered, a scripture was read and prayer was offered by deacon G. M. Mayhir. Mr. Washington based his talk upon those points which are most beneficial to the people at present. He tried to impress upon the farmers the value of home grown products at present; the importance of developing a good strong community; religiously, morally, socially and educationally. The speaker also laid stress upon the importance of being industrious, the life of every man. He said that education is meant to prepare people for the kind of life that they are going to live. Education, said he, is not getting hold of so many facts, but education is getting ready to do the things of life. He explained in a very forcible manner, to the trustees their responsibility in regard to the rural school, and why we should take advantage of the State and Rosenwald funds. First, that it gives the community a more comfortable, more modern and better lighted building. Second, that a good school building gives the community better teachers. Third, a good school building will secure a better school system and a better school system will raise the standard of the pupils. This meeting was enjoyed by all. A collection of \$7.55 was raised. The people of Bethlehem Community are very grateful to the speaker, for the many points which he emphasized now permeate the very souls of each one who heard him. They are now bestirring themselves in the interest of the school work now as never before. This meeting was highly favored with the presence of Prof. T. L. Finch, and his assistant Miss E. L. Ranbo, of the city school of Abbeville. Mrs. Hattie R. Smith, of Houston Co. On the 29th Mr. Washington was taken to Abbeville, the county site where he met Supt. E. C. Glover, and

others of the leading whites. We are sorry that his stay in Henry County was so very short, but we would be glad to have him with us again soon. We are very grateful indeed to Mr. Washington for coming to us in Henry County.

LAURA L. WARD.

Supervising teacher.

message 1/23/16
AN INTERESTING LETTER
From Miss Ella B. McNeal, Supervisor, Tallapoosa County,
Alabama

Dadeville, Alabama,

Editor,

THE NEGRO FARMER AND MESSENGER;
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Sir: I am writing you from Ozias, which is a subscriber to the Negro Farmer. I want to tell you of the pleasant surprise on my first visit since school opened here.

Last term I found the school to be an open, uncomfortable place, without blackboards, seats, or desk. The yard was only a path from the road to the door.

Yesterday I found the yard cut and raked off 10 feet square, and nice seats in the back yard, where the children eat lunch at noon. The class room has been partitioned 4 feet in the rear for cloak room. The rest, some 30 feet, has been neatly ceiled. 4 large blackboards have been painted and pictures hung on the wall, and 5 new desks have been made this term.

The boys were ready with saw, hammers and nails, and we made 3 more. The girls were doing very neat shuck work, table covers, and crochet. Several of the mothers were out.

BOOKER WASHINGTON CLOSES TOUR OF TWO ALABAMA COUNTIES

Admission
(Special to The Advertiser)
TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 6.—Booker T. Washington, Jr., today returned to the institute here after completing a speaking tour of Henry and Houston counties under the auspices of the extension work department of Tuskegee Institute.

Young Washington spoke at Abbeville school on Monday and at Sigma school the following day. On the first day of March he was at the Cottonwood school and on Thursday he spoke at the Madrid school. He closed his tour of the week on Friday when he appeared at the negro Baptist church at Dothan.

His report shows that a two-story central training school is being erected at Abbeville, the Rosenwald fund assisting in this construction. At every place where he spoke, Washington saw money raised and subscribed for the purpose of building new school houses for the various rural communities where the negroes live.

extension - 1916

Rural Schools.

INTERESTING REPORT

On Schools Receiving the Judge Carpenter Prizes

The Negro Farmer and Messenger
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
January 10, 1917.

Dear Principal Moton: 1/27/17

Complying with your request of recent date, to give a report on schools receiving Carpenter Prizes, I beg to advise that after full investigation and weighing results the best I could, I am able to make the following report:

Macedonia School Improvements

Building was formerly an old Masonic Hall. It was remodeled into a seven-room school with two rooms downstairs for classes, and five rooms upstairs used for the teacher's home. Fences were built and whitewashed, and shrubbery planted.

Money Raised.—These improvements were made at a cost of \$1,600, thirteen hundred dollars of which were donated in either land, labor or cash by the patrons. The remaining \$300 were donated by the Rosenwald Fund.

Present Educational Interest.—Since the prizes were offered there is an awakening of educational interest, not only in the school, but in the whole community. Besides winning first prize at the County Fair for best community exhibit, they held one of the best community fairs this season. At present an effort is being made to provide board, etc., for an assistant teacher.

Dawkins School Improvement

Physical improvement is not such a dominant note in this school as is the upkeep of building and premises, and interest taken by patrons in the school. However, \$91.00 have been raised for improvements and upkeep of school, including board, etc., for an assistant teacher. Fences around school and toilets were whitewashed, blackboards repainted, desks repaired, garden fence built and porch and steps repaired.

Educational interest.—The educational interest in the community has been on new life. This school pos-

sessed one of the finest school gardens and farms in the county. An excellent community fair was also held this fall. Although crippled by the recent exodus, the same willingness and spirit of co-operation are shown by those left behind, and I feel that the prize, with its encouraging effect, is in a large measure responsible for this.

Hickory Grove School Improvements

While the improvements in this little school have not been so great, a deserving effort has been and is

being made, especially in the matter of being neatly kept. New toilets have been built and whitewashed, a new heater purchased and flue built, shrubbery and flowers planted, and windows repaired. more improvements would have been made, but plans are afoot to add two rooms to school. Already \$53.00 have been raised towards completing a sum of \$100.00. That the desired stimulus has been wrought by the Carpenter Prizes, is shown in the fact that this school is making an effort to become one of the Rosenwald Schools. \$100.00 in lumber and labor have already been donated by the people, and strenuous efforts are being made to finish a sum of \$100.00 as a cash donation.

Hannon School Improvements

This school has become one of the Rosenwald Model Schools. Three hundred eighty-nine dollars and eight cents were donated by the patrons and one hundred and fifty dollars were given by the Rosenwald Fund, making a total of five hundred thirty-nine dollars and eight cents worth of improvements. Another class room and an industrial room were added, new blackboards were made and old ones repaired, twenty-three patent desks and two new heaters were purchased, toilets were also remodeled and painted.

By reason of prize offered, play ground of school is being fenced in and plans are on foot for the purchase of a large bell suspended on posts and to be rung on all special occasions in the community as well as in the regular daily routine of the school.

Brownville No. 2 School Improvements

This, a new model three-room school,

is one of the prettiest schools in the county. This school formerly had only one room with little or no modern equipments; now it has a nicely furnished class room with patent desk and jacketed heater and slate blackboards. The industrial or dining room is furnished with a long table and twenty chairs. This room opens, by sliding doors, into a most neatly furnished kitchen, where not only the girls in school are taught cooking, but also the mothers on Friday evenings. The school is truly a community center.

The improvement were made at a cost of \$1,100; six hundred dollars of which were given by the people. The prize has reserved a spirit of educational progress. Improvements are still being made, premises have been fenced in, toilets built, and plans are being made to lengthen school term two months and supplement teacher's salary.

The interest wrought by the Carpenter Prize is not confined only to the schools receiving these prizes, but has served as a stimulus to other schools as well. The Oak Grove school has raised \$85.00 and is clamoring to raise \$200 within a few months to remodel their school building. Numerous other schools are making similar efforts as results of the encouraging effect of the Carpenter Prizes.

Respectfully submitted,

Clinton J. Calloway,

County Training School

Teachers

Tuskegee Student 10/14/16
For two weeks, September 17th to October 1st, Tuskegee Institute was honored by the presence of the teachers of the Alabama county training schools. These teachers were sent here by the direction of State Rural Agent, Mr. J. L. Sibley, to follow a definite course of instruction. This course was especially planned to meet the needs and desires of the teachers present. There were twenty-two teachers attending, men and women, representing the eight schools established in eight counties.

The idea of the county training school is something new in rural education in the South. The school is a center to prepare boys and girls to become teachers. They are given a good literary training, and they are also instructed in handicrafts, manual training and agriculture. Each of these schools has a plot of ground, and agriculture is taught by theory and by practice. The plan is to

have, as far as possible, a man and his wife to live at the school as teachers. Usually three teachers are employed in each school. These schools are receiving good support from the State.

The teachers who were here were selected teachers. Their schedule was full and was as follows: In the forenoon, beginning at seven o'clock, the men had manual training and blacksmithing, and the ladies had the various handicrafts, including cooking and home-keeping. The primary teachers also had a period in primary methods. At eleven o'clock all the teachers met in a class in methods in English. In the afternoon all the teachers met Prof. Carver at one o'clock in a class in agriculture. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in various phases of agricultural work, such as butter-making, poultry raising, etc. At four o'clock there was a class in shoemaking. This busy day closed with a class in methods of arithmetic at seven o'clock.

Mr. Sibley met the teachers each Sunday, and Principal Moton also made special addresses to them. Also one day they met at the Hospital and listened to Dr. Kenney. Mr. H. R. Williamson, County Superintendent of Lowndes County, and Mr. Jackson Davis, Field Agent for the General Educational Board, were present the closing day. Every effort was made to make their stay pleasant and profitable.

They were entertained by the Post-graduate Agricultural Club at the Agricultural Building, and a special automobile trip was made to the Chehaw school. They were also entertained by several of the families in Greenwood. Mrs. Booker T. Washington had two luncheons in their honor; and on the closing Saturday evening, Principal and Mrs. Moton invited the members of the Executive Council and their wives to meet all the visiting teachers at their home.

The county training schools are located in Conecuh, Mobile, Escambia, Baldwin, Coosa, Lowndes, Russell and Pickens counties. The following teachers attended the special course: S. T. Wilson, E. J. Wilson, M. Grant, C. P. Everett, I. J. Whitley, W. E. Knight, M. L. Carrington, Aaron McCray, Willie Benjamin, Elizabeth Gulley, C. T. Evans, E. W. Lindsay, E. O. Lindsay, J. A. Welton, L. C. Welton, A. J. McCray, Lula B. Culpepper, A. H. Johnson, H. E. Levi, Marion Martin, and Beatrice Edwards.

Booker Washington, Jr., On Investigation Tour Among Madison Negroes

(Special to The Advertiser.)
NORFOLK, ALA., Oct. 24.—Booker T. Washington, Jr., of Tuskegee Institute, State agent of a fund maintained through the philanthropy of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago for the

purpose of assisting in the building of country school houses for the negroes of the South, made a tour through Madison County yesterday studying conditions in certain communities where the negroes have asked for participation in the Rosenwald rural school fund. This fund is administered through the Tuskegee Institute, which in turn seeks the co-operation of other organized educational forces in placing the Rosenwald schools.

In North Alabama Tuskegee has selected the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes as the agency through which it works, and Prof. P. C. Parks, director of the agricultural extension work of the A. and M. College, has been charged with the duty of selecting districts and working out details regarding Rosenwald schools in the Tennessee Valley.

A party of sixty-odd leading negroes of this section in automobiles accompanied Washington on his eighty-mile tour.

Some Macon County Facts

By S. L. Woodall

Rev. Henry Cummings of Shiloh community is a hustling farmer. He is growing more and more each year the things necessary for his home. A few mornings ago it was my pleasure to take breakfast at his home. The peaches and cream were "home grown." The ham was "home cured." The eggs were "home laid." The flour, of which biscuits were made, was "home grown." The cream for the coffee, as well as the molasses were all produced by Rev. Cummings and wife.

Had each housekeeper in Macon County attended the Farmers' Conference, county institutes, and short courses for farmers and their wives, taken in the instructions given, as well as Mrs. Thos. Pugh, the whole of Macon County would be a school for adjacent counties. Mrs. Pugh cleans her bed rooms, lays her tables, serves her meals, raises thoroughbred chickens, has her garden the year round, spreads lime around her premises, whitewashes her houses, etc., as near like she has been told as though she was a Tuskegee graduate.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woward of Brown Hill community, are renters. They are not sure how long they will live where they are, but they are improving their surroundings as though they were to live there forever. Mr. Howard has his yard nicely fenced, a good new garden fence, fruit trees planted and has set in his yard the most beautiful shade trees. Mrs. Howard is indeed a neat and clean housekeeper. Mr. and Mrs. Howard raise at home what they need for their home. What one renter or farmer can do others could if they tried.

Mr. Wm. Hunt of Liberty Hill community should be commended for remodeling his house into a comfortable five-room cottage.

I cannot express to the storekeepers of Tuskegee just how much they have encour-

aged the Homemakers' Club work in Macon County by giving a prize for the most interested workers. These prizes were given at a joint meeting of all the clubs at Tuskegee Institute. Wednesday, August 9th.

Amid The Panic a New School is Dedicated

Negro Farmer 8/26/16.
A neat little school in Macon County known

as the Brownville 2 School was dedicated Sunday, August 13th. The program was to be carried out at 2:00 o'clock p. m. It was evident that the patrons and children of this community are very proud and appreciate their new school; they had gathered in great numbers at 10:00 o'clock.

About 12:00 o'clock the party from Tuskegee Institute headed by Mr. Clinton J. Calloway, Head of the Extension Department, arrived. Those in the party were Messrs. C. J. Calloway, Clement Richardson, J. H. Palmer, G. R. Bridgeforth and son, Photographer Robinson and Mr. Oneal from Fort Valley, Georgia, U. S. Demonstration Agent for Houston County.

The party was met and taken through class room number one. This is a neat room with comfortable desks, well framed and appropriate pictures, a neat book case, properly jacketed stove, and at the windows hung very pretty quarter curtains. Through large folding doors that make number one and number two class rooms into one, the party was taken into class room two. This class room, which is to be used for sewing, handicraft and serving, was furnished with chairs, a nice size table laid for a dinner, with pretty white linen, and simple silver. The curtains were the same throughout the building. Large folding doors open out of room two into room three, the kitchen. Here dinner for the party was being prepared. The dining room and kitchen are nicely equiped with necessary furnishings to teach beautiful home service.

A few minutes rest for the party, and a most elaborate country dinner, consisting of cabbage, beans, okra, creamed potatoes, fried chicken, gravy, bread, pickles, chess pies, cake, and cream, was served. Two little girls, Onnie Sistrunk and Elizabeth Baker, waited table very creditably. Pretty flowers were arranged throughout the three rooms. There is a vestibule and a cloak room for girls and one for boys also.

At 2:00 o'clock the program was carried out as follows, with S. L. Woodall presiding:

Song, audience; Prayer, Mr. M. T. Talley; Melodies; Welcome address, Onnie Sistrunk, 6th grade; Reading names of patrons who took a generous part in erecting new building, by Mr. N. F. Woodall; Report of trustees, led by Mr. Wm. Brown, chairman; Mr. Joseph Forte; Melody; Addresses by Messrs. C. J. Calloway, Clement Richardson, G. R. Bridge-

forth, Oneal, J. H. Palmer and C. D. Robinson; Melody; Collection.

The program was interesting. Each of the speakers from Tuskegee gave the most helpful advice and encouragement to these struggling people of Brownville 2.

Misses Daisy Weston, one of Macon County's strong teachers and Lillian Cunningham, one of the supervisors, were present. Miss Weston gave a comparison of the work in that community with the work in her own as well as wholesome suggestions.

At the end of the program a collection of \$6.92 was taken. This money is to be used to foster the school work. Announcements were made and everybody went home with a cheerful heart. We feel pretty sure that through this new school at Brownville 2, many girls and boys will be developed into useful men and women. Had it been possible for Mr. Julius Rosenwald to have heard the real expressions of gratefulness uttered by those people to him for making it possible for them to have this building, I am sure he would have said, "Truly, it has not been in vain." Mr. Rosenwald's name will ever be cherished in Brownville 2 community.

S. L. WOODALL.

The Tuskegee Student County Training School

9/30/16 Teachers

A new departure in Rural Education for Negroes in the South has been the development of the county training school. There are eight of these school in the State located in Coosa, Pickens, Lowndes, Baldwin, Mobile, Russell, Conecuh, and Escambia Counties.

Under the direction of Mr. James L. Sibley, State Agent of rural schools in Alabama, the teachers from these respective schools in this State, twenty in number, have been spending this week in special study at Tuskegee Institute.

A special course was planned including manual training, blacksmithing, handicrafts, and domestic science, home making, agriculture including the creamery, poultry raising and trucking; and in methods in English, arithmetic and in primary methods.

Especial care was taken by the Institute force to give to these teachers exactly the work they desired and the courses most necessary in the carrying out of the plans of the county training schools. The teachers themselves have shown a fine spirit, although their days have been crowded with work. Many social courtesies have been shown the visiting teachers

Rural Schoolhouse Building

By Booker T. Washington, Jr.

The Negro Farmer & Messenger 8/2/16
There is no reason why the people living in the rural districts should not have good schoolhouses, just the same as are to be found in the towns and cities. Through the generosity of Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago and also the State Department of Education of Alabama, it is possible for the colored people to erect good schoolhouses if they desire to do so. And it is very commendable the way the patrons of the several communities who are putting forth the effort to meet the requirements of these Funds, are succeeding in spite of the hard times. I would like to mention more places that are raising money, buying the necessary two acres of land and are now erecting modern school structures.

It was my privilege on June 25th to conduct a rally at Brundidge, Alabama (Pike County), on which occasion the sum of \$113 in cash was raised. Prof. Hudson is the principal of the Brundidge colored school and a very capable man. Messrs. Jett and Belsor are members of the Trustee Board and are very much interested in the school affairs. The white citizens contributed liberally toward the work and are anxious to see a good school building for colored children located in their community.

Again on July 4th, I conducted a rally which was held in the Court House at Wedowee, Alabama (Randolph County), and the people raised \$300 in cash. Mr. J. B. McPherson, county farm demonstration agent, is to be commended for his energetic movement in educational uplift of his race.

Recently, I have conducted rallies in Chambers, Mobile and Baldwin counties, and was very much pleased to note the large sums of money which were raised for the purpose of building better schoolhouses.

I hope that the readers of the Negro Farmer and Messenger will get in touch with the authorities at Tuskegee and secure funds to help them erect more comfortable school buildings for their children provided you have not them already. Now is the time to build, while you can take advantage of the Rosenwald and State Funds.

Extension-1917

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

EVENING POST

New York City

PUT BOLL WEEVIL AHEAD OF MIGRATION PROBLEM

NEGRO FARMERS IN CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

More Interested in Learning How to
Live at Home Successfully Than in
Seeking Work in North — Tell of
Ways to Improve Output of Soil—
Monroe N. Work Says South Needs
More Labor—Loss from Disease—
Moton Urges Health Reforms.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

TUSKEGEE, Ala., January 22.—Prosperous, far-sighted negro farmers in Alabama are more concerned with better methods of soil cultivation, so that they can fight successfully the boll weevil, than they are with the problem of negro emigration to the North. This was made clear throughout the twenty-sixth Tuskegee Farmers' Conference, which, under the direction of R. R. Moton, principal of the Institute, has just come to a successful close. Mrs. Josephine S. Calloway, wife of the head of the Tuskegee Extension department, showed clearly, however, that there was a definite relation between negro emigration to the North and negro home life in the South. She said:

"Negro men are leaving the farming section of the South for the North, and for cities where there are public works. Some are looking for higher wages. Some are looking for any kind of wages, because they are hungry. Their wives and their children are hungry. They have practically no food, and very little clothing.

"Some men are leaving because it is their habit to move. Some who have left have sent back for their families. Some have been frightened by the cold and snow of the North, and have come back to spend the winter with their families. Some have been brought back to be buried by their poor relatives. Some have been thoughtful of the ones left behind

and have sent some of their earnings with which to buy food and clothing. Some husbands have deserted their families.

DEEPER REASONS FOR MIGRATION.

"The European war, the floods, and the boll weevil have had a great deal to do with bringing about these depressed financial conditions; but back of the European war, the floods, and the boll weevil lie deeper reasons for this poverty and restlessness among negroes.

"Ignorance, carelessness, and extravagance have helped negroes to be unprepared to meet these new economic conditions. Many of our people, who have recently gone North, have been driven to do so because they have not been saving of their time and money. The negro woman must learn to economize in the kitchen. She must learn to take the leftovers from one meal and make them into a dish that will be relished at the next meal. To the wife who is left behind there comes the responsibility to show what can be done in the absence of sons and husbands."

Mrs. Calloway made this appeal to the men:

"Husbands, encourage your wives to try to have something worth while about the home. Build her a hen-house when she asks you. Fix the garden fence, so that she can plant her seed on time. Set out fruit trees, so that she may have fruit without having to buy or beg it. Keep good pastures for your hogs and cattle. Don't keep all the money. Encourage your wife by letting her have a few dollars which she can call her own." This interpretation of the problem of negro farm life in the South was accepted with enthusiasm by hundreds of thoughtful men and women.

Mrs. Allie J. Leonard, of Henry County, raises everything she eats. She and her husband—with six children—raised this season seven bales of cotton, in spite of the boll-weevil.

"Where is the fellow who is afraid of the boll-weevil?" she said. "I will tell you where he is. He is wandering in the cold of the North. Last year I made \$71.80 from my chickens, turkeys, and garden truck, in addition to raising enough for my home use. We fattened 800 pounds of meat on peanuts which we grew at home. Here is a list of the things which our farm brought us: 150 bushels of corn, 180 bushels of sweet potatoes, 108 gallons of syrup, and 150 chickens. Remember, 'we' includes six children. Every child in our family is given a job, and is also sent to school."

J. J. Bailey, of Bluffton, Ga., gave this advice to the conference:

"The boll-weevil is driving hundreds

negroes from the South. No man has a right to call himself a farmer unless he can raise enough to feed and carry himself and family on the farm. Be men and women. Don't let the boll-weevil drive us away from our homes. Learn to live at home; get loose from the supply man. Remember that the boll-weevil is bringing the farmers together."

EARNS \$5,000 ON FARM.

Solomon High, of Canton, Miss., who is just thirty-eight years old, has a farm of 150 acres, which he manages on a business basis. He knows what crops are worth raising, he keeps accurate records, and he makes money. Here are some of the crops which he produces: On fifteen acres last year he grew clover hay and sold it at \$11 per ton, thereby earning \$220. He saved the seed from one ton of this hay and harvested five bushels of seed, worth \$15. On two acres he raised Japanese cane, which gave him 400 gallons of syrup that sold at 40 cents per gallon, making an income of \$160. Five acres of corn at forty bushels per acre brought him \$150. On fifty acres of pasture he raised thirty head of cattle, and sold stock worth \$267. On forty acres he produced, despite the boll-weevil, seven bales of long staple cotton, which averaged 25 cents per pound, and brought

him \$375. High's income from his farm was \$1,000.

"Do not play with the things that the boll-weevil plays with," was his advice to his fellow farmers.

G. G. Lewis, of Ben Hill County, Ga., which is in the southwestern part of that State, began by saying: "I ain't never seen no boll-weevil, but I am prepared to stand when the boll-weevil comes."

Lewis last season raised 113 bales of cotton, averaging 550 pounds each, and ran eight ploughs. He had 207 acres in cultivation—90 acres in cane—and raised 3,000 pounds of meat, together with ribbon cane syrup and corn.

R. L. Smith, of Waco, Tex., president of the Farmers' Improvement Society, which reaches more than 20,000 negroes, and which conducts every summer a ten weeks' campaign in twenty or more counties to help negroes improve their farms, business, educational, provisions, and health work, said: "Texas has raised as large cotton crops since the boll-weevil came as it did before. The victory has been won through scientific farming. Hold on to all the good land you can get. He who owns the land will get in time all his rights."

From all parts of Alabama, from neighboring States, and even from distant parts of the country there came to Tuskegee Institute several hundred progressive leaders in school, community, and farm work to discuss in a broad, sympathetic manner a topic which is giving the South and the nation con-

siderable perplexity: "The New Economic Condition and Health." The first session included the discussion of "Health Improvement for Efficiency" and "The Food Factor in the Negro's Efforts to Adjust Himself to the New Economic Conditions." Later the question of the control of preventable diseases as a factor in meeting the new economic conditions was discussed by those who are actively engaged in improving community health.

MORE WORKERS NEEDED IN SOUTH.

Prof. Monroe N. Work, editor of the *Negro Year Book*, with the use of graphic charts, showed that millions of additional workers were needed to develop the wonderful resources of the South; that many workers could be supplied by conserving public health; that the prevention of deaths among negroes would increase the South's working population by 100,000 each year; that 450,000 negroes in the South were seriously ill all the time; that sickness and deaths cost negroes of the South more than \$100,000,000 annually and that of this amount one-half could be saved;

That 600,000 negroes of the present population would die from tuberculosis and that of this number 150,000 could, with proper methods of public-health control, be saved; that tuberculosis among negroes cost the South annually enough to establish 3,500 factories which might employ 700,000 persons; that malaria was one of the costliest diseases which afflicted the South; that the presence of malaria in the individual reduced economic efficiency; that this disease was more common among negroes than whites; that an average 100,000 negroes in the South had malaria each year;

That ill health among negroes caused financial losses greater than the combined revenues raised by towns, counties, and States throughout the South; that educational and health improvement would double the negroes' efficiency; that increasing the efficiency of negroes through education and better health conditions would add 5,000,000 workers to the South's population; that as an asset of the South negroes were worth one and one-half times more than the assessed value of the South's taxable property;

That the annual economic loss to the South from sickness and death among negroes was \$300,000,000, and of this amount one-half could be saved; that the \$150,000,000 thus saved would provide good school houses and six months of schooling for every child, white and black, in the South; that it would pay the South to spend \$100,000,000 annually in improving negro health.

Prof. George W. Carver, who is head of the Department of Research and the Experiment Station, spoke to the conference on "How the Farmer Can Live Cheaply and Well from His Farm." He had arranged attractively in a case such

theology or religion than that of living decently. It is as important for the whites as it is for the negroes that there should be good public health.

"I am more worried about the Negro than I am about the hereafter. I know if men and women live as they should here they need have no fear of what will happen to them in the hereafter."

WILLIAM ANTHONY ARDY.

and money to educate men and women and have them die within a few years from preventable diseases. Many educated people, both white and colored, die before they have given back to society what society has given to them. "Wherever we find files and filth in railroad stations, railroad cars, schools, and even churches, there we find a menace to health and there we find a disgrace to civilization and morals. The people of the South are co-operating with negroes who wish to be clean and decent and enjoy the privileges of citizenship. There is no more important

products as corn meal and peanut butter, a ham, a dish of cooked white beans, bread made from velvet beans, a loaf of corn-bread, a home-made product consisting of rye, wheat, corn, and crushed toast. He outlined in detail how every farmer could have throughout the year three delicious meals daily. Mr. Moton declared that there was nothing better than Tuskegee Institute could do than strike hard at the problem of better public health. "There is no better gospel than that which we people live properly here."

FEB 13 1917

NEGRO VIEW OF NEGRO EXODUS

The twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference is in session at Tuskegee, Ala. Representative members of the race from every section of the South are reported in attendance, and at one meeting declarations were adopted admonishing negroes to remain in the South. It was conceded that higher wages are paid for negro labor in the North than are paid in the South, but the permanent opportunities for the masses of negro people were declared to be greater in the South, which, the speakers said, is entering upon its greatest period of development and will in the future make a still greater demand for negro labor.

The consensus of opinion was that negroes should be urged to stay on the farm. It was pointed out that 90 per cent of the farms that are owned by negroes are in the South.

and in view of the fact that many of these are devoted almost exclusively to raising "money-crops," such as cotton and tobacco, it was urged that their owners give more attention to a diversity of crops, in order to satisfy at least their own food necessities such as cornbread and meat, for which they are now dependent upon the country store.

From its inception the teachings of the Tuskegee Institute have been eminently practicable. The advice of Booker T. Washington to his fellow negroes in the South, from the time he organized and made a success of the institute, was to stop roving and acquire property. And nowhere in the South are these teachings looked upon with scorn and contempt by the white people, but representative citizens have entered into hearty cooperation with Dr. Washington's plans and they still give the institute which owes its success to him their hearty support. That is because they know that the most natural and profitable avocation for the negro is tilling the soil. It is the idle negro who drifts to the towns and villages of the South seeking out an existence the best he may. — Journal.

The Freeman Ind.
TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference, which holds forth the 17th and 18th of this month, will have a work of great importance in hand. It will discuss migration and necessarily the primary causes leading up to it, or the supposed causes. It is to be hoped that the conference will be wise and cautious in its deliberation. Much has been said that justifies restlessness on the part of the Negroes, but we contend that there is no sure and satisfactory haven anywhere. They will make their condition as they best. This is not absolutely true, but

relatively so. They will find the cards stacked, in a manner, wherever they go. So it is not a wise thing to urge a sweeping exodus, since there is no sure retreat. The Pilgrim fathers and others fled their bonds as they conceived them to be. But what found they here where the breaking waves dashed high? They found freedom to worship God, and the rest of it, taking the laws of themselves, moving as kings and princes in a practically limitless country where none save the Indians said yea or nay. Sanity to rule. With improving agricultural conditions, with lynching on the wane, with the school houses yet building, with churches increasing, with growing property holdings, assure that there is some good in such a country. The white people are conceding much, possibly being driven to it, but conceding much, nevertheless. We are not to be routed by the opinions of Negroes far from the scenes, and who have borne none of the burdens, neither living there or contributing to the support of those that do live there. Let the thoughtful, intelligent Negro—the Southern Negro—be heard in the Tuskegee Conference. Let the thoughtful Southern white employer also be heard, and verily we will have a new Hague, and more effective than Mr. Carnegie's conception. Nothing but the purest testimony and advice should be heard. This is no time for prejudiced men, whether black or white.

FARMERS' CONFERENCE

The Agricultural Parade this year will not only include an exhibition of the various activities at Tuskegee Institute, but will also by means of the various floats, show how the new economic conditions are being met by the farmers of the South. The parade will form promptly at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 17th, and after making a circle of the principal thoroughfares at the Institute, will conclude its march near the Chapel where the various floats will then be on exhibition. After the parade, the visitors and delegates will be escorted through the various industrial and agricultural departments where demonstrations and exhibitions of interest and instruction will be held.

From 12:15 to 1:00 lunch will be served the visiting farmers and friends and after lunch the Conference proper will open in the Chapel with a brief address by Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute. Expressions upon the life of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and reports from Local Conferences will occupy important places on the program before the meeting is turned over to a discussion of "The new economic conditions now facing the South."

"Raising cotton under boll-weevil conditions"; "Diversifying crops," "Live stock raising" are among the many phases of com-

have been invited to take a part in this discussion.

SOME FEATURES BRIEFLY DESCRIBED

The Tuskegee Institute Choir will sing the Old Time Spirituals and Plantations Melodies.

Various National Health Organizations, the U. S. Government, the Alabama State Board of Health, and some of the largest insurance companies have been invited to send Health Exhibits for the Conference.

A special free clinic will be held at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital during the two days' session and many prominent specialists will be present to assist Dr. Kennedy.

Charts containing valuable information regarding crop, health and living conditions are being prepared by Mr. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book, to be displayed in Chapel.

A unique exhibition will show how Tuskegee Institute is solving its own health problem.

An exhibition of corn and canned goods will be held in the frame building near the Chapel. Prizes will be awarded as follows: for the best corn there will be three premiums of \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00; for the best canned goods also three premiums of \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00.

Among the persons invited to be present and speak during the Conference are Mrs. G. H. Mathis, Diversification Agent for the Alabama Bankers' Association; Mr. Bruce Kennedy, Secretary of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Dowling, the famous Health Specialist of Louisiana; Dr. J. E. McCullo, Secretary of the Southern Sociological Congress; Dr. A. M. Moore, who is doing splendid work among the Negro rural schools of North Carolina, and Editor B. J. Davis of the Atlanta Independent.

Health and the New Economic Conditions

To be discussed at the Tuskegee Negro Conference to be held January 17th and 18th 1917.

The foundation for the success of the Tuskegee Negro Conference has been erected upon helpful, everyday discussions of matters of immediate and practical importance to the race and to the South, the land where the majority of these people live and must work out their future.

The South is losing millions of dollars every year and the Negro race is seriously hampered in its progress because of sickness among the colored people. To equip the race to meet the conditions of the future with vigorous health and resisting power, it is essential that these fundamental laws of health be impressively brought to their attention and methods adopted to prevent the great waste from sickness brought on by ignorance and carelessness.

It has therefore been decided to give considerable attention to the question of Negro Health at the next Tuskegee Conference which is to be held at Tuskegee Institute, January 17 and 18, 1917.

plex situations involved in this new economic condition. The viewpoint of farmers, landlords, preachers, teachers, merchants and bankers upon these subjects, based upon their actual experiences will lend first-hand information which will be of immense value in reaching some conclusions as to methods.

WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The Conference of Workers will be held in the Assembly Room of the Academic Building, beginning Thursday morning, the 18th, at 9:00 o'clock and will continue till 4:00 with a one-hour intermission for lunch. The subjects for discussion in the morning are, "Health Improvement for Efficiency"; "Food as a Factor in Health"; "The National Health Week movement as an aid to better health conditions." The entire afternoon session will be given over to a discussion of the control of preventable diseases. In connection with the Workers' Conference a special meeting will discuss the "Life and conduct of girls in boarding schools." Lady Deans from fifty schools

Extension-1917

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
December 14, 1916.

My dear Sir:

The Second Annual Corn Show for Negroes will be held at Tuskegee Institute, January 17, 1917.

Last year the first prize of \$5.00 was won by the Calhoun School, Calhoun, Alabama; the second prize was won by the Bartlett Agricultural School, Dalton, Missouri; and the third prize by the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia. Some of the schools' exhibits got here too late to enter into the contest; in fact, one of the best exhibits that reached the show arrived here on the afternoon of the Conference. This exhibition came from the State Agricultural College of Tennessee.

We are writing to urge that your school send 10 ears of corn this year as last year, with your school pennant, and we shall be glad to pay all express charges, etc., and return the pennant. In case you wish to donate 10 ears to the Agricultural School for corn judging, we assure you that we shall appreciate it very much, if not, kindly so state and we will return it to you.

I am writing to say that I hope your 10 ears of corn can reach here by the 10th of January if possible, with your school pennant or colors.

Yours very truly,

G. R. BRIDGEFORTH,

Director Farmers' School.

MR. RAKESTRAW SPEAKS TO
FARMERS AT LOWNDES
COUNTY, FORT DEPOSIT,

ALABAMA
The Negro Farmer
By W. S. JACKSON,

Principal Colored School, Ft. Deposit,
Alabama

The Farmers' Conference met at Fort Deposit colored school, December 7th. Quite a number of farmers and their wives were present and placed on exhibit some of their best farm produce and hand-made materials.

Prof. Rakestraw stressed the importance of living in the South and making the most of the farm, home, church and the school, quit complain-

ing and work. After the address, midst roars of applause, Master David Marsh, 5th grade, arose and motioned that the school subscribe for the NEGRO FARMER and MESSENGER. Second by Miss Ruth Cates, 6th grade student and carried. The following reports were made:

Mr. Milford Martin reported that he and his wife had gathered 120 bushels of corn, 40 bushels potatoes, 2,000 bundles of fodder and 400 lbs. of meat.

Mr. J. R. Ray reported that he had made 20 bushels of corn, 600 pounds of meat, and that his wife had raised 40 guineas.

Mr. R. Warren reported that he had made three bales of cotton, 500 bushels of corn, 60 bushels potatoes, 400 pounds meat, and Mrs. Warren had sold eggs, chickens and butter to the amount of \$17.00. Mr. Warren also reported that he sold \$16 worth of last year's corn crop during the summer.

Mr. J. H. Maul reported that he had made 70 bushels corn, 40 gallons syrup, 7 bushels peanuts and 300 pounds meat.

Mr. W. M. Warren reported that he had made 200 bushels corn, 240 gallons of syrup, 30 bushels peanuts, 500 pounds meat and had 20 head of hogs. Mrs. Warren reported having sold \$25.00 worth of cream and eggs.

Mr. B. Rhetta reported that he had made 100 bushels corn, 50 bushels peanuts and 300 pounds meat.

Mr. Justis Jordan reported that he had made 40 bushels corn, 8 bushels peanuts, 300 pounds meat. This report was soon corrected by his wife, Mrs. Julia Jordan, one of the leading club women here, who told the farmers that she and her little son Henry did the work for Mr. Jordan. Her husband is a railroad employee, but he is willing to exchange places with the farmer in order that he might be able to report as the other farmers do. It is believed that if Prof. Rakestraw is not watched he will make farmers out of railroad men.

The school Pig and Corn Club reported as follows:

Flozel Warren has a seven months' old pig weighing 170 pounds.

David Marsh averaged 42 bushels of corn to the acre.

John L. Patton, 38 bushels corn to the acre.

Lonie Patton, 53 bushels to the acre.

William Warren made 88 bushels to the acre.

These boys are of the fifth and sixth grades.

"Did de do dat wid all dat rain in July?" "Yes, and Mr. Old Time Farmer, you better move up and do better farming or 'ketch de next train North whar dey git \$2.50 er day and spend 3.00 er day and come back—pardon me—I mean us kin folk will send for you, when you git sick so you may die on a Southern farm—you don't like to live on 'em, but you like to die on 'em. What's good in the South is good in the North, what's sorry in the South is sorry in the North. Mind, Mr. Old Time Farmer, whar you git off train at. Let us hear from you." Wake up! wake up! Let us try another twelve months—I mean T-w-e-l-v-e months, not F-o-u-r months.

Prof. Rakestraw received several subscription to the NEGRO FARMER and MESSENGER during the Conference. Several of the farmers are expecting to attend the Conference at Tuskegee, January 17, 1917.

The Conference was held in a beautiful Rosenwald school. W. S. Jackson, Principal, Mrs. M. B. Marsh, Assistant. The students were present in a body. We are always delighted to have Prof. Rakestraw and hate to see him leave. He is welcome here at any time. Has Tuskegee any more R-a-k-e-s-t-r-a-w-s up there? If so, let us have them down here.

The Tuskegee Student
The Tuskegee conference rendered a proper verdict when it advised the Negro to stay in the South. We do not take it that it meant that no man should stir or budge no matter what the provocation. It meant that the industrial, sociological, political and civil conditions of the whole country have been scanned and summed, the result being that the advice to make the best of the South was the logical thing to tender. When discussing the condition of Negroes too many consult their own feelings, chafing under the white man's restraints, consequently turning viciously against them as a prisoner against his keeper. Impotent rage! What is best for the race as a whole, is the subject, and not merely our individual desire to stand erect in our citizenship.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference

Conference Agent Busy In Georgia—Large Delegations Expected at Annual Session in January

The Tuskegee Student
Editor, TUSKEGEE STUDENT:

I am now in Georgia holding meetings, meeting farmers and endeavoring to work up strong delegations to attend the Tuskegee Negro Conference which is to be held next January 17th.

My campaign opened at Verbena, Alabama, on September 24th, with a very enthusiastic meeting at the A. M. E. Zion Church. We discussed methods for destroying the boll weevil, better schoolhouses and homes, and thoroughly advertised the next Tuskegee Conference. Rev. E. W. Walker, the pastor of this church, who is assisting his people to raise funds for a new schoolhouse, pledged his support to the Tuskegee Conference and promised a strong delegation from his community.

The next evening, a similar meeting was held in the Protestant church, four miles north of Wetumpka. The farmers were out in large numbers and a strong committee, with Mr. D. J. Towns as chairman, was appointed to work up the delegation to the Tuskegee Conference.

We attended the District Teachers' Institute which was held at Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, on September 27th, and spoke to the ninety or more teachers from six counties who were in attendance. Prof. G. W. Trenholm, State Institute conductor, qualified my remarks concerning the importance of the Tuskegee Conference and urged teachers to lend their support by encouraging the farmers of their communities to attend.

Following this meeting, we turned our face towards Georgia. On the evening of September 29th, we held a meeting of farmers in the auditorium of the county colored school at Bluffton, Georgia. Miss Mary C. Ross, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, is principal of the school. A strong delegation was promised from this community.

On Tuesday, October 3rd, we held a meeting at Friendship Baptist Church, which is situated three miles west of Blakely, Georgia. Nearly one hundred and fifty persons were present and a very helpful discussion of the boll weevil situation occupied a part of the evening's program.

Rev. W. W. Pruitt, the pastor, who owns one hundred and twenty six acres of land and raised this year seven bales of cotton, 75 gallons of syrup, 150 bushels of ground peas, 200 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of potatoes and 30 head of hogs, told how he had

and for cities and other places where there are public works. Some are looking for higher wages, some for any kind of wages because they are hungry. Their wives and children are hungry. They have practically no food and very little clothing. They were in debt for money advanced by their landlords, merchants or banker. Their debts were embarrassing and depressing. Some are leaving however, because it is their habit to move. In many sections where the boll weevil had

been successful in fighting the boll weevil. He said in the meeting that last fall he plowed under and burned all cotton stalks and then got an early start last spring so that when May came and the boll weevils began their destructive activity, his cotton was strong enough to withstand their attacks. Mr. S. L. Wiggins, who is another successful farmer in this community, told a similar story of how he had been successful in producing six bales of cotton. Both of these farmers and many others manifested much interest in the coming Tuskegee Conference and plans were per-

W. M. RAKESTRAW, Conference Agent.

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT UN-
REST AMONG OUR PEOPLE
AND HOW TO REMEDY

The Negro Farmer and Messenger
By Mrs. C. J. CALLOWAY
December 2-10-17

Negro men are leaving the farming sections of the South for the North

just come, the future looked dark to the farmer, as far as his present occupation is concerned. Some who left have sent back for their families. Some were frightened at the cold and snow of the North and came back to spend the winter with their families. Some have been brought back corpse to be buried by their poor relatives left behind.

In some instances the son and husband have been thoughtful of the ones left behind and have sent some of their earnings back with which to buy food and clothing. In other cases the husband has deserted his family. The European war, the flood and the boll weevil have had a great deal to do with bringing about these depressed financial conditions among our people in the South. But back of the European war, the flood or the boll weevil, lie deeper reasons for the poverty and restlessness among our people.

Ignorance, carelessness and extravagance have helped us to be unprepared to meet these new economic conditions. The ignorance of our people as to how to raise cotton under boll weevil conditions has lessened the confidence of the money lenders in the old advancing system. This means less advancing of money on crop mortgage.

The carelessness of our people in saving material, time and money, has brought us face to face with the bread and meat problem. Our extravagant habits of living have caused to spring up fears of suffering and starvation not well founded. If we were not so wasteful, we wouldn't be so restless now.

Many of our people who have recently gone North have been driven to do so because they have not been saving heretofore of their time and money. In this the Negro woman, the wife, shares the blame. We don't fully agree with the statement that the woman can either make the man or she can break him. But we do admit that she has a lot to do with her husband's success or failure. The Negro woman must learn to economize in the kitchen. She must learn to make a little go a long way. She must know how much it takes for her family's meal. If she doesn't she is likely to mix up a quart of flour, when a

pint would do. She must learn how to take the bits of left-over from one meal and make them into a dish that will be relished at the next meal. Stop the little leaks leading out from your kitchen. In a year's time they will amount to many dollars.

One reason why the Northern white man is able to send down here and get your husband and work him, is because his wife is so thrifty and knows how to save. As a rule our women spend too much time sitting idly. Why, I have seen some women seemingly content to sit for hours not doing one thing. The industrious woman can always find something to be doing. If she is not making a garment, she is sewing on buttons, patching, darning, or keeping her hands busy at something when she sits down. The Negro woman must learn to be more economical in the buying of clothing. Let's get out of the habit of buying every fashionable garment that comes out. Some of them are not becoming to all of us. Instead of the gaudy, showy dress, hat and shoes, let us buy something more substantial, and more sensible looking. Something that will wear long and well—something that will look well on any big meeting day. Let us be content to wear last winter's hat and dress, if we can't afford to buy a new one. Let us take some good dye and color over the old faded garments of several winters, change their style and make them look new, rather than go in debt for new ones. Let us do more cleaning and pressing of clothes and less buying of new ones.

To the wife who is left behind, the responsibility rests on you now to show what you can do in the absence of your husband and older sons. Some women are better managers than their husbands. It is good sometimes for the husband to get out of the way and let the wife manage. Don't get discouraged, but make up your mind to raise something for your family. Plant a good garden, raise plenty vegetables of all kinds for your table and some to sell, plant corn, peas, and peanuts. Plant plenty of velvet beans for your stock. Take care of your milch cows; they are half of your living. Do you know I have seen some women milk their cows only once a day? Encourage your children that

are with you. Make them feel that home is the best place on earth. Soon your husbands and sons will get tired of the life away and when they return will be surprised that you have done so well during their absence.

To the wife whose husband is here, it is left with you to show what you can do to meet these hard times. Your husband has made, or must soon make his plans for the new year. Encourage your husband to stay out of debt. Don't encourage the borrowing of money to make a crop. You will not be called upon as much to go to the field as when so much cotton was raised. The mule or horse will have to do much of the work that you have been called upon to do. Now that you are going to have more time about the house, show your husband how much you can help by having a good garden, by attending to your milch cows, by raising all kinds of poultry, by canning plenty of fruit and vegetables during the summer months so that you will have plenty for your own table, not only when company comes, but every day, if you want it. By carefully attending to these things about the home, you will be surprised just how much you can cut down the grocery bill. Your husband will have to borrow very little or no money, besides you will have a few dimes that you can spend for yourself and children.

I realize how hard it is for the wife to have very much about the home, if she has a husband who opposes everything she undertakes to do. Husbands, encourage your wives to try to have something about the home. Build her a hen house when she asks you. Fix the garden fence so she can plant her seed on time. Set out fruit trees that she may have fruit without having to buy or beg. Keep good pastures for your hogs and cattle and don't keep all the money. Encourage your wife by letting her have a few dollars that she can call her own.

Women, be industrious, be economical. Teach your children to work, teach them to be saving of their time and money. Send them to school. Teach them to be law-abiding. Make your home and your family the best home and the best family on earth. If all unite in doing these things there will be no hard times with the

white or the black, but we will have prosperity and happiness here in our Southland.

STAY SOUTH SAYS TUSKEGEE

TO THE RACE—OF COURSE, AS OF OLD—TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE WANTS COLORED TO "CO-OPERATE WITH WHITE SOUTH-ERNERS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF LABOR CONDITIONS." WHAT EVER ALL THAT MEANS—A-

MITS ENDS DUE TO NO LAW PROTECTION.

The Guardian 1/20/17
Tuskegee, Ala. Jan. 18, 1917.—Negroes from every section of the South, attending the 26th annual Tuskegee Negro conference, adopted "declarations" at Tuskegee, Ala., yesterday, admonishing Negroes to remain in the South and co-operate with white people in the improvement of labor conditions. The "declarations" deal principally with the migration of Negroes northward, the boll-weevil, and distress among colored people because of floods.

After stating that the enticement of high wages in the North is appreciated the statement says: "Right here in the South are great and permanent opportunities of the masses of our people. This section, we feel, is just entering upon its greatest era of development. Here labor is going to be in still greater demand."

The chief cause of unrest among the colored people, it was declared, was lack of adequate protection under the law. "Now is the greatest opportunity the South has ever had for white and black people to act together and have a thorough understanding with reference to their common interest and also to co-operate for the general welfare of all."

Race Congress Advises

Against Migration.

The Palatka 1/27/17
NEGRO MIGRATION TAKEN UP BY CONFERENCE

Tuskegee, Ala.—The twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference was opened at Tuskegee Institute Wednesday of this week. Negro farmers are here from every section of the South. The conference was preceded by a fine parade, showing by means of floats the various activities of Tuskegee Institute.

The declarations adopted in the main deal with the subject of the emigration of the Negro to the North. This subject is discussed in part as follows:

"The conference would also say These are transitory times. We rec-

ognize and appreciate the opportunities offered in the North to our people and the necessity which is compelling them to go there. Right here in the South, however, are great and permanent opportunities for the masses of our people. This section, we feel, is just entering upon its greatest era of development. There are millions of acres of land yet to be cultivated, cities to be built, railroads to be extended, hundreds of mines to be worked. Here your labor in the future is going to be in still greater demand.

"This conference also begs leave to say to the white people of the South a word on behalf of the Negro. We believe that now and in the near future the South will need his labor as she has never needed it before. The disposition of so many thousands of our people to leave is not because they do not love the Southland, but because they believe that in the North they will have not only an opportunity to make more money than they are making here, but that they will there get better treatment, better protection under the law and better school facilities for their children. In a word, that they will get more of a square deal than they are now getting in the South.

"This conference finds that one of the chief causes of unrest among the colored people is the lack of adequate protection under the law.

"This conference is pleased to note and takes this occasion to express its appreciation for the strong editorials that have appeared in the leading daily papers of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas and other sections of the South concerning the importance of giving better treatment to the colored people, affording them better protection under the law and providing better educational facilities.

"We believe that now is the greatest opportunity that the South has ever had for white and black people in the various communities to get together and have a thorough understanding with reference to their common interests, and also to co-operate for the general welfare of all.

"We believe that the time has come for the best element of the white and colored people to unite to protect the interests of both races to the end that more effective work may be done in the upbuilding of a greater South."

Extension—1917

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

Tuskegee Negro Conference to Discuss Migration

Movement to Northern Communities Demands Frank Discussion of Health and the New Economic Conditions

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 15—Much of the discussion at the next session of the Tuskegee Negro Conference to be held January 17 and 18, 1917, will quite logically swing towards the subject of the migration of the colored people from the Southern to Northern communities. No such group of white and colored people, who always have the best interests of the colored people close to their hearts, could assemble without a frank discussion of this subject which, within the past few months, has gripped the attention of the northern and southern press and focused the sympathetic interest of the nation upon the question of the Negro's adjustment to the economic life of the country.

Many reasons have been advanced for the rapidly changing conditions which now prevail in the South. "The Southern States have not provided ample educational advantages for the Negroes," says the Atlanta, (Georgia) Constitution; "lawlessness on the part of the whites," say a number of the leading Southern white daily papers. Whatever may have been the indirect cause of the present exodus, the direct cause has undoubtedly been the law of supply and demand in the labor market. Influenced by the war, the factories have been experiencing an unusual shortage of unskilled labor and they have quite naturally turned to the Negroes of the South. There are undoubtedly many reasons for the Negro's ready response to the call of the North and West, but undoubtedly, last year's disastrous crop shortage caused by the floods and the boll weevil have played no small part. In many instances, the colored farm tenants have been reduced to destitution and they had no choice between starvation in the South and \$2.50 per day in some Northern factory.

The real problem in connection with the migration is best summed up in the following extract from an editorial in the Montgomery, (Ala.) Advertiser: "Quite a number of the Negroes who went early in the exodus have already returned, in one way or another, sick

of their experiences and declaring that they are back in Alabama to stay. It would be foolish to think, however, that all the Negroes who have gone North or who are going North, will come back. In truth, nearly all of those who have gone, are gone for good."

Here then is a new problem. The Negroes who have gone North for good must be helped in adjusting themselves to their new conditions. The Negro churches and fraternal organizations and other organizations like the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Negro Health Week which will be conducted by the National Negro Business League next spring, all will contribute something in the way of helping the Negro to fit efficiently into the new relationship.

To those colored people who remain in the South, there are the problems of diversification of crops and cattle raising which are incorporated into the scheme of readjustment that has been advanced by the South's most earnest thinkers as the best method of meeting the new economic conditions. In connection with this thought Dr. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute, said in a speech at Montgomery, Alabama, recently:

"Sooner or later, the farmers, business men and scientists are going to get together very seriously and the boll-weevil is bound to be exterminated. They have gone to Africa and are now exterminating the fly which causes the 'sleeping sickness;' they have practically wiped out yellow fever in the Canal Zone and eventually they will overcome the boll-weevil. Then cotton will continue as "King" and the Negro who remains and helps to fight the boll-weevil pest will share richly in the production of cotton and other forms of prosperity which are sure to come in the South. We must make up our minds that our chances for work, for home-making and for development are just as good in Alabama as anywhere else in the world."

It is for this reason that "Health and The

New Economic Conditions" has been selected as the topic for discussion at the Conference which convenes at Tuskegee Institute January 17th and 18th. Some of the ablest white and colored students of these problems will assemble at Tuskegee for this session and many valuable conclusions and suggestions will probably be advanced.

THE TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE
The New Negro
THE AGE commends Dr. Robert R. Moton and his associates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Tuskegee for coming out squarely against the mistreatment of Negroes in the South. There was no "pussyfooting" on questions of vital interest to both races. The declarations adopted by the conference, while expressing the belief that there are great and permanent opportunities for the masses of the race in the Southland, made it known in plain language that in order to keep the Negro in the South the white people must provide better opportunities for making money, better educational facilities and better protection under the law.

Dr. Moton, in his principal address, made a strong speech for a square deal. In plain language and void of pretentiousness, the new head of Tuskegee asked that the Negro receive better treatment at the hands of the white people of the South. What he said about the rights and treatment demanded by the Negro could not have been stronger.

The time has come when the colored and white people of the South can meet as men and discuss, without reservation, subjects in which both races are deeply concerned. THE AGE believes that the Twenty-sixth Annual Tuskegee Conference has opened the way for more frank and helpful discussions between the races in the South, discussions which will bring colored and white men to a quicker realization that the cooperation of both races is absolutely necessary in order to bring about a condition which will be mutually beneficial to all.

2/12/17
One of the most interesting and important parts of the Tuskegee Negro Conference this year was the exhibit of foods available in the region which Prof. George W. Carver arranged in large glass cases. Professor Carver has been for some time developing the agricultural department at Tuskegee Institute, and has made an intensive study of the natural resources and agricultural products of Macon county.

For the exhibit he had arranged attractively in a large glass case, portions of corn meal and peanut muffins, bacon puffs, cooked wild greens (curled dock, dandelion and wild lettuce), bread made from a mixture of wheat and velvet-bean flour, lye hominy, cow-pea bread, a home-made cereal consisting of rye, wheat, and corn and crushed toast served with sugar and cream.

With a keen sense of humor and an appreciation of the average Negro farmer's conservatism, Professor Carver attacked the problem of showing the man on the land how, in truth, he could secure for himself and his family the necessary food for man and beast. When it is remembered that thousands of Negroes have left the South, or are planning to leave the South very soon on account of the actual shortage of food and the hardships which have come to the farmers who are trying to raise cotton in spite of the boll weevil, the significance of this part of the conference is evident.

Extension-1917.

Building and Loan Association.

The Building and Loan

Association

The Tuskegee Student

The annual meeting of the officers and stockholders of the Tuskegee Co-operative Building and Loan Association was held January 19th in the Executive Council room. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Warren Logan, reflects in a general way the conditions now prevalent in the South. Some extracts follow: 2-17-17

"Last year the cotton crop was small; but there was a very good yield of other crops. This year, in addition to the cotton crop being abnormally small, there has been almost complete failure of other crops with us. This condition and immigration of large numbers of our people to other parts have affected the business of the Association but not more so, I feel sure in saying, than most other kinds of business, and not so much as some. While we have not been able to do a great deal this year, we are thankful for what we have been able to accomplish."

"People have learned that they must change their methods of agriculture to conform to the new conditions. As soon as the new order of things gets under full swing, I feel that we will have a return of prosperity, and in even larger measure than we enjoyed before the beginning of the war."

"The real estate loans that have been made this year, for the most part, have been upon acreage property rather than upon town lots. The largest of the loans of this class during the year was \$1,200; the next largest was \$950 on a piece of town property. Our other loans ranged from \$12 up to \$750 and have been made upon both town and country property and stock of the Association. One loan was made outside of Macon County at Auburn, in Lee County. This loan was made on very desirable property in the town of Auburn. As in former years, the majority of the loans on real estate have been made for the purpose of paying off incumbrances already upon the property. In a few instances they have been made for building purposes, making repairs and alterations on property already in the possession of the borrowers."

"Our cash balance has run rather low for the year because of the large number of demands that have been made upon the Association. It is not our purpose, of course, to keep a large sum on hand uninvested, but we have thought it wise, especially during the latter

part of the year not to push the matter of making loans too rapidly. The Association, of course, has no liabilities aside from those due its members who are the real owners of and partners in the business. The gross profits of the Association for the year are \$3,890.15, last year they were \$3,595.98, showing an increase of \$294.17."

"The Association had on its books at the beginning of the year 2,791 shares. It has issued during the year 219 shares, making a total of 3,010 shares. The withdrawal during the years were 183 shares and 56 shares lapsed, leaving 2,771 shares in force at the end of the year. We have made 20 loans this year of which 9 were on real estate and 11 on the stock of the Association. These loans amount to \$8,647 which is the largest amount we have loaned in any previous year."

The officers of the Association are Charles H. Gibson, President; John H. Palmer, Vice-President, and Warren Logan, Secretary-Treasurer.

Homeseekers' Land Company

The Tuskegee Student 2/17/17

On Wednesday evening, January 24, 1917, the stockholders of the Homeseekers' Land Company, held the annual meeting and listened to reports from various officers. The far-reaching effects of migration is reflected in the secretary's report which shows that although no new purchasers have been added none of the persons who have contracted for homes left during the agitation. 468 acres of land have been apportioned to eleven home buyers in parcels varying from 35 to 80 acres, the aggregate purchase price of which is \$6,786. Notwithstanding the hard times and the general state of unrest in the South, these families have endeavored to meet the installments and on that account "sharp competition for tenants" have been encouraged by the company to remain steadfast to their obligations.

The company approaches the year 1917 with confidence and definite purpose to bring about a better year's business than the year before. Plans were discussed for the erection of four dwelling houses upon their land for which there is already a demand. Another progressive step is the plan to hold monthly meetings with the farmers in the community to discuss such suggestions as better farming, live stock raising, marketing methods, etc. These meetings will stimulate good will and confidence in the company which will return

in increased business. The officers of the Homeseekers' Land Company are C. J. Callo-way, President; Wm. H. Carter, Secretary; H. E. Thomas, Treasurer.

Extension - 1917.

Demonstration Work.

4085 New York City Churchman.
JUNE 30, 1917.

THE WEEK

Chronicle and Comment on Current Events

Solving the Negro Problem

TWO pictures on the cover of a recent issue showed the raw and the finished product of St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, North Carolina; and on another page the story was told of how some children are trying to enable the schools of the American Church Institute for Negroes to effect similar transformations. St. Augustine's is one of the oldest Negro schools in the country. It was founded in 1867 and this year it is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. It is interesting to note that this school was primarily not industrial but cultural, and although it has added to its curriculum excellent industrial courses and maintains a school farm, it continues to place its chief emphasis upon its normal and collegiate departments and to stand for that which has been often denied to the Negro, a recognition of his needs as a spiritual, moral and intellectual being. In an interesting pamphlet recently issued by the school and printed in the school press the pictures and records of a number of the graduates appear. Perhaps most of them have entered the teaching profession. In the public schools throughout the South, they are in great demand and frequently occupy positions of responsibility. A number are principals of leading Church schools as well as of public schools. Others have become clergymen, physicians, dentists, builders, stenographers, nurses, dressmakers; and always, wherever their work takes them, they prove leaders in their community. One is a Jeanes Fund teacher, another an instructor in a state deaf-mute school, a third is the principal of the Bishop Payne Divinity School. In short these graduates of St. Augustine's form an adequate answer to the doubtless skeptic and a source of encouragement and stimulus to the most downhearted worker, for they point with assurance to the ultimate solution of the Negro problem.

ANNAPOLIS (IND) NEWS
AUGUST 25, 1917

NEGRO FARM AGENTS DOING BIT TO WIN WAR

Encouraging Reports Are Received of the Work Being Done By Patriotic Men and Women of the Race.

[Special to The Ledger.]

(Report by Clement Richardson.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 17.—“What are you doing to help win the war?”

This is the query which district agent T. M. Campbell, sent out over Alabama to the Negro U. S. Farm Demonstration Agents and Club Workers, under the Smith-Lever Act. From every worker encouraging reports come back. T. H. Toodie, Dallas county agent, launched garden campaigns, taught fruit and vegetable drying and canning, and taught remedies for treating sick poultry and livestock.

F. L. Bennett, another agent in Wilcox county, where the floods brought total destruction to food crops last year, this year he stressed food crops with the result that Wilcox has the greatest outlook in its history for a big corn crop. The people in this county are now planting late gardens.

B. F. Hill, Madison county agent in North Alabama, began his work amidst shortage of food stuffs. He too stressed the raising of all kinds of food and feed in addition to which he has inoculated 318 hogs for cholera and vaccinated 276 cattle for blackleg.

Miss N. Juanita Coleman, Home Demonstration agent, is working among the farm women teaching them to can, sew, preserve and keep house; as is also Miss Susan T. Whitfield. Indeed the work of women agents often brings more immediate results than the work of the men, due to the fact that actual returns can be had on a given operation in one lesson, while the men have to wait several months to convince their pupils.

Hogs and poultry have been greatly increased in Hale and Marengo counties by the work of agent P. J. Brown. The teaching of shallow cultivation in Greene county by agent J. D. Barnes saved the corn crop during the dry weather. Agent C. D. Menafee, in Lee county, taught planters to pick up “squares” and burn them and destroy the stalks, thus saving the crop from the boll weevil. Moreover this work is bringing an unprecedented prosperity to this county. In Lowndes county agent N. L. Johnson reports an increase in production of from 5 to 100 per cent more corn per farm, 50 to 75 per cent more sweet potatoes, 100 to 300 per cent more velvet beans, 75 to 100 per cent more peanuts and good gardens 8 to 10 months in the year. Agent J. B. McPherson of Randolph county, in addition to prevailing on the farmers, has all of the Negro schools and churches co-operating in his food production movements.

A feature of these replies was the report of agent Harry Simms, who is conducting the Movable Schools for Negro farmers, their wives and children.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF NEGRO DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

On February 8-9-10, 1917, one of the most comprehensive meetings in interest of Farm Demonstration and Agricultural Extension Work, ever held at Tuskegee Institute, took place. This meeting was presided over by Dr. J. F. Duggar and State Agent, J. T. Watt, of Auburn. Other white visitors in attendance were Asa Vaughn, County Agent, Tuskegee, Alabama; A. D. Whithead, District Agent, Greenville, Alabama; W. L. Lett, District Agent, Auburn, Alabama; Lawyer C. W. Hare, Tuskegee, Alabama, and Superintendent of Education W. B. Riley, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Following is an extract from the program for the three days' session:

Remarks by G. R. Bridgeforth, Director of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

“How to get the earliest and best corn, vegetables, patch crops and stock feed.” General discussion.

“A suggestive cropping plan for a one-horse tenant farm.” Discussion led by agents P. J. Brown, Gallion, Alabama, and C. W. Greene, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Round table discussion: (a) “Terracing land and laying off rows,” led by L. J. Watkins, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; (b) “Plans for food and feed crops.” (c) “Peanuts and other new cash crops.” (d) “Velvet beans: Why? Where? How?” by Dr. J. F. Duggar.

“Saving heifers and providing for the raising of livestock.”

“When should the farm year begin?” Dr. J. F. Duggar.

“The spread of diseases among livestock and the practical means for their control:” (a) Hog Cholera. (b) Blackleg in cattle. Discussion led by Dr. J. H. Bias, Veterinarian, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Agent B. F. Hill, County Agent, Athens, Alabama.

“Care of work stock”: (a) Balance feeding. (b) Regularity in feeding and watering. (c) Care of stables. (d) Fitting of collars and harness.

“Combating the boll weevil,” by Dr. W. E. Hinds, State Entomologist, Auburn, Alabama.

“Policy of agents with respect to

questions not strictly agricultural”: (a) Farm Loan Associations. (b) The so-called Negro Exodus. (c) How can the agents exert an influence in favor of such a law abiding spirit as will make farming more profitable? (d) Improved sanitation. (e) School buildings and equipment. General discussion.

“How county agents can help the tenant farmer. (A report from each agent.)

The agents attending this meeting were as follows: F. L. Bennett, Millers Ferry, Alabama; T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; C. W. Greene, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; M. B. Ivy, Union Springs, Alabama; J. B. McPherson, Wedowee, Alabama; C. D. Menafee, Opelika, Alabama; G. W. Patterson, Normal, Alabama; P. J. Brown, Gallion, Alabama; N. J. Coleman, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; P. C. Parks, Normal, Alabama; J. P. Scales, Coatopa, Alabama; T. H. Toodie, Selma, Alabama; S. T. Whitfield, Normal, Alabama; B. F. Hill, Athens, Alabama; J. S. Hope, Seale, Alabama, and C. M. Abbott, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Boll-Weevil Campaign Attracts Many

The Savannah Tribune
DEMONSTRATOR WILLIAMS CONDUCTS SUCCESSFUL MEETING
3-10-17
Farmers in Burke and Scriven Counties
Join in Pest Fight

The special food and anti-boll weevil campaign which has been conducted in Burke and Scriven counties by United States Demonstrator E. A. Williams has resulted in much good for the farmers of these counties. The campaign began February 26, at Noahs Oak in Burke county and yesterday's meeting was held at Sylvania in Scriven county.

The meetings have been very largely attended, all of the farmers showing a most lively interest in the various topics discussed by the experts whom Mr. Williams has been able to secure to address the meetings. In fact, several of the gatherings have been so large that the meetings which were to be held in doors had to be held outside the building.

In Burke county, the board of education has promised \$25.00 for prizes to be awarded the girls in canning clubs if a like amount were raised on the outside. The first outside dollar was contributed by a white farmer by the name of J. M. Hughes of Gough. Already \$30.00 has been raised so that the conditions laid down by the board have already been met.

On Tuesday of last week Prof. Geo. D. Godard, special rural supervisor of Georgia and H. G. Daniels, Burke county supervisor, were present at the meeting and addressed the gathering. Mrs. Nora Flagg, Jeans Fund teacher of the county, directed the meeting.

During the present week, funds have been raised for prizes for the boys' corn clubs and a considerable amount is already in hand.

At Tuesday's meeting in Scriven county, Rev. H. J. Arnett, county superintendent, was present and made a thrilling talk. The meeting was held at Ditch Pond.

In a quick oven from 25 to 35 minutes.

No. 26, Peanut Muffins No. 2.
Use the above recipe, and in addition add 1-2 cupful of cold, cooked rice. Chopped figs, dates, etc., make very pleasing variations.

No. 27, Peanut Doughnuts No. 1.
2 eggs, beaten light.
1 cup sugar.
3 tablespoons melted butter.
1 cup sour milk.
4 cups flour.
1-2 teaspoon soda.
1 saltspoon salt.
1 saltspoon cinnamon.
1 cup finely-ground or chopped peanuts.

Into the well-beaten eggs stir the sugar, butter, milk, and nuts; add flour to make a dough just stiff enough to roll out; roll, cut out, and fry in deep fat hot enough for the dough to rise at once.

No. 28, Peanut Doughnuts No. 2.
1 pint sweet milk.
1 cup sugar.
1-2 cup butter (softened)
Two-thirds cup yeast.
1 egg, well beaten.
1 tablespoon lemon juice.
5 1-2 to 6 cups flour.
1 pint chopped peanuts.

Mix in the order given; rise slowly till light; roll out and cut in shape; rise quickly until very light, then fry in hot fat.

CAKES.

No. 29, Peanut Cake No. 1.

No. 32, Peanut Layer Cake.
Make cake exactly the same as for roll cake, except bake in jelly-cake tins. Make the pastry cream as follows:

2 cups sugar.
1 1-2 pints milk.
3 tablespoons corn starch.
1 tablespoon butter.
2 teaspoons extract of lemon.
1 pint coarsely-ground peanuts.
Add peanuts to three milk; let simmer 5 minutes; with sugar add the starch dissolved in a little cold water; as soon as it reboils take from the fire; beat in the yolks; return to the fire two or three minutes to set the eggs; when cold spread between the layers of cake, and finish with clear icing garnished with blanched peanuts.

No. 33, Metropolitan Cake Cake With Peanuts.

1 cup granulated sugar.
1 1-2 cups butter.
1-2 cup milk.
2 1-2 cups well-sifted flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder, sifted with the flour.
1 cupful chopped peanuts and citron mixed.
4 eggs (whites).
Cream the butter and sugar; flour nuts and citron before adding; bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven; flavor icing with lemon extract, and garnish top with split peanuts and pecan meats.

No. 34, Peanut Cake With Molasses.

2 cups molasses.
1 cup brown sugar.
1 cup lard.
2 cups hot water.
4 cups flour.
1 pint ground peanuts.
2 teaspoons cinnamon.
1-2 teaspoon cloves.
1-4 of a nutmeg, grated.
1 heaping teaspoon soda.
1 egg.
Mix the peanuts, spices, and soda with the flour; heap the measure of flour slightly; mix the molasses, sugar, lard and water; stir in the flour; add the beaten egg last. Bake in shallow dripping-pan, and sprinkle with powdered sugar just before putting in the oven.

No. 35, Peanut Pudding.

1 cup molasses.
1-2 cup butter.
1 cup hot water.
3 cups flour.
1 teaspoon soda.
1-2 cup coarsely-ground peanuts.
1-2 teaspoon ground cloves.
Mix, and steam two hours.
Sauce for same:
1 tablespoon butter.
1-2 cup sugar.
1 teaspoon flour.
Mix all to a cream; pour over this enough boiling water to make it like cream; flavor to suit the taste.

No. 36, Peanut Strips With Bananas.

2 cups mashed banana pulp.
1 cup oat flakes.
1 cup flour.
1 cup peanut meal.
1 cup sugar.
1-2 cup butter (softened).
1 saltspoon (or more) of salt.
Blend all together; roll out 1-4 of an inch thick; cut in strips and bake in quick oven.

105 Ways of Preparing Peanuts For Use On The Table

By G. W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute

No. 22, Peanut Wafers No. 1.

2 cups flour.
1 cup water.
1 cup sugar (powdered)
1-2 cup rolled peanuts.
1-2 cup butter.
Rub the butter and sugar together until light and creamy; add the flour and water alternately. Lastly add the peanuts; drop on buttered tins, and bake quickly. Cut in squares while hot, as soon as gets brittle after cooling.

No. 23, Peanut Wafers No. 2.

1-4 cup butter.
1 cup flour.
1 cup sugar.
1 cup blanched nuts.
1 egg.
Grind or roll the nuts; stir into the butter; drop on buttered tins, and bake quickly.

No. 24, Peanut Wafers No. 3.

3 tablespoons flour.
1-2 teaspoon baking powder.
2 well-beaten eggs.
1-2 pound brown sugar.
1 cupful ground peanuts.
Mix thoroughly; drop on buttered paper, and bake slowly to a light brown.

No. 25, Peanut Muffins, No. 1.

1-2 cupful chopped peanuts.
2 eggs beaten very light.
1-2 teaspoon soda, dissolved in tablespoon of water.
1-2 pint thick sour buttermilk.
1-2 teaspoon salt.
1 1-2 cupfuls flour, or enough to make a stiff batter.

Add soda to the sour milk; stir well; make the batter quickly; when ready to drop into the pans add peanuts; bake

1-4 pound butter.
2 cups flour.
4 eggs (whites only) well beaten.
3-4 cup water.
1 cup finely-ground peanuts.
1 teaspoon baking powder.

Beat the sugar and butter to a cream; add the water and flour; stir until smooth; add half the well-beaten whites, then the nuts, then the remainder of the whites and the baking powder; pour into square, flat pans lined with greased paper to the depth of three inches, and bake in a moderate oven for 45 or 50 minutes.

No. 30, Peanut Cape No. 2.

9 ounces flour.
4 ounces butter.
4 ounces chopped peanuts.
4 eggs.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
1-4 teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon baking powder.
Sift flour, salt, and baking powder together; cream the butter and sugar; add the vanilla, chopped nuts, and yolks of the eggs well beaten; add flour, then whipped whites, and beat well; bake in shallow pan in medium oven; when cold, ice with boiled icing.

No. 31, Peanut Roll Cake With Jelly.

4 eggs.
Two-third cup powdered sugar.
Two-third cup flour.
1-4 teaspoon salt.
1-2 teaspoon baking powder.
Beat egg yolks and sugar till light

add mixed dry ingredients, then stiffly beaten whites; mix lightly together. Bake in thin sheet in a quick oven. As soon as done turn quickly on a towel wrung out of water; spread with jelly; sprinkle liberally with coarsely-chopped peanuts; roll up and dust with powdered sugar.

HOME PUT IN MODEL SHAPE.
Selma, Ala., Dec. 8.

Special to The Freeman, Dec. 8, 1917.
One hundred and sixty-five colored farmers of Dallas county, besides woman and children, attended a three-day Extension School, held under the auspices of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the United States Department of Agriculture, and conducted by Thomas M. Campbell, District Agent, Tuskegee Institute; Harry Simms, Special United States Demonstration Agent for colored farmers of Central Alabama, with headquarters in Selma; E. C. Dobbs, Field As-

sistant in seed treatment work, under the Bureau of Plant Industry, and H. T. Toodle, Local Agent for Dallas county.

The meeting was held at Sardis, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about nine miles from Selma, and at a church one mile west of the station. The instructors selected for their operation a home of a colored farmer near the church. Here they taught by doing; or rather by showing the farmers what to do and how to do it. Taking the home as they found it, the instructors showed how to make hot-beds, cold frames, rebuilt the hen house, pruned and sprayed the orchard, mixed the whitewash and whitewashed the house, built a sanitary closet, bottomed chairs and put the premises and everything about the yard in sanitary condition. So complete was the change made the owner would not have known his home if he had been away while the work of renovation was going on.

Another interesting feature of the three days' school was the exhibit of the products of the year. The display showed that the farmers had made corn, potatoes, garden products, meat, molasses, peanuts and velvet beans in abundance. It was undoubtedly the most instructive school of agriculture for Negro farmers ever held in Central Alabama.

Reported by A. F. Owens, Selma University, Selma, Ala.

Approved by T. M. Campbell, District Agent.

Extension—1917.

Demonstration Work.

M. Hubert of Jackson, Miss., has been appointed chief government farm demonstrator for the colored farmers of Mississippi. He recently held a farmers' conference in the courthouse at Yazoo City, Miss., which was attended by white and colored farmers. The colored farmers of the vicinity have organized a National Farm Loan Association to take advantage of the provisions of the Federal Loan act. Ollie Johnson is president, Frank Leaf, vice-president and Peter R. Lee, secretary and treasurer.

**FARM DEMONSTRATOR
IS GREAT AID TO
NEGRO FARMER**
Montgomery advertiser
**Conditions in Montgomery
County Have Changed
For Better For Race**

How the negro farmers of Montgomery County are learning to profit through the cooperation of government farm demonstrators is related by John A. Ashley, a negro farmer of this county, who pays a high tribute to J. P. Phillips, the county demonstrator. The negro farmer makes the significant statement that had the average negro farmer been told he could feed himself from the plow furrow which he plods year after year, that farmer would have paid no attention to such a statement prior to 1914, at the breaking out of the European war and the coming of the boll weevil.

Writing along this line Ashley continues:

Raise Own Food

"Judging from the actual conditions in my community in 1914, when it seemed all was lost, and those three years later, I make no mistake when I say that the negro farmers of Montgomery county are now learning to realize that their success depends in a large measure upon their ability to raise all food and feed they and their live stock can consume, and some of both or all, to turn into cash, for which they can always find a ready market."

Bought Canning Outfit

Since that time he says the farmers of his community have cooperatively bought a canning outfit, and have put up more than 3,000 cans and jars of fruit and vegetables, and expresses appreciation of the efforts of Mrs. L. W. Thomas, county supervisor of negro schools, in guiding the farmers in the canning work. He believes that

more real benefit has been obtained by the industrious and hard-working negroes who have attended the demonstration meetings than from any other source.

Ashley says further "The industrious and thrifty negro has given much time and talent in trying to convince his migrating brother that this is the best place for him notwithstanding the enticing wages offered in the North. More than once some of our people have returned from their trip North."

Diversity Crops

He says that the negro farmers once thought that 15 acres of cotton was the smallest acreage for the man with 20 acres to plant, and that he could hardly spare the other five acres for corn and other foodstuff, but have found the conditions reversed. Now, he says, the 15 acres are planted in corn and velvet beans, wheat, cane, potatoes, peas, and the like, barely allowing the 5 acres for cotton. He states that Mr. Phillips called meetings in two or three different parts of each community, preaching to the negro farmers to raise corn, hogs, potatoes, wheat, oats, sugar cane, and plenty of foodstuffs, and then to plant some cotton for money. He says Mr. Phillips always used himself or some other aggressive farmer as an example, and continues "I congratulate the government for appointing men of Phillips type, that can by practice help our people and not theorize."

Details Of Crops

In detail he says "There are in my community some 25 or more farmers who will kill meat enough to last the year around, killing more than 12,000 pounds. We are not depending on meat alone. In the month of March, at one of our meetings, Mr. Phillips brought out a dozen or more jars of canned corn, tomatoes, okra, beans, beets, and the like, and we had up to this time paid no attention to canning vegetables, canning only a little fruit and some preserves. Recently we were surprised to see how much better off the negro is who remains at home and works for himself and family and not for the railroads, than they who get the high wages and pay it all to the railroads and the high cost of living. It does not cost any more to live on the farm today than it ever did—it has always cost brain work, muscle work, and all other work to live on the farm."

DUBLIN GA HERALD
OCTOBER 11, 1917

TO NEGRO FARMERS OF LAURENS COUNTY.

If you have not already done so, select seed corn at once. While the best time to select seed corn is during the growing season in the field from standing stalks when the ears are just ripe and hard, do so today and harvest before heavy frosts or autumn rains injure the kernels for seed.

Gather the best ears from stalks showing the best yield compared with sister plants. Select from stalks that have produced at least two fine ears. Nature's great law that like pro-

duces like is very striking in plants, and especially corn. Long ears medium in size with large uniform kernels are the best. The selection of seed corn in the field is one of the surest and best paying operations on the farm. One of the things that must be done in order to increase the yield per acre is the careful selection of seed at the right time and place then store it properly after harvesting.

The day the ears are harvested they should be hung where they will become thoroughly dry. It has been shown by tests under direction of government experts that seed corn properly stored and cared for has yielded eighteen bushels more per acre than crib-stored seed from the same field.

Take a sack just as you would for picking cotton go through your field making two rows at a time make selection and gather at once. This must be done before the gathering of the entire crop takes place.

By all means sow more oats, rye, and especially wheat than you did last year. The government is asking that twice as many acres of wheat be planted by Georgia farmers this year as was planted last year. All of us may not have to shoulder arms and go to the field of battle but, it is just as important and patriotic for the farmer to obey in the matter of planting more wheat or any other crop if the government requests him as it is for the soldier to obey orders.

Negro farmers must do their part in this as in all other affairs touching the welfare of our government.

W. F. ROBINSON,
Farm Demonstrator.

How to Dry Vegetables and the Fruits of Tree and Vine

By G. W. Carver, Director Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute

There is no record of a period in our history more emphatic than now; that every acre, year, every foot of land under our control be made to produce its highest possible yield of foodstuffs for both man and beast.

It is also equally important that everything possible be saved, for our consumption. This is best effected by canning, preserving and drying.

The shortage of tin cans, glass containers, the high price of sugar as well as the containers make it emphatic that we have another method within the reach of the humblest citizen.

Drying is without doubt the simplest and best method of preserving a number of vegetables and the fruits of tree and vine. And it is a source of much regret that such a few know how to appreciate the delicious taste of home dried berries fruits and vegetables.

The following berries fruits and vegetables are more or less abundant

throughout the South, and the methods given show how easily and how cheaply they may be taken care of.

General Helps.

Begin drying fruits just as soon as the seed matures, or as soon as the fruit is two-thirds ripe, and continue as long as you can handle it without mashing to a pulp.

Caution—In drying berries fruits or vegetables in the sun screen wire or mosquito netting should be stretched over a suitable frame to keep off the flies and other insects; and everything of course, must be scrupulously clean if a superior flavored the most attractive appearing and the most appetizing, healthy and wholesome product is desired.

Strawberry Leather.

Take thoroughly ripe strawberries, mash to a pulp, spread on platters, and dry in the sun or oven; when dry dust with powdered sugar, and roll up like a jelly cake, cut into suitable sized pieces and pack away in jars. This may be eaten as a confection or soaked in water and used for pies, short cake, sauce, tarts etc. The powdered sugar is a matter of taste and may be left out if desired.

Dried Strawberries.

Put the berries in a moderate oven, heat through thoroughly but not enough to become soft and juicy, spread out in the sun or finish in the oven.

Blackberries and Dewberries.

Treat exactly the same as recommended for strawberries.

Note—If a seedless roll is desired, this may be done by pressing the pulp through a fine sieve before drying.

Dried Plums No. 1.

Select medium ripe plums, cover with boiling water cover the vessel and let stand twenty minutes; drain and spread in the sun to dry. Stir occasionally; when dry examine them frequently and at the first appearance of worms put in the oven and heat for a few minutes. In cooking, soak in cold

water for a few hours the same as for other dried fruit.

Dried Plums No. 2.

After peeling the plums, allow half pounds of good sugar to one pound of fruit. Put fruit and sugar in layers in a preserving kettle. Heat slowly until the sugar is dissolved, then boil until clear. Spread the fruit on platters in the sun and turn over until quite dry. Pack in layers with sugar in stone or glass jars. Plums dried in this way are extra fine.

Figs.

There are a number of ways to dry figs some of them quite complex. I am giving only methods suitable for the home.

Take well ripened figs (but not mushy) treat exactly the same as for strawberries, cut into halves and finish in the sun or oven. Frequent dusting with powdered sugar during the drying process makes a delicious confection.

Fig Leather No. 1.

Make exactly the same as for strawberries.

Fig Leather No. 2

Mix one half peaches and one half figs and proceed the same as for strawberries.

Peaches.

Take ripe, firm peaches peel, cut from the seed if cling stones break open if free stones. Quarter or cut in slices, spread in the sun or dry in the oven. The peelings may be left on if desired; the product of course is not so fine.

Peach Leather (Extra good)

Select over ripe peaches and make exactly as recommended for strawberry Leather.

Pears.

Peel core, slice and dry the same as recommended for peaches.

Apples.

Peel, core, quarter or slice and dry the same as recommended for peaches

Grapes, Muscadines.

Gather when ripe, wash, put in a porcelain or granite preserving kettle cover with boiling water let simmer until the berries are hot through and the hulls have turned a reddish color now stir in a scant tablespoon of baking soda to the gallon of fruit, stir well for three minutes, but do not mash the fruit; drain off this water wash in three more waters, being careful each time not to mash the berries. They may now be dried whole or made into a leather the same as recommended for strawberries. I much prefer the leather the hulls will be very tender and the fruit of a fine flavor. The seeds may be removed by passing through a colander. I wish every housewife would try this.

Cultivated Grapes.

All cultivated grapes may be dried in the same way, except the soda should be omitted in the process.

Corn.

Corn is delicious when dried. Take tender roasting ears; steam until nearly done; cut from the cob with a sharp knife, spread thinly upon board or dishes; put in the sun to dry. If the tops of the grain are shaved off and the pulp scraped out, leaving most of the husk on the cob it makes a much finer product. In cooking, it should be soaked for hour or two in cold water before the final cooking.

Okra.

Steam until two-thirds done, split in quarters the thickest rods, and dry the same as corn.

Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes are easily dried by first steaming until nearly or quite done; slice, mash or granulate and dry in the hot sun or oven. Put away in bags and keep dry and they will keep indefinitely. Soak until soft in cold water then cook as usual. This is a very fine product, and has considerable commercial possibilities.

Pumpkin.

Peel and cut in discs about an inch thick or in thin slices; spread in the sun to dry; soak several hours in cold water before cooking.

String Beans.

Select very young tender beans, wash and cut off both the stem and blossom ends. Cut into one-inch lengths steam until about one fourth done or until they lose their grass green appearance. Spread on trays and dry as any other fruit or vegetable. Soak for several hours in cold water before cooking.

Insects Troublesome.

In this climate insects are very troublesome to dried fruit or vegetables. I have had excellent success by

putting the dried fruit or vegetables in the oven and heating them real hot, sufficient to kill any lurking insects or their eggs; then pouring them into clean paper bags, tying the mouth tightly and suspending the bags, not a single insect was ever found in the

bags, although they were kept several months.

There are several inexpensive and satisfactory furnaces for the rapid drying of fruits and vegetables, which any farmer can make.

One of the simplest is a furnace made just like one for making syrup. Cover with a heavy piece of sheet iron; cover this three or four inches deep with clean sand; put on a very open slatted cover just above it. The fruits or vegetables to be dried may be placed in separate slatted trays and one set above the other, if suitable frame work is made so they may be pushed in and pulled out, like bureau drawers.

If the sides are walled up with brick or tin so as to keep in the heat, the drying will be very fast. Several small openings should be left in the sides to carry off the moist air. A bushel or more of fruit or vegetables may be dried at one time in this way.

pies, tarts, sauces, desserts, etc.

Muscadine and Crab-Apple Butter.

Make exactly the same as for jam; cook until nearly done; then stir in ground allspice, cloves, mace and ginger to taste; cook until quite thick; pack in well-sterilized jars the same as for jam.

Note—Elderberries may be substituted for the muscadines, and are very palatable indeed.

Marmalade.

A superior marmalade is made by taking 1-3 crab-apples, 1-3 muscadines and 1-3 elderberries, and treating in exactly the same way as for jam. The seeds need not be added to anything but the grapes.

The above marmalade is good either spiced or unspiced, according to taste. This marmalade also can be dried if cooked down without the spices.

In making any of the above leathers the sugar is left out—it can be sweetened if you wish.

Excellent Home-made Vinegar.

Vinegar of excellent quality can be so easily made that no family should be without it. Take a clean wooden keg or stone jar. Save all the parings and cores from apples, peaches, pears, blackberries, plums, grapes and

fruit of all kinds; also the rinsings from jelly and jam kettles, and sweetened water of all kinds. Pour all of this into the vessel; cover the parings with water; set vessel in a warm place. When thoroughly sour, which will require about two weeks, strain off; stir in sugar until it is a little sweet to the taste; pour into jugs; cork loosely; keep in a warm place, and it will be ready for use in a few days.

G. W. CARVER,

Director Dept. of Research and Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute.

NEGRO FARM AGENTS DOING THEIR SHARE TO WIN THE WAR.

August 17, 1917.

What are you doing to help win the war? This is the query which District Agent T. M. Campbell sent out over Alabama to the Negro U. S. Farm Demonstration Agents and Club workers, under the Smith-Lever Act. From every worker encouraging reports come back. T. H. Toodle, Dallas County Agent, launched garden campaigns, taught fruit and vegetable drying and canning, and taught remedies for treating sick poultry and livestock.

F. L. Bennett, another agent in Wilcox County, where the floods brought total destruction to food crops last year, this year he stressed food crops with result that Wilcox has the greatest outlook in its history for a big corn crop. The people in this county are now planting late gardens.

B. F. Hill, Madison County Agent

in North Alabama, began his work amidst shortage of food stuffs. He too stressed the raising of all kinds of food and feed in addition to which he has inoculated 318 hogs for cholera and vaccinated 276 cattle for black-leg.

Miss N. Juanita Coleman, Home Demonstration Agent, is working among the women teaching them to can, sew, preserve and keep house; as is also Miss Susan T. Whitfield. Indeed the work of women agents often brings more immediate results than the work of the men, due to the fact that actual returns can be had on a given operation in one lesson, while the men agents have to wait several months to convince their pupils.

Hoggs and poultry have been greatly increased in Hale and Marengo Counties by the work of Agent P. J. Brown. The teaching of shallow cultivation in Greene County by Agent J. D. Barnes saved the corn crop during the dry weather. Agent C. D. Menafée in Lee County taught planters to pick up "Squares" and burn them and destroy the stalks, thus saving the crop from the boll weevil. Moreover this work is bringing an unprecedented prosperity to his county. In Lowndes County, Agent N. L. Johnson reports an increase in production of from 5 to 100 per cent more corn per farm, 50 to 75 per cent more sweet potatoes, 100 to 300 per cent more velvet beans, 75 to 100 per cent more peanuts and good gardens, 8 to 10 months in the year. Agent J. B. McPherson of Randolph County, in addition to prevailing on the farmers has all of the Negro schools and churches co-operating in his food production movements.

A feature of these replies was the report of Agent Harry Simms who is conducting the movable schools for Negro farmers, their wives and children. Selecting seed corn from the stalk, specimen hogs to teach the men, and crocus sack rugs, interesting addresses were delivered by canned goods and the like for the church women from various parts of the women, he, with his helpers, gives diocese. The subject of "Pastoral Responsibility" bad in farming and farm life, was led by the Rev. C. A. Harrison of Moreover he takes up in detail the Columbia. The final meeting of the Council was held use of the tooth brushes, screens, at 8.30 p. m., when unusually strong ad- more than one-room houses to livedresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. E. live in, whitewash, paint, toilets, es-S. Willett, C. H. Uggams, D.D., and Mer- pecially sanitary toilets. Backward in cer P. Logan, D.D.

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4085 New York City Churchman

JULY 14, 1917

WORK AMONG THE NEGROES
Annual Council Held at Calvary Church, Charleston, South Carolina

The eighth annual Council for the work among the negroes in the diocese of South Carolina met recently in Calvary church, Charleston. At 8.30 a. m., the morning prayer was conducted by the Rev. E. S. Willett of Columbia, and J. C. Perry of Sumter; at 10.30 a. m., the ordination of the Rev. J. C. Perry to the priesthood took place. The sermon was by the Rev. S. W. Grice, B.D., warden of Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg, Virginia. The candidate was presented by the Rev. Geo. E. Howell of Summerville.

Bishop Guerry was assisted in the laying on of hands by the following presbyters: Archdeacon Baskervill, the Rev. Messrs. S. W. Grice, E. S. Willett, J. R. Jones, J. B. Elliott, Geo. E. Howell, St. J. A. Simpkins, R. Bagnall and C. A. Harrison. The Holy Communion was then celebrated, the bishop being celebrant. At noon the bishop delivered his annual address, in which he stressed the necessity of food conservation.

At 3.30 p. m. the archdeacon made his report in which he showed marked progress in the work during the year and urged upon the body the necessity of self-support.

The question of "The Sunday school as a factor in Religious Education" was led by J. S. Daniel of Newberry.

At 8.30 p. m. evening prayer was said. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. R. Jones of New Brookland.

Thursday at 7 a. m. the Corporate Communion was celebrated for the Woman's Auxiliary, the archdeacon being the celebrant.

At 3.30 p. m. the Woman's Auxiliary held its special public meeting, at which time interesting addresses were delivered by the church women from various parts of the diocese.

The subject of "Pastoral Responsibility" was led by the Rev. C. A. Harrison of Columbia.

The final meeting of the Council was held at 8.30 p. m., when unusually strong addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. E. S. Willett, C. H. Uggams, D.D., and Mer- P. Logan, D.D.

NEGRO FARMERS OF BULLOCK COUNTY SHOW PRODUCTS

(Special to The Advertiser.)
UNION, SPRINGS, ALA., Sept. 7.—Bullock county people will see at the Court House here tomorrow exhibits of farm products raised by the negro farmers of the county, and exhibits of products put up by the negro men, girls and manual training exhibits from work done by the negro men, women and children of the county. Manager N. J. Johnson, of the East Bullock County Fair, who has prizes amounting to \$1000, will award \$500 dollars will also be awarded by J. McGowan, manager of the Southwest Bullock County Fair.

Address To Negroes.
A special address to the negro farmers, their wives and children will be made by Major R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Professor J. F. Duggar, head of the Extension department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, will speak and so will Major I. B. Feagin, T. M. Campbell, district agent for the farm demonstration work among the negroes in Alabama, will tell of this big work that is going on in a number of counties of the State in the effort to "Feed Ourselves and Live at Home."

Program for Event.
The program for this interesting event will be in charge of M. B. Ivy, county farm demonstrator of Bullock county.

In this work done by the negroes of Bullock they have had the aid and the interest of a number of leading white citizens who will gather to see the results of this year's effort for raising more produce and conserving more foods for home use.

Farm Agent for Negroes.

Dublin, Ga., May 16.—(Special.)—A federal farm demonstration agent to work exclusively among the negroes of the county has just been contracted for. The agent will be in Laurens county, who agreed to pay half of his salary under the same contract as those of the white demonstrators.

DEMONSTRATION AGENTS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

Washington, November 14.—The sixth annual conference of state agents supervising home demonstration work in the south will begin here November 12 and continue until November 20 with joint meetings of state agents from the north and west on the 12th and 13th, the department of agriculture announced today.

There now are about 300 county and urban agents in home demonstration work in the south and those who attend the conference will report on their labors during the last year and discuss problems which have to do with development of the work in the future. Especial attention will be given to production, conservation and utilization of foods during the war emergency.

Extension - 1917.

Demonstration Work.

Turnips or rutabagas, boiled with
bacon
messenger 2/10/17

Salad, made of shredded cabbage,
lettuce, onion, tomatoes, cucumbers,
green peppers (sweet), and parsley;
garnished with hard boiled egg.

Corn batter bread.

Sweet and sour milk.

Butter.

Sliced sweet potato pie.

WEDNESDAY (Supper).

Ripe tomatoes, sliced, battered and
fried.

Creamed hash on toast.

White bread.

Butter and syrup.

Sweet milk.

Tea.

Peaches with cream.

Plain molasses cookies or cake.

THURSDAY (Breakfast).

Baked apples or pears, served with
cream and toast.

Liver, smothered in onions with
cream gravy.

Hot biscuit.

Butter.

Milk.

Coffee.

Fried mush, grits or rice.

THURSDAY (Dinner).

Cream of tomato soup.

Roast beef, with sweet or white
potatoes.

Succotash of lima beans and corn.

Fatty corn bread.

White bread.

Fresh buttermilk.

Peach, apple or berry pie, served
with cream.

THURSDAY (Supper)

Sweet potatoes, sliced and fried
with minced meat.

White bread.

Live hominy.

Sliced tomatoes.

Fruit with cream.

Ginger bread.

Milk.

Tea.

FRIDAY (Breakfast).

Granulated toast, with fruit and
cream.

Ham and eggs.

Corn or wheat muffins

Milk.

Butter.

Coffee.

FRIDAY (Dinner)

A rich vegetable soup.

Peas boiled with bacon.

Egg corn bread.

Sliced cucumbers, onions and to-
matoes.

Sweet or sour milk.

Blackberry cobbler served with

cream.

Butter.

FRIDAY (Supper).

Bacon puffs, with syrup.

Tomatoes (breaded).

White bread and toast.

Milk.

Butter.

Cottage cheese (smear case, home-
made).

Cookies.

Fruit and berries with cream.

Tea.

SATURDAY (Breakfast).

Corn meal mush, served with
cream and fruit.

Home-made sausage.

Hot cakes with syrup.

Toast.

Milk.

Butter.

Coffee.

SATURDAY (Dinner).

Cream of tomato soup.

Roast pork, with peas.

Sweet potatoes, baked.

Beet pickles.

Plain corn bread.

Fruit or berry short-cake served
with cream.

Milk.

Butter.

SATURDAY (Supper).

Fried egg plant or tomatoes.

Baked peas (Alabama style).

Beet salad.

Syrup.

Butter.

Milk.

Tea.

SUNDAY (Breakfast).

Baked apples or pears, served with
cream.

Breaded pork-chops, smothered in
onions.

Hot rolls.

Syrup.

Butter.

Milk.

Coffee.

SUNDAY (Dinner).

Chicken pot pie.

Egg corn bread.

Boiled cabbage.

Mixed pickles.

String beans.

Fresh buttermilk.

Ice cream.

Cake.

Salted peanuts, pecans, walnuts, or
hickory nuts.

SUNDAY (Supper).

Peeled tomatoes stuffed with
minced meat, served with salad dress-
ing.

Nut sandwiches.

Fruit served with cream.

Milk.

Tea.

Negro Farm Agents Helping Win War

INTERESTING FACTS BROUGHT
OUT BY REPLY
The Savannah Tribune
Reported by Clement Richardson,
Tuskegee Institute
1917

Tuskegee Ala, Aug. 17.—"What are
you doing to help win the war?" This
is the query which District Agent T.
M. Campbell sent out over Alabama
to the Negro U. S. Farm Demonstra-
tion Agents and Club workers, under
the Smith-Lever Act. From every
worker encouraging reports came. T.
H. Toodle, Dallas county agent, launch-
ed garden campaigns, taught fruit and
vegetable drying and canning, and
taught remedies for treating sick poul-
try and livestock.

F. L. Bennett, another agent in Wil-
cox county, where the floods brought
total destruction to food crops last
year, this year he stressed food crops
with the result that Wilcox has the
greatest outlook in its history for a big
corn crop. The people in this county
are now planting late gardens.

B. F. Hill, Madison county agent in
North Ala., began his work amid short-
age of food stuffs. He too stressed the
raising of all kinds of food and feed
in addition to which he has inoculated
318 hogs for cholera and vaccinated 276

cattle for black-leg.

Miss N. Jaunita Coleman, home dem-
onstration agent, is working among the
farm women teaching them to can, sew,
preserve and keep house; as is also
Miss Susan T. Whitfield. Indeed the
work of women agents often brings
more immediate results than the work
of the men, due to the fact that actual
returns can be had on a given operation
in one lesson, while the men agents
have to wait several months to convince
their pupils.

Hogs and poultry have been greatly
increased in Hale and Marengo coun-
ties by the work of Agent P. J. Brown.
The teaching of shallow cultivation in
Greene county by Agent J. D. Barnes
saved the corn crop during the dry
weather. Agent C. D. Menafee in Lee
county taught planters to pick up
"squares" and burn them and destroy
the stalks, thus saving the crop from
the boll weevil. Moreover, this work
is bringing an unprecedented prosperity
to his community. In Lowndes county
Agent N. L. Johnson reports an in-
crease in production of from 5 to 100
per cent more corn per farm, 50 to 75
per cent more sweet potatoes, 100 to
300 per cent more velvet beans, 75 to
100 per cent more peanuts and good
gardens 8 to 10 months a year. Agent
J. B. McPherson of Randolph county
in addition to prevailing on the farm-
ers has all of the Negro schools and
churches co-operating in his food pro-
duction movements.

A feature of the replies was the
report of Agent Harry Simms who is
conducting the movable school for Ne-
gro farmers, their wives and their
children. Selecting seed corn from the
stalk, specimen hogs to teach the men
and crocus sack rugs, canned goods
and the like for the women, he, with his
helpers, give concrete lessons of the
good and the bad in farming and in
farm life. Moreover, he takes up in
detail the question of health, discus-
sing the use of tooth brushes, screens,
more than one room houses to live in,
white wash, paint, toilets, especially
sanitary toilets. Backward in health
protection in Greene county, where he
held one of his schools, all farmers
promised to take steps towards cor-
recting these weaknesses immediately.
Indeed one or two built sanitary toilets
during the weekly session of the school.

Lee County Farm- ers Doing Nicely

TUSKEGEE PARTY SEES MUCH
PROSPERITY AMONG THEM

Finds Many Progressive Systems in
Use Among Farmers

Tuskegee, Ala.—To visit and inspect
county colored schools and to encour-
age and urge the Negro farmers to
harvest closely and to store away their
crops, a party of men from Tuskegee
Institute toured a large part of Lee
county Wednesday, August 22. The
party was under the direction of U. S.
District Agent T. M. Campbell. Those
accompanying him on the trip were
Warren Logan, treasurer of Tuskegee
Institute; Major J. B. Ramsey, com-
mandant; Clement Richardson, assist-
ant director of the academic depart-
ment; and C. M. Battey, photographer.
The party was piloted by C. D. Men-
afee, U. S. demonstration agent of Lee
county.

The committee was amazed at the
number of prosperous Negro farmers
in Lee county—Negroes owning large
acres, plenty of stock, and flourishing
gardens. Incidentally, as was fre-
quently pointed out by the treasurer
and Acting Principal Warren Logan,
"large acreage seems in every case to
indicate large and healthful families."
Men were running farms which ranged
from 80 to 450 acres; they being paid
for and free of debt. Everywhere corn
was the predominating crop, ranging
from thirty to fifty acres, with two and
three good ears to the stalk. Cotton
was flourishing, though the boll weevil
greatly reduced the year's crop, as that
is rampant in Lee county. Velvet
beans were rioting; stock were in
plenty.

Without exaggeration, the Negro
farmers of Lee county are raising what
they eat. The committee had dinner
at the home of a farmer named Ben-
ford, who lives some seven or eight
miles out of Opelika. On the table
were seven varieties of home-grown
vegetables cooked with meat, when
necessary from the smoke houses. The
biscuit and corn-bread were both made
from the grain grown by Farmer Ben-

ford. Milk and butter came from their own cows. Apple trees were heavy with ripening fruit in an orchard which paid \$100 a year from sale of fruit.

At the home of Farmer Somers, the committee found again a large acreage of corn and foodstuffs, plenty of hogs, a run of beef cattle, and dairy cows. The farmer sells regularly to the markets of Opelika. He like all other farmers had a large run of poultry.

Farmer Dowell was one of the big finds. He had thirty heads of hogs, twelve cows, fifty bushels of wheat in his granary, which fell short thirty bushels this year, he having raised eighty bushels last year; meat in his smoke house, a yard full of poultry. In his fields which were luxuriant with corn and velvet beans, and which flourished in cotton, he employed the "Mangum" method of terracing, aided by Demonstrator Menafee. This method consists in making wide, low terraces, depending on the slope, and planting on the terraces. Thus his fields had held their fertilizer, their water, and bore no signs of washouts. He owned 386 acres, and set a table from his own produce.

Farmer Murphy had 17 turkeys on the roost pole, three middlings and one ham still hanging from last year's killing, five hogs in the pasture, and an orchard weighted down with pears and apples. He owns 120 acres, was growing plenty of foodstuff, some to sell. His wife was collecting her sacks of dried apples from the front porch as the committee left their home.

Just out of Salem, Ala., is a Negro woman farmer, Crowder by name. She was the most aggressive "man" of them all. A charcoal pit barred the road to her house. Back of there was a pile of new shingles, which she was paying for with the charcoal that she sold in town. She owns six cows, two mules, four hogs, corn, the best of which carried three and four ears to the stalk; sugar cane, velvet beans, soy beans and tomatoes. Between two and three bushels were spread out in her back hall. She plowed "like the rest" when she could find no one to plow for her. She owned 120 acres.

The Lee county folks have also a system of marketing. There are certain days when they send to the market poultry, butter, milk, eggs, thus keeping themselves in pocket-money, and knowing how to regulate the use of

NEGRO FARMERS OF VIRGINIA

The Journal Guide, 9/15/17

The Afro-American people are having so many ups and downs, so many hardships and discouragements, in all directions and all over the country at this time that we welcome any evidence that is encouraging, that has in it any sign of promise, of hope, of better things to come. The thing accomplished can always be appealed to; it matters not what it may represent, it can be appealed to as evidence of the thing finished. This is in line with the thought that yesterday is the father of to-day and to-day the father of to-morrow. A poet once wrote these profound words: "Not even the future over the past has power; what has been, has been." So with what we think and what we do, which is far from being what we intend to think and do.

What did the Afro-American farmers of Virginia accomplish within the calendar year 1916? That is an important matter, as an indication of what they may do in the year 1917 and the years to follow, provided that no counteracting influences, not now apprehensible, should be evolved out of the situation. The Hampton Institute has just issued a bulletin written by Mr. Wm. Anthony Aery, showing what the "Negro Farmers of Virginia" have accomplished within a given period, which makes mighty interesting reading, full of the inspiration of encouragement. The following paragraphs which we take from the bulletin should be highly interesting to the readers of the Journal and Guide:

Some 5000 Negro farmers of Virginia, under the leadership of John B. Pierce, who is a Tuskegee-Hampton product, were influenced in the single calendar year of 1916 to improve their methods of work and secure crop yields far beyond the expectations of the most hopeful advocates of the farm-demonstration idea.

Eighteen local farm-demonstration agents working in twenty-two counties in Virginia, under the States Relations Service, South-fruition itself of the epoch-making work of Seaman A. Knapp,—have brought to the Negro farmers, not only new ideas and better methods of tilling the soil and caring for farm products, but also a new vision of farm life, a clearer insight into farming as a business rather than as a mere occupation, and a deeper sense of responsibility for the all-round education of their boys and girls.

During 1916, so Mr. Pierce reports to Brandford Knapp, Chief of the States Relations Service, South, 449 Negro corn demonstrators in Virginia, cultivating 2150 acres under improved methods, secured an average yield of 33 bushels per acre.

This was an increased yield of 9.9 bushels on demonstration plots cultivated by ordinary methods.

In addition, 1001 cooperators reported a yield of 24 bushels per acre on 1952 acres.

Granting that a similar result could be obtained by all those who raise corn, if only education could be carried on broadly, Virginia in a single year would add \$10,000,000 to the value of her output of corn.

Who dares to be skeptical or cynical of the Negroes' interest in better methods of farming, in the light of these facts—

Yes; who dares to be skeptical, with such evidence of progress, of the future of the race, if nothing shall intervene to prevent it? The enemies of the race, and there are too many, have the facts to appeal to in the refutation of their disparagements, but instead of appealing to them they too often appeal from them, in order to reach conclusions they want to reach.

But this is not all the story as told by the Hampton bulletin. We summarize some of the other facts, as follows: In 1916 there were organized in Virginia 134 Negro farmers' clubs, through the co-operation of Mr. John B. Pierce, and sixteen local demonstration agents, working under the States Relations Service and Extension of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg. The total number of clubs was 1838, "and represented a progressive, far-sighted group of Negro farmers in the Old Dominion. The clubs made a good beginning by buying 2234 tons of lime, while five of the local agents kept a bulletin board, listing goods for sale and goods wanted. What do the local demonstration agents do besides helping the farmers till their land and grow better crops? The following bird's eye view will explain some of the other things they do:

During 1916, Mr. Pierce and the local agents visited 5622 demonstrators, 2627 cooperators, 2657 other farmers, 867 business men, 767 boys and girls' club members; traveled 61,998 miles (railroad, 22,130 and team 39,868); held 527 farmers' meetings; addressed 35,753 people at 864 meetings; held 302 field meetings and reached 2317 people; prepared for publication 30 articles; distributed 7037 bulletins or circulars of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; and visited 236 schools.

If we had like agencies working in all of the other States where we are numerous present as we have in Virginia the future would look rosy indeed for the Afro-American farmer.

Negro Farmers

To Be Addressed

The Negro farmers of this county have been asked to attend a meeting in the council chamber of the City Hall, Saturday, September 15, 1:00 o'clock, p. m.

This meeting is called for the purpose of discussing plans for the production of better crops during the coming year, better methods of con-

serving the food supply, etc.

The meeting will be addressed by Mr. W. L. Stallings, County Agent United States Department of Agriculture, by Prof. E. L. Blackshear, former principal of Prairie View Normal College, and others.

If business engagements permit, the mayor of Houston will deliver the address of welcome, and Judge H. M. Gossett of the Federal Farm Land Bank will explain the workings of that institution.

This meeting should be of great value to you, and we trust that you will be sure to come. Tell your neighbor about it, and invite him to be on hand early so that the meeting can begin promptly at 1 o'clock.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT A. QUINCE,
Negro County Demonstration Agent.

Extension-1917

Demonstration

In last week's issue of The Tribune we discussed at some length the causes of industrial unrest and the general migration of Negro labor from rural communities to Northern labor centers, under inducements of higher wages, etc. The process continues, in spite of the vivid and frightful stories of suffering from cold, insufficient housing and the uncertain amount of sickness and death which these new conditions entail. This exodus will increase as the better weather comes on.

Now is the time for the state and city governments to take the steps necessary to check or regulate it.

No one can forget the unusual amount of unemployment prior to a year ago, and, of course, no one was surprised that the demand for common labor at high wages found thousands in the Southland ready to respond at almost any sacrifice and risk. Many of the improvident, no doubt, have suffered in the adjustment to new conditions.

The Tuskegee conference, which convened this week, devoted a part of its time to discussing ways and means, not of fostering or encouraging the exodus of labor, but of securing for it the most favorable conditions possible, in all circumstances South and North. Another conference of like character, under the auspices of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes will be held in New York, the latter part of the present month. Leading Negroes, the country over, are seriously concerned over the problem.

Unemployment means an economic loss to the country. Every unit of employment during the year means the conservation of human resources and resultant prosperity for all. Aside from the deficient from sickness, injury, delinquency and unwillingness to work, there are many able-bodied, willing to work, who are unemployed. The state and city could reduce the percentage of unemployment among the able-bodied and willing by establishing some means of bringing workers and employers together.

This could be done through the Department of Labor of the state, acting not, inconsistent with the Federal authority, by the establishment of a sys-

tem of local labor bureaus, under a central clearing house. This system has been found very effective in Germany, and is practicable under our conditions.

In times of depression, the state could reduce unemployment by advancing and increasing public works, such as highways, harbors, public works and the like.

A campaign for education will be necessary to induce the workers and employers to stake upon the ability and reliability of these experts, and there will be some little lack of smoothness in the readjustment. In the end, however, from a fair measure of success, we ought expect eminently satisfactory results.

TUSKEGEE ANNUAL CONFERENCE HELD

MIGRATION OF NEGROES TO THE NORTH DISCUSSED

Urges Farmers Not to Leave the Farms of the Southland

The Savannah Daily
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17.—The 26th Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference was held here at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., today. Negro farmers came from every section of the South. The conference was preceded by a parade showing by means of floats the various activities of the Tuskegee Institute.

The declarations adopted deal in the main with the subject of migration of Negroes to the North. The declarations adopted by the conference follow:

The Twenty-sixth Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference takes this opportunity through these declarations to send a message to the Negro people of the South. To them the conference would say, we are in the midst of serious times.

In some sections there is much distress and suffering because of the floods and boll-weevil. On the other hand there is everywhere in the South much unrest because of the opportunities which are being offered our people to go North to work in the many industries where there is now a shortage of labor.

The conference would also say: these are transitory times. We recognize and appreciate the opportunities offered in the North to our people and the necessity which is compelling many of them to go there. Right here in the South, however, are great and permanent opportunities for the masses of our people. This section, we feel, is just entering upon its greatest era of development. There are millions of acres of land yet to be cultivated, cities to be built, railroads to be extended, hundreds of mines to be worked. Here your labor in the future is going to be in still greater demand.

Of still more importance to us, however, is the fact that in the South we have acquired a footing in the soil. It is here that more than 90 per cent. of all the farms we own are located. It was here in the decade just past that the value of the farm property we own, increased from less than two hundred million dollars to five hundred million dollars. The great bulk of all the property we own is here.

Just now the South is the only place where with little capital, land can be bought. Because of this fact and also on account of the progress we have already made in land ownership, this Tuskegee Negro Conference in the midst of present conditions would again say, stay on the soil. In the language of the great founder of this conference, "Let down your buckets where you are." Let them down in the ownership of more land, better farming and better homes.

This conference especially urges upon the farmers of the South not to plant too much cotton another year. Do not be carried away by the high price it is bringing. Do not depend entirely upon this staple; diversify your crops. Plant corn, oats, velvet beans, peas, peanuts, raise more poultry, hogs and cattle. On the other hand, we would urge those farmers in the sections where the boll weevil is and will be, to learn how to raise cotton under boll-weevil conditions.

This conference also begs leave to say to the white people of the South a word on behalf of the Negro. We believe that now and in the near future the South will need her labor as she has never needed it before. The disposition of so many thousands of our people to leave is not because they do love the Southland, but, because they believe that in the North, they will have not only an opportunity to

make more money than they are making here, but also that they will there get better treatment, better protection under the law and better school facilities for their children. In a word, that they will get more of a square deal than they are now getting in the South.

This conference finds that one of the chief causes of unrest among the colored people is the lack of adequate protection under the law.

This conference is pleased to note and takes this occasion to express its appreciation for the strong editorials that have appeared in the leading daily newspapers of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas and other sections of the South, concerning the importance of giving better treatment

to the colored people, affording them better protection under the law and providing better educational facilities.

We believe that now is the greatest opportunity that the South has ever had for white and black people in the various communities to get together and have a thorough understanding with reference to their common interest, and also to co-operate for the general welfare of all.

We believe that the time has come for the best element of the white people and colored people to unite to protect the interest of both races to the end that more effective work may be done in the upbuilding of a greater South.

How to Use Cowpeas On The Table

By G. W. Carver, Director Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute

The cow-pea is rightfully looked upon as the poor man's bank or mortgage lifter. We think we are safe in the assertion that there is no crop grown in the South which possesses so many good qualities and at the same time is so easily grown as the cow-pea.

With a world shortage in human food we will come to know and appreciate the cow-pea for its true worth and palatability on the table. As a food for man the cow-pea may bepared in a sufficient number of ways to suit the most fastidious palate.

From the table below we see that the cow-pea compares most favorably, in points of nutrition, with the much praised Boston bean.

Water (Muscle Builder Protein

Boston bean.....	12.60	21.10
Cow pea.....	13.00	21.40
Carbohydrates Calories		
(Fat formers) (Heat Units)		
Boston bean.....	59.60	1,600
Cow pea.....	60.80	1,590

Cooking.

We take pleasure in submitting a few recipes which have been carefully tested as to their value and we are sure will be found helpful in the preparation of this delicious vegetable

Bolled Peas with Bacon.

Wash the desired quantity of peas to be cooked in cold water, put in iron pot or stew pan cover with cold water, drop in a piece of fat bacon, boil slowly until tender, season with pepper and salt (if the bacon is not sufficiently salty to supply the required amount); simmer slowly until ready to serve. A small piece of butter will add greatly to their flavor.

Baked Peas.

Prepare the same as for boiling; when half done pour into the baking pan; season with butter, pepper, and to every pint of peas add one scant teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of sugar; scar the piece of bacon and half bury it in the middle of the dish; cook slowly until thoroughly done to a delicate brown; serve either hot or cold.

Creamed Peas (Delicious)

Soak one pint of peas in cold water over night or until the hulls rub off easily; free them from the skins by rubbing them between the hands; continue washing in cold water until all the skins are removed; put in vessel to cook (porcelain or granite stew pan preferable) with just enough water to cover them; boil slowly until thoroughly done; pass through a colander; season with a scant teaspoonful of salt; a pinch of pepper; one-half a teaspoonful of pure cream, a heaping teaspoonful of brown sugar or two of syrup; a small piece of butter may be added if not rich enough; whip the same as for creamed potatoes serve hot.

Griddle-Cake No. 1.

Mix together one cup of boiling milk, one-half cup of cream, one cup

of pea meal which has been previously soaked in cold water for one-half hour, and boil until thoroughly done; one tablespoonful of butter, the same amount of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one beaten egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one cup of flour, or enough to make a stiff batter. Cook in griddle pans and serve while hot.

Note—It improves the lightness to whip vigorously before stirring in the baking powder. Sour milk and soda can be used the same as for other griddle cakes.

Alabama Baker (Delicious)

Hull the peas the same as recommended for creaming; put in small piece of fat pork; boil the peas until about half done; pour into baking dish season to taste with butter, pepper, and salt put tablespoonful of sugar to every quart of peas; put in even cook slowly until well done and

brown; serve hot or cold.

Hopping John.

Take one quart of peas and a cant pint of rice, boil the two separately until both are nearly done; turn the two together and season with lump of butter the size of a walnut, a pinch of pepper and two teaspoonfuls of salt (if bacon is desired, put one-half lb. into peas when first put on to cook. The salt in this case should be omitted). A beef bone can be used instead of bacon if desired and to my mind adds much to the flavor. (Double the salt in this case or proportion it to the size of the bone).

Boiled Green Peas.

Select those that are about two-thirds grown do not shell until ready to cook; wash in cold water and drain them; cover with boiling water and add one heaping teaspoonful of brown sugar to every quart of peas, salt to the taste.

When tender pour into a colander and drain; put them into a vegetable dish and quite in the center of the peas put a lump of butter the size of a walnut and four tablespoonfuls of thick cream; garnish with mint and parsley; serve hot.

Caution—Do not gather or shell this delicious vegetable long before it is dressed, or much of the delicate flavor will be lost.

Plain Pea Pudding.

Soak one-half pint of split peas over night; put in an earthen dish; cover with hot water; add one heaping teaspoonful of butter one-half teaspoonful of salt; cook thoroughly done and brown; garnish with parsley and serve.

Griddle Cakes No. 2.

Boil the desired quantity of half-ripe peas until tender; mash to a pulp and press through a strainer; to every cupful of strained peas add one of boiling milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar and when sufficiently cool one egg well beaten; then stir in one cupful of flour which has had two tablespoonfuls of baking powder mixed into it by passing several times through a sieve. If the batter is too thick add a little milk; if too thin a little flour. Bake on a hot griddle and serve hot with syrup.

A Dish for Dyspeptics.

Peas are deliciously prepared without grease of any kind as follows: mull the same as recommended for creaming; choose the large white crowders, boil slowly in soft water in a covered vessel for several hours, or until the peas begin to fall to pieces and the water (which should barely cover the peas when done, and nothing else, unless at the proper time you have chosen to put in a few sweet or Irish potatoes to eat with them. Many stomachs can retain and digest them in this way when they could not do so in any other.

Pea Soup with Celery.

One quarter-pound each of onions, carrots, or parsnips; two ounces of celery; three-quarter pound of split peas, a little mint shredded fine; one teaspoonful of coarse brown sugar; salt and pepper to taste; four quarts of water or liquor in which a joint of meat has been boiled. Fry the vegetables for ten minutes in a little but-

ter or drippings, previous cutting them up in small pieces; pour the water on them and when boiling add the peas. Let them simmer until thoroughly done; add the sugar, seasoning, and mint; boil for a quarter of an hour

and serve.

Note—Tastes differ so widely as to pepper and salt that it has been thought wise not to specify the amount to be used in these recipes, except in a few instances.

Peas in the Pod

Top and tail with a sharp knife, cut in short pieces and cook tender; add a little salt while cooking; drain; butter freely and season with pepper and salt to taste. At this point a half tte-cupful of sweet cream to every quart of peas will greatly improve the flavor. Let simmer twenty minutes, and serve.

Peas in Pod with Pork.

Prepare the same as for the above; parboil in water made slightly salty for fifteen minutes; drain off the water; add a piece of fat salt pork two or three inches square; cook slowly until soft; take out the pork and season with pepper, and serve.

Boston Baked Peas.

Take a quart of large white eas; put in a stew-pan and cover with lukewarm water place on the back of the range early in the morning, at noon, if the heat has been sufficient they will be slightly soft to the pressure; now have ready an earthen bean pot, which comes for the purpose; put a pound of uncooked salt pork in the bottom of the jar; add pepper only, as it will receive salt enough from the pork, add one tablespoonful of New Orleans molasses to give a fine color; fill with water and set in a moderate oven and bake slowly for six hours, occasionally adding hot water if necessary to keep moist.

Croquettes.

Season cold mashed peas with pepper salt, and nutmeg; beat to a cream with a tablespoonful of melted butter to every cupful of peas, add two or three well-beaten eggs and some minced parsley roll into small balls and dip in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs or cracker dust; fry to a rich brown in hot fat; drain and serve while hot.

Green Pea Soup.

Put two quarts of green peas with four quarts of water boil for two hour reviewin waste; adding boiling water when needed, strain; return this to the pot; rub the peas through a sieve; chop an onion fine and a small sprig of mint and parsley; let boil for ten or fifteen minutes; stir a teaspoonful of flour into two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; mix well and stir carefully into the boiling soup salt and pepper to taste; serve with well-buttered sippets of toasted bread.

Plain Pea Soup.

Take one quart of hulled peas boil until perfect soft allowing four quarts of water to one of peas; mash peas; add flour and butter rubbed together also salt and pepper to taste; cut cold bread into small pieces; toast and drop into soup, with a bit of minced parsley.

Pea Soup No. 2

Put in a sauce-pan two ounces of bacon chopped fine, six onions peeled and chopped; salt and pepper to taste; add four quarts of hot water; boil twenty minutes; meantime rub through a sieve a quart of peas that have been previously boiled; add them to the first ingredients; boil one hour longer and serve hot.

Pea Bouillon.

Take six pounds of beef, three small carrots, three turnips nine small onions, one large onion stuck with four cloves, a bunch of sweet herbs two

plants of sage (one shelled, the other in pod), a small head of cabbage, three large tomatoes, four quarts of water, pepper, salt, flour, noodles, rice, or sago; put beef into the water whole, and heat slowly to a boil, skim dip out a pint of the liquor left with the beef and put by for the cooking of the vegetables add to the liquor left with the beef one sliced carrot, one turnip also sliced, the large onion and the herbs, stew slowly four hours; take out the beef and keep hot over boiling water; strain the soup, pulping the vegetables; cool, skim and return to the fire, and when it heats add noodles boiled rice or soaked German sago; simmer five minutes; pour into hot soup tureen and serve.

Pea Meal Soup.

An almost endless variety of delicious soups can be easily and quickly made by thickening any soup stock with pea meal (brown or unbrowned), permitting the same to cook slowly until the meal is done.

Note—Pea meal can be made by grinding the peas in a new or well cleaned coffee mill. For brown pea meal manure; build up in this way until the peas are simply roasted before grinding.

Twelve Ways to Meet the New Economic Conditions Here In South

By G. W. Carver, Director Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute

It needs but little or no discussion to convince us that we are on the beginning of the most perplexing, most interesting, and the most important period of our lives.

We are confronted with new economic conditions; the problems of last year are not the problems of this year; yea, the problems of yesterday are greatly overshadowed by the problems of today; and even the wisest heads are slow even to conjecture what will be the result and where coming events will cast their shadows.

However, we are very conscious of the following questions, which stand up before us demanding an answer:

Cotton

Question—1 What shall I do with the boll weevil? In all probability it is here to stay.

Answer—Yes, the weevil is here, but our experiments prove that it may be controlled as follows:

- (a) Prepare all land good and deep with a two-horse plow.
- (b) Fertilize well.
- (c) Plant a early variety of seed.
- (d) Make rows a foot wider than is customary, and give the plants twice the distance in the drill.
- (e) Stir the ground often to keep the cotton growing.

(f) Pick up squares and pick off weevils until the bottom and middle crops are made. Then stop picking off weevil. This will be about the middle of July or the first of August.

- (g) Pick as fast as it opens.
- (h) When through gathering the bottom and middle crops, destroy the stalks at once, and sow the field in a grain crop, such as oats, rye, wheat, barley, etc; and if for hay only, mix one-fourth of hairy vetch seed to three-fourths of any one of the above grains.

(i) Clean off and burn all the rubbish from ditch banks, fence corners, and waste places, as the old weevils hide in these places and winter over.

(j) Encourage your neighbors to do the same. In this way the weevil will be reduced to starvation; so much so that the problem of control will be easy.

Fertilizers

Question—2 What shall we do for fertilizer? Potash is so high that it is out of the question nitrate of soda but little better, and cotton seed selling for \$64 per ton; so the meal will be both scarce and too costly to use as fertilizer.

Answer—There are many thousands of tons of the finest fertilizers going to waste all over the South, in the form of decaying leaves of the forest and the rich sediment of the swamp, known as muck. Every idle moment from now until planting time should be put in gathering up these fertilizers. Make the mixture (compost) as follows:

- (a) Build pen to hold as much as you wish.
- (b) Spread two wagon-loads of muck and leaves over the bottom of the pen; then one load of barnyard manure; build up in this way until the pen is full.
- (c) Put a rough shed over it suffi-

cient to turn the bulk of water from heavy rains, or mound up like a potato hill. This is to prevent the excess of water from washing out the fertilizing constituents.

(d) Put into this compost-heap all the wood ashes, old plaster, waste lime, rags, paper, or any matter that will decay quickly. Bones beaten up fine are also excellent. If you cannot get the barnyard manure make the compost without it. You will be agreeably surprised at the increased yield of crops of all kinds.

(e) Break land deep (8 to 9 inches) and thorough; lay off rows with a middle-burster or two-horse plow; put compost in drill at the rate of 20 tons to the acre on medium land, and 25 tons to the acre on very poor land; plant directly on the fertilizer; cultivate in the usual manner.

Results—The Tuskegee Experiment Station has had no commercial fertilizer put upon it for 12 years—nothing but the above compost and the proper rotation of crops. This year, 282 pounds of lint cotton, 45 bushels of corn, and 215 bushels of sweet potatoes were raised per acre.

Cows

Question—3 Should the farmer keep a cow?

Answer—Yes, every farmer should keep one or two good cows; a good cow is half of any family's living, as she will furnish all the butter, milk, cream, etc that the ordinary family can use, and if properly cared for a surplus can be had to sell. There are a number of foods that are more palatable more healthy, and more economical when seasoned with milk and butter than when seasoned with lard or any other kind of shortening. Good bread, rich milk, and nice butter furnish almost a complete balanced ration.

Chickens

Question—4 Should a farmer raise chickens?

Answer—Yes, by all means every farmer should start with 12 good hens and one rooster. With a little care

they will furnish all the eggs needed in the family, some meat, and a surplus at times to exchange for clothing and other necessities. A few guineas, ducks, turkeys and a pair or two of geese will bring in much pleasure and profit at practically no cash outlay.

Gardens

Question—Should a farmer raise a garden?

Answer—Yes, nothing will pay him better. It is one of the greatest money-makers on the farm. It makes money in two principal ways.

(a) It furnishes a great variety of foodstuff, which is absolutely essential to good health and the proper strength of both mind and body. If we eat plenty of good, well-cooked vegetables every day, all other things being equal, we can do more work and better work than if we did not. We shall not get so tired, weary, and have to consult the doctor so often, and pay out such heavy doctor bills.

(b) In the garden there should always be a surplus of something to sell, especially of beans, peas, melons, onions, white and sweet potatoes, to-

matoes, cabbage, turnips, rutabagas, rape, pumpkins, beets, squash, etc. The garden should furnish many things for canning, pickling, and preserving.

Fruits

Question—6 Should a farmer try to raise fruit?

Answer—Yes, fruit is an absolute necessity in the diet. No person can remain strong and vigorous in mind and body very long who neglects to make fruit of some kind a part of the daily diet. Every farmer should have a few peach, pear, plum, fig, and apple trees on his place; also grape vines, strawberries, etc. A few trees and bushes well cared for will furnish sufficient fruit for the needs of the family. Nut trees such as pecans, walnuts chestnuts, hickory nuts, etc., are fine shade trees, and nuts are becoming more and more a part of the diet, taking the place of meat.

Hogs

Question—7 Should a farmer raise hogs?

Answer—Yes, for the following reasons:

(a) No other animal converts into meat so much foodstuff that would otherwise go to waste.

(b) They will furnish us all of our meat, lard, and the many other choice dainties that no other meat is so popular in supplying.

(c) There is a great demand for hogs at all times; the demand is always greater than the supply. They are sure mortgage lifters, and will pay any farmer out of debt if he will give them a chance.

(d) Hogs are easily raised; they will eat and thrive on weeds, nuts, and fruits of most any kind. These, however, are especially good: wild primrose, smooth and thorny careless weeds (pig weeds), purslane (pursley), wild plums, acorns, beechnuts, nut-grass, etc.

Demonstration Work.

The following choice foods can be easily grown: Sweet potatoes, sorghum millet, corn, peanuts, velvet beans, rape, collards, cabbage, turnips, beets, pumpkins, cow peas, soja beans, Bermuda grass; also wheat, rye, oats, burr and crimson clover for winter pasture.

Other Stock

Question—8 Should a farmer try to raise other stock?

Answer—Yes, every bit that he possibly can. In addition to those mentioned he should have mares that would bring every year. With proper care they will do all the farm work and raise the pigs too. A few sheep, goats, or an extra cow or two will turn a great deal of roughage into meat, and at the same time make much valuable fertilizer for the land.

Money Crops

Question—9 Since the coming of the boll weevil, what is the farmer going to do for a money crop?

Answer—There are several crops, if wisely handled, from which the farmer can realize more money than from cotton: viz., corn, velvet beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and cow peas. If a paying market cannot be had for the raw product, they should be fed to stock, and turned into milk, meat, butter, eggs, lard, etc. There are but few, if any, better stockraising countries than ours. If the manure from these animals is carefully saved and returned to the land, practically all our fertilizer questions will be settled and our land will respond almost or quite equal to virgin soil.

Renter

Question—10 Should a renter or share-cropper attempt to carry out the above suggestions?

Answer—Yes, just as far as possible; he should set out trees, clean off ditch banks, make such repairs as he can, and in every way strive to leave the place in better condition than when he took possession. It will mean money in your pockets, aside from the great value of forming correct habits of living.

Reading

Question—11 Will it pay a farmer to take an agricultural paper?

Answer—Yes, it is a necessity. He should not only take one or two good agricultural papers, but others as well. He must study markets, crops, weather, supply and demand, and a host of other things which affect him and his business. It is just as important to the farmer as to the merchant. In fact, it is the only way that either can keep abreast of the times.

Question—12 Should the farmer attempt to have a pretty door-yard with flowers?

Answer—Yes, by all means, for the reasons which follow:

(a) They are another form of God's silent messengers, and the "sweetest things He ever made and forgot to put a soul into."

(b) They are soothing and restful to the tired body and brain.

(c) We often send for the doctor, and take a lot of strong disagreeable medicine when all we need is a bunch of beautiful flowers from loving hands.

(d) A love of flowers denotes refinement and culture.

(e) Pretty dooryards and charming

surroundings increase the value of property, and encourage the very best class of people to become our neighbors.

Balanced Rations For People and How We Can Have Three Healthful Meals a Day

By G. W. Carver, Director Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute

As we learn more about ourselves and the relation of food to our well being, we cannot but agree with those who have made it a study that "the prosperity of the nation depends upon the health and morals of its citizens, and the health and morals of a people depend mainly upon the food they eat, and the homes in which they live."

As a rule we are wasteful; we do not know how to save. Ignorance in the kitchen is one of the worst curses that ever afflicted humanity and is directly or indirectly responsible for more deaths than all the armies combined. It sacrifices human life from the following angles:

Some Faults.

1. A poor selection of food; that is, foodstuff lacking in the constituents necessary to build up the body and keep it healthy.

2. Bad combinations of food; that is, there are many foodstuffs good within themselves, but when combined with other material create an unnatural appetite; and quite frequently the body is unnourished, unduly stimulated.

3. Bad preparation of food. In this I think I make a conservative statement when I say that 75 per cent. of those who are entrusted with this important charge are deficient. Here is the very hot-bed for indigestion, constipation, sour stomach, mal-nutrition, colic, and a host of other stomach troubles.

There is probably no other section of the country where farmers can live more cheaply, healthily and happily than here in the South, where choice vegetables of some kind can be had every day in the year, fresh from the garden.

What We Can Have.

1. The farmer can have the choicest beef, pork, mutton, milk butter, eggs, poultry, raised on his farm; and, handling it himself he is sure it is clean, healthy, and wholesome.

2. He can supply his table bountifully with every fruit and vegetable that will grow in a temperate or sub-tropical climate (the list is too large to mention here) and all from his own garden, field and orchard.

3. Fresh fruits and vegetables have a medicinal value, and when wisely prepared and eaten every day will go a long way towards keeping us strong, vigorous, happy, and healthy which means greater efficiency and the prolonging of our lives.

These menus will suggest to the thoughtful housewife an almost innumerable number of combinations just as nutritious, just as palatable, and just as economical, all of which can be home-grown, bearing in mind that the dietaries which follow must be

viewed from two distinct angles to get their chief value.

First. Those who own their land or in other ways control all their farming activities should faithfully carry out the spirit of these dietaries, for the reasons already given.

Second. The renter and those who must be advanced have much more of a complex problem to solve. They must cooperate with the landlord, and get him to assist in providing ways and means by which they can be carried out.

Cows, Hens, Gardens.

With proper management and a reasonably good season a good cow is half a family's living. From her the milk cream and butter in the dietary is provided.

Twelve good hens and a rooster should furnish all the eggs and chickens needed. Two, three, or four hogs according to the size of the family, will furnish all the meat lard sausage, etc., needed.

All the garden stuff could and should be raised on his farm. The corn meal and hominy should be raised on his farm. The corn meal and hominy should be made from his own corn.

The raising of his own wheat for flour is not at all impossible; I feel sure it will be universally done within a few years right here in Alabama. Sugar cane for his syrup, the hay, corn and oats for his stock all should be raised on his farm. Such other things as he needed might be gotten with the surplus eggs, butter, or a fowl or two occasionally.

If you carry out these suggestions you will be surprised how much healthier happier, and how much more work you can do.

Monday (Breakfast)

Granulated toast served with cream sugar and peaches.

Strawberries.

Figs.

Blackberries.

Stewed pears, or fruit of some kind either fresh or dried. (This makes a delicious and inexpensive breakfast dish).

Bacon and eggs.

Biscuit.

Coffee (made from velvet, cow peas or soy beans).

Butter, milk.

Monday (Dinner)

Vegetable soup (from chicken bones Cabbage or collards, boiled with bacon).

Sweet potatoes, baked.

Egg corn bread.

Sweet or sour milk.

Butter.

Blackberry pie.

Monday (Supper)

Light bread and butter.

Fruit, jelly, or jam of some kind,

Bacon puffs served with syrup.

Tea, Milk.

Tuesday (Breakfast)

Stewed or fresh fruit, served with cream.

Egg omlet, served with ham.

Corn muffins.

Butter.

Syrup.

Milk.

Coffee.

Sliced tomatoes.

Tuesday (Dinner)

Pea soup with toasted bread (sippets).

Roast pork with sweet or white potatoes.

Creamed onions.

Plain corn bread (dodger).

Fresh buttermilk.

Butter.

Bread pudding, served with cream.

Tuesday (Supper)

Cold sliced ham (or cold meat of any kind).

Green-corn croquettes or fritters (canned corn or dried corn can be used).

Sliced tomatoes and onions.

White bread and corn pone.

Milk.

Tea.

Butter and syrup.

Wednesday (Breakfast)

Granulated toast with cream and fruit.

Home-made sausage or meat balls.

Batter cakes, with syrup.

Sliced tomatoes.

Milk.

Butter.

Coffee.

Wednesday (Dinner)

Creamed peas.

Turnips or rutabagas, boiled with bacon.

Salad, made of shredded cabbage lettuce, onion, tomatoes cucumbers green peppers (sweet) and parsley; garnish with hard boiled egg.

Corn batter bread.

Sweet and sour milk.

Sliced sweet potato pie.

Wednesday (Supper)

Ripe tomatoes, sliced battered and fried.

Creamed hash on toast.

White bread.

Butter and syrup.

Sweet milk.

Tea.

Peaches with cream.

Plain molasses cookies or cake.

Thursday (Breakfast)

Baked apples or pears, served with cream and toast.

Liver, smothered in onions with cream gravy.

Hot biscuit.

Butter.

Milk.

Coffee.

Fried mush, grits or rice.

Thursday (Dinner)

Cream of tomato soup.

Roast beef, with sweet or white

potatoes.

Succotash of lima beans and corn.

Fatty corn bread.

White bread.

Peach, apple, or berry pie, served with cream.

(Thursday (Supper))

Sweet potatoes sliced and fried with minced meat.

White bread.

Lye hominy.

Sliced tomatoes.

Fruit, with cream.

Ginger bread.

Milk.

Tea.

Friday (Breakfast)

Granulated toast with fruit and cream.

Ham and eggs.

Milk.

Butter.

Coffee.

Friday (Dinner)

A rich vegetable soup.

Peas boiled with bacon.

Egg corn bread.

Sliced cucumbers, onions, and tomatoes.

Sweet or sour milk.

Blackberry cobbler, served with cream.

Butter.

Friday (Supper)

Bacon puffs with syrup.

Tomatoes (breaded).

White bread and toast.

Milk.

Butter.

Cottage cheese (smear case, home-made).

Cookies.

Fruit or berries, with cream.

Tea.

Saturday (Breakfast)

Corn meal mush, served with cream with fruit.

Home made sausage.

Hot cakes with syrup.

Toast.

Milk.

Butter.

Coffee.

Saturday (Dinner)

Cream of tomato soup.

Roast pork with peas.

Sweet potatoes, baked.

Beet pickles.

Plain corn bread.

Fruit or berry short-cake, served with cream.

Milk.

Butter.

Saturday (Supper)

Fried egg plant or tomatoes.

Baked peas (Alabama style).

Beet salad.

Syrup.

Milk.

Butter.

Tea.

Sunday (Breakfast)

Baker apples or pears, served with cream.

Breaded pork-chops, smothered in onions.

Hot rolls.

Syrup.

Butter.

Milk.

Coffee.

Sunday (Dinner)

Chicken pot pie.

Egg corn bread.

Boiled cabbage.

Mixed pickles.

String beans.

Fresh buttermilk.

Ice cream.

Cake.

Salted peanuts, pecans, walnuts, or hickory nuts.

Sunday (Supper)

Peeled tomatoes, stuffed with minced meat, served with salad dressing.
Nut sandwiches.
Fruit, served with cream.
Milk.
Tea.

EXPLANATORY

Granulated Toast.

Granulated toast is simply toast made in the ordinary way and when nicely browned it may be crushed with a rolling pin, run through a meat chopper, or ground in an ordinary coffee mill.

Save every scrap of bread regardless of how small or how dry it may be. It may be used in an almost endless variety of ways, such as stuffing for meats, game, poultry, fish, soups, puddings, escaloped dishes etc. For frying egg plant, fish oysters, etc., it is much better than crackers. The crumbs may be kept in jars or bags, and will be ready for use at once.

Bacon Puffs.

Bacon puffs are made from the very fat portions of the bacon that was boiled with the vegetables. It is allowed to get cold, sliced very thin and each slice dipped into a thick pancake batter, and fried a crisp golden brown.

It makes a very appetizing and satisfying dish when syrup is poured over it. In this way a very small piece of left-over meat can be made to serve a whole family.

Egg Omelet.

A delicious plain omelet is made thus:

Four eggs.
One half teaspoon salt.
A dash of pepper.
2 tablespoons cold water.
1-2 teaspoon butter.

Separate the yolks from the white. Beat yolks in a bowl until smooth and thick; add salt, pepper, and water.

Beat whites until stiff, dry and light. Stir the whites into the yolks carefully, but do not beat.

Melt the butter in a smooth frying pan; turn in the mixture; cook slowly for a few minutes; put in a

moderate oven to cook the top; when firm to the touch remove from oven; cut across the top; fold and place on a hot platter. If carefully done the omelet will be light and puffy.

Cream of Tomato Soup.

Take six medium sized tomatoes; peel; cook until tender; run through a colander; add pepper and salt to taste; return to the fire; when it comes to a boil add a scant half teaspoonful of soda, a table spoon of sugar the same of butter; have on the stove boiling one quart of milk; stir into the boiling soup, now add 1-2 pint of cream, and serve at once, with small squares (sippets) of toast-bread.

Alabama Baker Peas.

Soak the required amount of peas over night, or par-boil until the hulls can be rubbed off after hulling; put in a small piece of fat pork; boil the peas until about half done; pour into baking dish; season to taste with butter, pepper, and salt; put one heaping tablespoon of sugar to every quart of peas; put in oven; cook slowly until well done and brown, serve hot or cold.

Creamed Peas (Very Fine)

Hull the same as for Alabama Baker

just cover with water cook slowly until thoroughly done, pass through colander; season to taste with salt and pepper; add a heaping teaspoon of brown sugar or two of syrup to every pint of peas, now add 1-2 teaspoon of cream, and a small lump of butter if not rich enough; whip until light; mound up and serve hot like mashed potatoes.

Nut Sandwiches.

Nut sandwiches may be made by crushing or grinding the meats of peanuts, walnuts, hickory nuts, pecans, etc., together or separately mixing with sufficient butter to hold the nuts together. Spread a generous layer between slices of white bread brown bread sliced rolls, or graham bread.

The above makes a delicious sandwich, appetizing and full of nourishment.

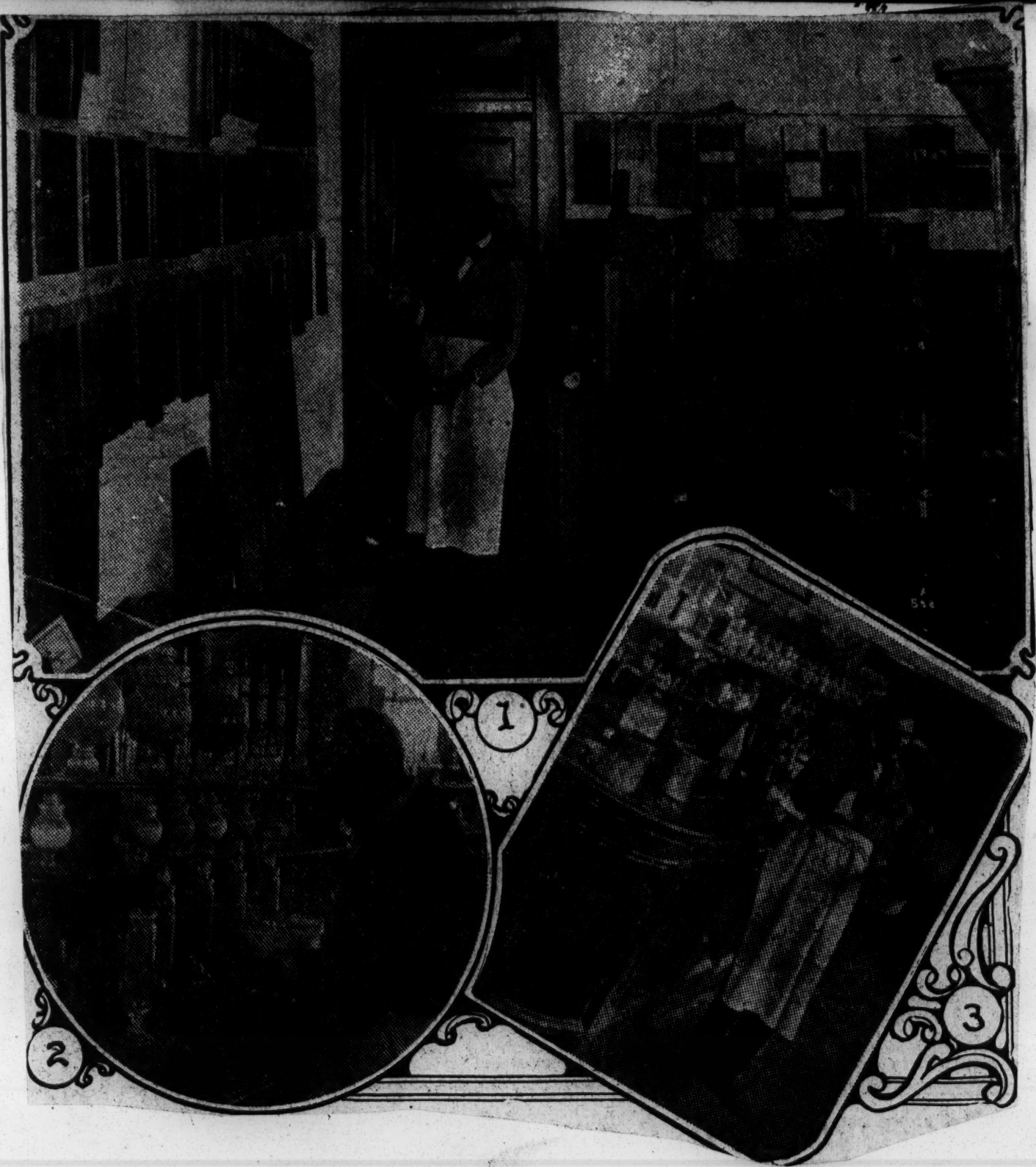
Lye Hominy.

Here is a dish that is not only nourishing, but relished universally by almost everyone during the winter and spring months, and should appear on the table in some tempting way at least three or four times per week.

Recipe: Select sound, white corn. To every gallon of corn use one tablespoon of concentrated lye. Cover the corn with water; boil slowly until the skin comes off easily, and the dark tips on the grains near the eye begin to come out; pour into a vessel and wash thoroughly; let soak (preferably over night) in plenty of cold water; drain; return to the kettle, and boil in plenty of water until tender; put in a stone jar and set in a cool place, and it will keep several days. One-half gallon of hardwood ashes put in a sack and boiled with the corn will answer the same purpose, except it is not so quick a method.

If the particular fruit or vegetable mentioned cannot be had substitute others.

In making up these dietaries the central thought has been to give the farmer the maximum amount of nourishment at the minimum cost, and from foodstuffs all of which could and should be produced on every farm.



Extension-1917

Demonstration Work.

A Glimpse of The Remarkable Work of George W. Carver, the Negro Scientist

THE PICTURES.

Picture No. 1 at the top shows Prof. Carver examining pieces of board that have been stained with his stains made from Alabama clays. Around the wall hang many pieces of board stained with the stains of various hues—all products of Alabama clays and all for use in the staining of furniture, doors, floors, wainscoting and all sorts of woodwork. These stains, which are deep, rich and permanent, may be used in a hundred practical ways. From Alabama clays, Prof. Carver also makes special stains for bungalows.

Picture No. 2 at the bottom shows Prof. Carver in his laboratory examining some of the wonderfully soft and fine talcum powders made from Alabama clays—the kaolins. These special clays, that are confined to certain parts of Alabama and Georgia, could be made the source of supply of an immense talcum powder manufacturing business in Alabama.

Picture No. 3 at the bottom shows Prof. Carver examining the rubber that he has made from sweet potatoes. The fact that rubber can be obtained from sweet potatoes may in the future lead to the use of the yam for industrial as well as agricultural purposes.

These three pictures are but a glimpse of the extensive research work that Prof. Carver has done and is doing.

A Research Scientist.

Now that the seriousness of the world food shortage is gradually being realized and the ingenuity of our people is being tested in finding more economical and healthful combinations of foods and in using those foods that have heretofore been more or less neglected, it is well to get a glimpse of the work of a man who has spent years studying the uses and purposes of our soils and rocks, our trees and shrubbery, our wild plants and our cultivated field crops.

This man is Prof. George W. Carver the research scientist of Tuskegee Institute. Prof. Carver has given the greater part of his life to discovering and putting into useful form the purposes of the products of our soils. He will give the remainder of his life to this work which, some time or other, will be of exceeding great value to us all.

There is nothing mystic or high-browish about either Prof. Carver or his work. Everything he has done or is doing is toward practical, useful, purposeful ends. Much that he has accomplished has already been useful in many kitchens and in many fields here in the Central South. He has helped folks, is helping them now and will continue to help them. His life is a life of service to the South.

The Motive Of His Work.

"Tell us," we asked Prof. Carver,

By Littell McClung

"what really is the motive behind this continuous, never-tiring work?"

"Well," he replied thoughtfully, "some day I will have to leave this world. And when that day comes I want to feel that I have an excuse for having lived in it. I want to feel that my life has been of some service to my fellowman."

That is the philosophy of George W. Carver and that is the philosophy of his work. That is the philosophy that keeps him at work for hours at a time in his laboratory; the philosophy that carries him out over the hills into the fields and through the woods and into the swamps and up among the heights; the philosophy that keeps him working over his stove in his kitchen into the night. Coupled with this philosophy is an inborn love of Nature in all her varying forms and a keen and patient mind.

Not a Manufacturer.

The first thing that naturally pops into your head is the question, "Why doesn't Prof. Carver manufacture and introduce to the people some of the useful and valuable products that he has produced from soil and plants?"

The answer is that Prof. Carver is not a manufacturer nor a promoter of his own discoveries. He is a research scientist, pure and simple, and when a research scientist gets to manufacturing and promoting his value as a scientist ends. Neither does Prof. Carver care anything about earning money. That is the least of his worries. He wears the same suit of clothes that he wore last year and the same suit that he wore the year before. They tell it at Tuskegee that Prof. Carver sometimes carries his monthly check around in his pockets, until it is about worn out and they have to ask him to please deposit it in the bank so they can balance up their books. This lack of consideration for money and the things that money buys is not at all uncommon in the true research scientist—the man who puts nothing ahead of the work to which he has dedicated his life.

All Practical Effort.

And yet in all of his work in laboratory and field Prof. Carver is practical—intensely practical. He is not searching for or working for ideal but ecstic combinations, either chemical or vegetable. He is working to discover and perfect products that are useful and economical—products that any home will be glad to use. And yet in the perfection of his work—especially in his stains, dyes and kalsomines—there has been exercised an eye to beauty and a sense of harmony that have been naturally trained to a fine degree. Almost every true lover of Nature—even though he be an ignorant man—has a sense of beauty and harmony that others, further away from Nature's forms, do not have. Combine such a sense with a trained and analytic mind, such as Prof. Carver has, and with a desire to be of service to the world, and you have a combination of mind-and-soul

qualities that will make the world a little better place to live in.

We Must Match Germany.

In the dark struggle, in which all of us will be engaged to some extent we can make this work of Prof. Carver of immediate value. We must defeat Germany in more ways than one. We must be ingenious and practical in the use of Nature's gifts—as Germany has been and is now to a greater extent than ever before. Is German science to dominate the world of scientific achievement after the war? Are German goods to dominate the commercial world after the war? Most of us say not. But saying the thing is easy. Doing is the harder task and we must set ourselves to the task. We must match Germany in her uncanny use of the products of the soil for practical ends.

Prof. Carver, in his simple, unassuming, thorough way, shows us some of the uses to which we can put the riches that Nature has poured into our lap. He shows us without price. They are ours for our use whenever we choose to use them.

For instance, there are the wood stains that Prof. Carver has produced from our clays. Before the war all the best dyes and stains and paint bases came from Germany. The chances are strong that after the war Germany will try again to push her remarkable color combinations into the markets of the world. And she may succeed in doing so unless meanwhile we have matched her in skill and economic production.

Stains From Alabama Clays

Now Prof. Carver has taken Alabama clays and from them has perfected wood stains that are not only rich and soft but which are lasting. He has had to find the special clays from which to make these lovely stains, but he says that these clays are in greatest abundance in many parts of Alabama. The stains themselves are yellow, greens, browns, various shades of mission, mahogany and other hues. One of the dark mission shades was used in the Episcopal Church at Tuskegee seven or eight years ago, and time has ripened it into a deeper, richer color than when it was applied. The test of time has been applied to the stains of other hues with equally fine results. Why use stains made from imported dyes when right here in Alabama we have clays from which can be produced, easily and economically, as lovely and lasting stains as we could find anywhere?

Finest Toilet Powders

Clays of Alabama also yield for Prof. Carver toilet powders creamy fineness. These clays are the kaolins of Alabama and Georgia, which are sometimes known as China clay, and which have for a long while in other parts of the world been used in the making of porcelain. From these exceedingly fine-powdered clays Prof. Carver has produced exquisite toilet powders in baby pink, flesh color, old

rose and other hues. This process is not chemical, but is purely mechanical. The powders, of course, could easily be borated and made antiseptic. Alabama and Georgia are especially blessed with these special clays that could be made the basis for the manufacture of the very finest toilet powders in immense quantities. The field is open for some enterprising manufacturer to come in and use this special material gift that Nature has bestowed upon us.

Kalsomines From Our Clays

From the other clays, from which he gets the wood stains, Prof. Carver also secures kalsomines of varying shades. All of the walls of the buildings on the Tuskegee Institute grounds are done in these kalsomines as well as some of the buildings in the town of Tuskegee. They have softness and depth as well as the enduring quality.

Then, in addition to the other stains and the kalsomines, there are the special bungalow stains—also made from Alabama clays. A home in Tuskegee was stained with the bungalow product seven years ago and today it appears no different than when the stain was put on. This test of time has been applied rigidly by Prof. Carver to all his clay products.

Remarkable Dyes

In the production of dyes Prof. Carver has done remarkably extensive research work with surprisingly beautiful results. From leaf, stem, root and fruit he has squeezed, under the magic of his laboratory, fadeless dyes of many hues.

From wild smilax he has brought khakis and browns.

From tomato vines he obtains khakis, dark browns and lemon.

From the osage orange come khakis, greens, yellows, black, mustard and dark blue.

Grays, blacks and the aristocratic silver gray come from the lowly radish.

Yellows, mustard and khaki browns of several shades are produced from wood ashes.

The bark of the maple and maple leaves give black, dark blue, English blues and browns of several shades.

For Prof. Carver the pomegranate is rich in beautiful dyes, yielding orange, mustard, yellow, green, intense black, dark brown, and gray.

The velvet bean—some of whose other uses we have already discovered—gives Prof. Carver lasting dyes of black, brown and gray.

The peanut gives an intense brown, gray, lavender, slate and pale canary.

The dandelion produces dyes of deep orange, various browns, several greens tan and gray.

Mustard, green, intense black, lovely grays, canary and deep browns come from the onion under Prof. Carver's touch.

Oak leaves, bark and galls give Prof. Carver hues that range from black to light gray, khaki browns and slate.

From the leaves and tender stems of the muscadine grape Prof. Carver gets the various khaki hues, intense, black orange, canary and steel grays.

The peeling and vine of the sweet potato produce lovely grays, rich lavender and deep orange.

Scientifically Produced

These dyes are not pressed-out juices, as you might possibly think. Most any of us can get some sort of stain from many plants. During the Civil War the use of "dyes" from berries and fruits was quite common. The

products of Prof. Carver are scientifically produced dyes that have come of long study and use of chemistry and hundreds of delicate experiments. The color-designations in the foregoing paragraphs do not give an idea of the variety, richness and depth of these dyes. To be thoroughly appreciated they should be seen by an eye for color and fine color shadings. These dyes are, of course, for both wool and cotton cloth, mixtures of cotton and wool, silks, satins, etc. Naturally every dye is not suited for every purpose, and each dye is shown in the laboratory in the character of cloth for which it was produced. The base for some of the colors comes from this same Alabama clay that has been neglected for so long.

Are Permanent Colors

There is nothing fleeting or uncertain about these dyes. As to all his other products, Prof. Carver has subjected them to rigid experiment under all possible conditions. Likewise he has put to them the test of time and sunlight. They have been produced carefully, thoughtfully, step by step. Prof. Carver does not have to guess what they will do. He knows.

Germany, until the war, supplied the civilized world with dyes. She had taken the dye trade of every country. Will Germany come back after the war and continue to monopolize the manufacture and sale of dyes? She may unless we produce better dyes than we are getting now in some of our garments. Sentiment for American products will be strong but the desire for quality is stronger when it comes to business.

Those Aniline Dyes.

We could get this quality in dyes—Prof. Carver has secured it, and from our own products right around us here. Maybe you say they are "vegetable" and not "aniline" dyes. Supposing they are, what of it? Germany has capitalized that magic word, "aniline." She began making almost perfect "aniline" dyes and when they came into contact with poor vegetable dyes of the earlier days they pushed them right out of the market. If Germany had produced fine "vegetable" dyes and we had produced poor "aniline" dyes the German "vegetable" dyes would have pushed out our "aniline" dyes just as easily. We are today producing some very ordinary "aniline" dyes. We could be producing some of these lasting-quality "vegetable" dyes that Prof. Carver has secured for us from our own products. With the German dyes shoving everything out of the way we have never really tried to find out what could be done in the scientific making of dyes from our vegetable products. Prof. Carver has worked on this line for years and the results of his efforts are here to show what can be accomplished by tireless research and chemical skill. For instance, from dog fennel Prof. Carver gets a yellow that is equal to the finest yellows from the fustic of the West Indies. There is enough coloring matter in Alabama to dye permanently and beautifully all the garments of the nation—with a good deal to spare besides.

Sweet Potato Products.

But leaving the industrial phases of Prof. Carver's research work, let us take a glimpse at the really "vegetable" side of his efforts. There is the sweet potato—the friendly yam that we know so well and love so much. Well, from our sweet potatoes Prof. Carver makes both flour and

meal. Used in combination with wheat flour it will give you delicious pancakes, muffins and battercakes. This flour and this meal are not mashed up sweet potatoes—they are a real flour and a real meal produced by scientific effort through knowledge and experiment.

Rubber From Potatoes.

Turning suddenly from these table products we find that from the sweet potato Prof. Carver makes rubber. You may have speculated on the production of sugar from sweet potatoes but it is possible that you had not thought of them as a source of rubber. Now this rubber is not for elastic bands or automobile tires. It is of a nature better suited to roofing composition and similar purposes. At this time Prof. Carver is completing his tests of this sweet potato rubber.

Some Other Discoveries.

Meanwhile Prof. Carver has not been idle with the peanut or the velvet bean. He has shown that they can be turned into many products for many uses of our every-day life. He has shown that we have vegetable fibres all around us that can be made into bags, toweling, ropes, etc. He has shown that this product and that product of our fields and forests can be put to hundreds of uses, many of which we have not dreamed before.

All Practical And Useful.

Prof. Carver has not turned any of this work into the fields of romance or fancy. He has not aimed to produce products that are unique and nothing more. Utility has always been the aim of his efforts—the discovery and perfection of something that will be useful to us in our day-to-day living. Any good chemist can produce strange combinations. This is merely "playing" in science. Prof. Carver does not indulge in such "play." His whole desire and effort have been to be of real, practical service to our people. If you could see him working over his kitchen stove night after night you would get a better conception of his never-tiring labor to aid our people in the most healthful and economical use of our fruits, berries and vegetables.

Free For Our Use.

He neither patents nor copyrights any of the results of his labor. Any of these results are for the use of those who care to use them, whether housewife or manufacturer. Prof. Carver seeks from them no gain or profit in any form. His purpose is to discover and perfect—his discoveries are for others to use.

This kindly-natured, big-hearted, gentle, philosophical negro scientist is no longer a young man. He has given many years of labor to the South. He is in the prime of his usefulness. That he will accomplish much more valuable work seems certain. It will pay us in Alabama and the Central South to learn more of what he has done and to use now and in future years the great resource-mine that he has explored and the rich ores that he has refined.

Extension-1917.

Demonstration Work.

105 Ways of Preparing Peanuts For Table

By G. W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute

No. 37, Liver with Peanuts.

Boil the livers from two fowls or a turkey; when tender mash them fine; boil one pint of blanched peanuts until soft; mash them to a smooth paste mix, and rub through a puree-strainer season to taste with salt, pepper, and lemon juice; moisten with melted butter; spread the past on bread like sandwiches, or add enough hot chicken stock to make a puree; heat again and season with salt, pepper and lemon juice.

No. 38, Mock Chicken

Blanch and grind a sufficient number of peanuts until they are quite oily; stir in one well-beaten egg; if too thin, thicken with rolled bread crumbs or cracker dust; stir in little salt. Boil some sweet potatoes until done; peel and cut in thin slices; spread generously with the peanut mixture, dip in white of egg; fry to a chicken brown; serve hot.

No. 39, Mock Veal Cutlets.

Wash one cup of lentils, and soak over night; in the morning strain and parboil in fresh boiling water for 30 minutes; drain again and cook until soft in sufficient boiling water to cover; rub through a sieve, and to the puree add 1-4 cup of melted butter, 1 cup of fine Graham bread crumbs, 1 cup of strained tomatoes to which a splash of soda has been added 1 cup of blanched and chopped peanuts, 1 tablespoon each of grated celery and minced onion; season with 1-4 teaspoon of mixed herbs, salt, and pepper; blend all thoroughly together and form into cutlets; dip these in egg and then in fine bread-crumbs; place in a well-greased baking pan, and brown in quick oven; arrange around a mound of well-seasoned mashed potatoes and serve with brown sauce.

No. 40 Peanut Patties.

1 pint toasted bread crumbs rolled fine.
1 pint mashed potatoes (white or sweet). 2 teaspoons baking powder dissolved in the yolks of two eggs.
Season with salt, pepper, sage and mace; heat all together; form into small cakes; dip each cake into the whites of the eggs, then into peanut meal and brown lightly in a frying-pan containing a little pork fat, not deep fat; turn brown on both sides.

No. 41 Brown Sauce

Mix thoroughly 1 teaspoon of peanut butter and 2 tablespoons browned flour with 1 tablespoon cream, add gradually 2 cups hot milk and stir and cook until the mixture thickens; just before serving add 4 tablespoons strained tomatoes, and a little salt and pepper.

Peanut Sausages.

Grind 1-2 pound of roasted peanuts 1-2 pound pecans, 1 ounce hickory nuts and 1-2 pound walnut meats. Mix with six very ripe bananas; pack

in a mould and steam continuously for two hours; when done remove lid of kettle or mould and when mixture is cold turn out and serve the same as roast meat sliced thin for sandwiches or with cold tomato sauce or other sauce.

No. 43, Peanut And Cheese Roast

1 cup grated cheese.
1 cup finely-ground peanuts,
1 cup bread crumbs,
1 teaspoon chopped onion,
1 tablespoon butter,
Juice of half a lemon,
Salt and pepper to taste.
Cook the onion in the butter and a little water until it is tender. Mix the other ingredients, and moisten with water, using the water in which the onion has been cooked. Pour into a shallow baking dish, and brown in the oven.

No. 44, Peanut Omelet

Cream a slice of bread in half a cup of rich milk; beat the whites and yolks of two eggs separately; add the yolks to the bread crumbs and milk; to half a cup of finely-ground peanuts add a dash of pepper and salt; mix thoroughly; fold in the whites, and cook as usual in a buttered pan.

No. 45, Baked Peanuts With Rice

4 cups milk,
1-3 cup rice,
1 cup coarsely-ground peanuts,
1-3 cup sugar,
1 tablespoon lemon juice,
1-2 teaspoon salt.
Wash rice, putting a layer of rice and a layer of peanuts into a well-buttered pudding dish until all is used; mix the salt and sugar, sprinkling each layer with it; finish with a layer of peanuts on top, pour on the milk, if it does not cover the rice put in sufficient water; bake three hours in a very slow oven; add hot water if it cooks too dry.

No. 46, Peanut Macaroni and Cheese

1 cup broken macaroni,
2 quarts boiling salted water,
1 cup rich milk,
2 tablespoons flour,
1-4 to 1-2 pound cheese,
1-2 teaspoon salt,
1 cup coarsely ground peanuts,
A dash of cayenne pepper.
Cook macaroni in the boiling salted water; drain in a strainer, and pour cold water over it to keep the pieces from sticking together; mince cheese, and mix with all other ingredients except the macaroni; put sauce and macaroni in alternate layers in a well-buttered baking dish; cover buttered crumbs, and bake slowly until crumbs are brown.

No. 47, Peanut Pie-Crust

Add at the rate of 1 tablespoon of finely-ground peanuts to one pie-crust. You will be pleased with the agreeable change in pie-crusts or any other pastry.

No. 48, Peanut Breakfast Cakes

Mash two cups of well-cooked, split peas or beans; press through a sieve;

add 1 teaspoon grated celery, 1 teaspoon minced onion, 1 cup of milk, 1 cup softened bread crumbs 1 tablespoon butter, 1 cup crushed peanuts, 1 well-beaten egg; season with salt and pepper; form into small flat cakes, and brown in hot fat; place a nicely-poached egg on each cake; garnish with parsley, and serve with hot cream or brown sauce.

No. 49 Peanuts and Mushrooms

Cook 2 tablespoons of chopped onion and 1-2 cup chopped fresh mushrooms in 4 tablespoons of butter for five or six minutes; stir in 2 tablespoons flour, a little salt and pepper and 1-2 cups milk; cook and stir the whole for five minutes longer; then add 1 cup finely-chopped peanuts; re-heat, and boil slowly for 10 minutes; serve on squares of buttered toast.

No. 50 Peanut Timbales.

1-2 pint of peanuts cooked until soft in salted water; drain and mash 2 well beaten eggs and two cups thin cream, added to the nuts 1-2 teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Turn into custard cups; put the cups in a basin; surround them with boiling water; cover the tops with buttered paper, and bake in a moderate oven for 20 or 25 minutes; then unmould and serve with a little cream sauce poured around them.

No. 51 Peanut Butter.

Shell the peanuts; roast just enough so that the hulls will slip off easily remove all the hulls by gently rolling; fanning, and screening; grind very fine in any sort of mill, passing through several times if necessary; pack in cans, bottles, or jars, and seal if not for immediate use. Some manufacturers add a little salt and a small amount of olive oil others do not, according to taste. For small quantities of butter a good meat grinder will answer the purpose. If the nuts are ground ne enough no additional oil will be necessary.

Stuffings.

No. 52 Peanut Stuffing.

Crumble a pint of corn bread adding to it a grated rind of one lemon, a cup of finely-chopped peanuts, two tablespoons of mixed dried herbs, salt and pepper to taste, and one-half cup of melted butter. Bacon drippings may be used instead of butter.

No. 53 Peanut Stuffing No. 2.

1-2 pint shelled and roasted peanuts (peanut meal can be used).
4 drops onion juice.
1 teaspoon, chopped parsley, slightly moistened with cream.
1-2 teaspoon powdered herbs.
Season highly with salt and pepper.

No. 54 Peanut Stuffing.

2 cups hot mashed potatoes.
1 teaspoon onion juice or grated onion.
1-2 cup ground peanuts (peanut meal is excellent).
1-4 teaspoon paprika.
1 teaspoon salt,
4 tablespoons thick cream.
1 tablespoon butter.
2 eggs (yolks).
One teaspoon of sweet herbs if desired. Blend all together and stuff in the usual way.

No. 55 Peanut Meal No 1

Blanch the peanuts and grind very fine but not sufficient to become too oily. This meal is especially fine as a substitute in making almond macaroons and small cakes, to which it imparts the desired almond flavor and is much cheaper than the almond meal.

No. 56 Brown Peanut Meal.

Roast the peanuts carefully without scorching; when a rich lightbrown rub off the hulls and grind the same as for No. 49. This meal has many uses such as soups, gravies, cakes, candies, etc., etc.

No. 57, Cream Peanuts.

1 pint white crowder peas,
1 cup cream.
1 pint peanuts.
1 teaspoon sugar.
1-2 teaspoon pepper.
1 saltspoon salt.
Boil the peas until thoroughly done pass through a colander; grind or crush the blanched peanuts; add all the ingredients except the cream and nuts; boil thirty minutes; mix the cream and nuts together with a tablespoon of flour; mix thoroughly; stir into the boiling peas; toll five minutes; whip vigorously until light and serve. If one spoonful of flour is not sufficient add more.

No. 58 Salted Peanuts.

Roast the peanuts; shell, and remove the thin hulls; put in a pan; butter slightly; put in oven and heat through; spread on piece of white paper; sprinkle with ne salt and serve.

Note—If the nuts are very greasy allow them to drain before applying the salt.

No. 59 Peanut Butter Sandwiches

Roast the desired number of peanuts; rub the thing hull off the nuts; grind or rub in a mortar until quite smooth and oily; salt to taste, and spread a thin layer between crackers lunch biscuits, rolls or bread of that character. If the butter is not as thin as you wish add a little fresh cow's butter, a little milk or water, and rub well. This butter will not keep as well as when the milk or water is left out.

SALADS.

No. 60, Peanut Salad.

1 small cabbage.
1 teaspoon flour.
2 teaspoons salt.
1 teaspoon mustard.
1 teaspoon sugar.
1 cup vinegar.
1 teaspoon butter.
1-2 teaspoon pepper.
2 eggs.
1 pint peanuts.
Chop cabbage and peanuts up ne, add the salt and pepper; cream the butter, mustard, sugar and flour together; stir in the vinegar, cook in double boiler until stiff; add yolks of the eggs pour over nuts and cabbage, and serve.

No. 61 Peanut Salad, No. 2

1 cup roasted peanuts.
1 cup sour apples. Chop the nuts and apples together. Make a dressing of—
1-2 cup water.
1-2 cup sugar.
2 tablespoons butter.
1-2 cup vinegar.
1 tablespoon flour.
1 egg.

Whip all together and let boil long enough to thicken; then pour over salad; serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

No. 62 Peanuts Salad, No. 3.

Blanch peanuts put in the oven and brown with a bit of butter and a sprinkle of salt; when cold chop coarsely. To each cupful of nuts add two cups of finely shredded celery and an equal amount of sour apples, mix thoroughly serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing.

No. 63 Peanut and Date Salad

2 cups dates, stoned and cut into small pieces.

1-2 cup coarsely-ground peanuts.
2 cups celery, finely cut.
Stir well, then mix with cream salad dressing.

No. 64, Peanut Salad with Bananas
Slice bananas through center; spread out on lettuce leaves, and sprinkle liberally with chopped peanuts; serve with mayonnaise or plain salad dressing.

Watch for more recipes in next issue.

No. 65, Nut Honey.

1 pound honey.
1 pound sugar.
1 tablespoon water.
Mix and set in a vessel of hot water until melted; cook over a moderate fire until it forms a ball when a little is dropped in cold water; add one pint of crushed peanuts; flavor with lemon, cut into squares.

No. 66, Peanut Almond Fudge.

1 cup peanuts deeply browned but not scorched. Crush or grind.
1 1-2 cups sugar.
1 cup milk.
1 tablespoon butter.
1 teaspoon almond extract.

Brown 1-2 cup of sugar in a granite pan; add the milk; when the brown sugar is thoroughly dissolved add one cup of granulated sugar and the butter; boil to the soft-ball stage; flavor with the extract; add the peanuts; beat until creamy; pour into buttered tins, and mark off into squares.

No. 67, Peanut Tutti-Frutti Caramels.

2 cups light-brown sugar.
1-2 cup milk.
1-2 cup chopped dates.
1-2 cup candied pineapple.
1 cup peanuts, blanched and ground.
1 cup corn syrup.
1 tablespoon butter.
1 teaspoon lemon extract.
1-2 cup raisins, seeded and chopped.
1-2 cup preserved watermelon rind, chopped very fine.
1-4 cup chopped figs.

Place all the ingredients in a sauce pan together, and boil to the hard-ball stage; stir only enough to keep the mixture from sticking. If the double boiler is used the candy will not stick much. Remove from the fire; add the extract; pour into buttered pans, and mark off into squares.

No. 68, Peanut Honey Puffs.

1 cup cream.
3 cups sugar.
1-2 cup honey.
1 egg (white).
1 cup ground peanuts.
Boil the cream and sugar (without stirring) until the threading stage is reached; add the honey; when syrup will make a soft-ball when dropped into cold water, remove from the fire and beat into it the well-whipped white of an egg; add the nut-meats; when firm and creamy whip into balls.

No. 69, Peanut Maple-Sugar Fudge.

2 cups maple sugar.
1 cup milk.
1 cup chopped peanuts.
1 tablespoon butter.
Boil the sugar, milk and butter to a soft-ball stage when tested in cold water; add the nut-meats; remove from the fire, and stir until creamy; pour into buttered pans; when cool cut into squares.

No. 70, Peanut Carrot Fudge.

1 cup carrot pulp.
1 cup corn syrup.
1-2 cup peanut meal.
1 teaspoon vanilla or almond ex-

tract.

- 2 cups sugar.
- 1 tablespoon butter.
- 1 lemon.
- 1 orange.

Bake some nice, yellow carrots until tender; pass through a sieve; to a cup full of this pulp add all the ingredients except the extract; pour into buttered pans and when cool cut into cubes; use both the juice and half the grated peel of the lemon and orange.

No. 96, Peanut and Fig Candy.

- 1 pound sugar.
- 1-2 teaspoon vinegar.
- 1-2 pint water.
- 1-2 pint chopped peanut meats.

Boil over a slow fire the sugar, water and vinegar until it forms a hard ball when tested; stir a few times; shred the same quantity of dried figs as peanuts; mix with the peanuts; spread out in a well-buttered dish; pour the hot syrup over them; cool, and cut or break into small pieces.

No. 97, Peanut Nougat.

- 1 cup peanut meal.
- 1-8 teaspoon salt.
- 1 cup granulated sugar.

Put sugar in frying pan; stir over a slow fire; when melted add the peanut meal; mix thoroughly; butter knives and the under-side of a pan; sprinkle generously with whole and half nuts roasted to a delicate brown; shape into squares 1-2 inch thick. Arrange it so that each square contains one or two whole or half nuts.

No. 98, Peanut Marshmallows.

- 1-2 pound gum Arabic dissolved in 1 pint of water.
- 1-2 pound granulated sugar.
- 4 egg whites, well beaten.
- Lemon flavoring to taste.
- 1-2 cup peanut meal.

Strain the gum Arabic; add the sugar; stir over a slow fire until dissolved; cook to the consistency of thick honey; remove from the fire, and stir in the egg whites; stir until it is somewhat thin and does not adhere to the fingers; add the lemon; pour in tins dusted with corn starch; put in cool

place; when firm cut into small squares.

- 1 cup sugar.
- 1-2 cup molasses.
- 1-4 cup butter.
- 1 cup peanuts (freshly-roasted peanuts—rolled).

Boil the sugar, molasses and butter together until it snaps when dropped in cold water; remove from fire; stir in the mashed peanuts; pour in buttered dish; pull when cold enough.

No. 100, Peanut Brownies.

- 1 cup sugar.
- 1-2 cup flour.
- 1-2 cup melted butter.
- 1-2 cup coarsely-ground peanuts.
- 2 eggs.
- 2 squares chocolate.

Mix and bake in shallow pan in a quick oven; garnish the top with nuts cut in squares.

FANCY CHEESE FOR THE HOME

Cream Cheese (After M. R. Tolstrup.)
Into a gallon of 10 per cent to 12 per cent sweet cream put one or two tablespoons starter, fresh buttermilk or clean clabbered milk; stir gently and heat to about 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Then add about 20 drops of rennet extract or its equivalent in rennet tablets. Dilute the rennet with cold water at least 10 times its own volume before it is added to the cream. Mix well in the cream; cover up carefully so as to retain the heat; set aside for about three hours, when a soft curd will be formed. Spread a piece of

cheese-cloth over a bowl, and carefully dip the curd into it; let drain for a few minutes; tie ends of the cloth together, and hang up to drain, which will require from 12 to 24 hours. Do not shake or break the curd any more than is necessary, or much fat will be lost.

When sufficiently drained salt to taste. Mix well; wrap cloth around the cheese, put between two boards and press lightly for a few hours. When it assumes a slightly mealy consistency it is ready to eat.

If this cheese is to be marketed it must be put in glasses or 4-ounce packages, and, wrapped in wax paper and tin foil, or it may be put in small 4 or 8-ounce paraffin-paper boxes.

No. 101, Peanut Cream Cheese With Olives.

Remove the seed and mince one ounce of olives very fine; run through a meat-mincer, and one ounce of peanuts freshly roasted and treated in the same way. To every pound of cheese add this olive and nut mixture. This is very dainty and appetizing.

No. 102, Peanut Cream Cheese With Pimento.

To every pound of cream cheese grind 1-2 ounce of pimento pepper and one ounce of peanuts in the same way as recommended for the above.

No. 103, Peanut Sandwich Cheese.

To each pound of cream cheese add two ounces of peanut meal; blend thoroughly.

No. 104, Peanut Coffee.

- 1-2 cup peanuts.
- 1-2 cup wheat or rye.
- 1-2 cup cow peas.

Roast all to a rich coffee brown; grind and make as for postum.

To those who like a cereal coffee, this will be quite acceptable, even delicious. To more or less habitual coffee drinkers, one-third or one-half

real coffee will make the above recipe more acceptable.

No. 105, Salted Peanuts.

Parch, rub, and winnow out the brown hulls; put in pan with just a speck of butter; heat gently, shaking all the time; when buttered sprinkle over with fine salt.

The above recipes are only a few of the many ways in which this wholesome pea can be prepared for human consumption. Let us hope that Alabama will seize her splendid opportunity and that every farmer will put in at least a small acreage of peanuts.

previously put through the meat chopper. The result is a light-brown cream tasting like caramel, with the nuts all through it. It may be served in glasses or put in a brick.

No. 67 Peanut Cream (Professional way)

Take 21 pounds of 18 per cent cream 4 pounds granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon peanut butter dissolved in 1-2 cup boiling water add caramel to give the light-brown hue desired; freeze in the ordinary way.

This gives only a pleasing suggestion of peanut flavor. If more is desired increase the quantity of butter or add peanut meal.

No. 68 Peanut Frappe.

Make 1 pint of good gelatine; set aside to harden. Stir 1 cup granulated sugar into 1 pint of whipped cream; when the gelatine is just on the point of setting stir into it the whipped cream by beating with a fork; add 3-4 cup of peanut meal; serve in sherbet glasses with fresh or preserved fruit.

No. 69 Peanut and Prune Ice Cream.

- 2 cups milk.
- 3 eggs (yolks).
- 1-2 pound pulp from well-cooked and sweetened prunes.
- 1 quart cream.
- 1-2 cup blanched and ground peanuts (Peanut meal can be used).
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract and a pinch of salt.

Heat the milk; pour it into the well beaten egg yolks; blend all the other ingredients thoroughly; freeze and serve in dainty glasses.

CANDIES.

No. 70, Peanut-Butter Candy.

- 2 cups sugar.
 - 1-2 cup milk.
 - 2 tablespoons peanut butter.
- Blend together boil for five minutes remove from the fire and beat steadily until cool.

No. 71 Peanut Candy.

- 2 cups sugar.
 - 1 cup peanuts.
- Melt the sugar in a frying pan; melt slowly, stirring constantly until melted; butter a shallow dish and cover bottom with the roasted and cleaned nuts; pour the candy over them; set aside, when cool break in pieces and serve.

No. 72, Peanut Caramels.

- 1 cup sugar.
- 1 cup molasses.
- 1 cup butter.

Boil until it hardens when dropped in water; then flavor with lemon. It must not boil after the lemon is put

step on a buttered pan; make the kisses two inches apart; bake in a moderate oven.

No. 74, Peanut Chocolate Taffy.

- 1-2 pound of sweet chocolate.
- 2 cups granulated sugar.
- 1-4 teaspoon cream of tartar.
- 1-2 cup boiling water.
- 1-2 cup of peanut meal or coarsely ground meats, as desired.

Grate the kettle over the fire, and cook for several minutes; add the peanuts, and boil the candy will snap when pulled apart; remove from the fire and pour out to cool; pull and cut as desired.

No. 75, Peanut Balls.

- 2 cups brown sugar.
- 1 cup New Orleans molasses.
- 1-2 cup water.
- 1-4 (scant) teaspoon cream of tartar

Boil all together until the candy will snap when tested in cold water; remove from the fire; add two cups blanched peanuts (coarsely broken); stir until nearly cold; form into balls by rolling between palms of the hands; wrap in paraffin paper to prevent sticking together.

No. 76, Peanut Candy. No. 2

- 2 cups brown sugar.
 - 1 cup rich milk.
 - 1-4 cup syrup.
 - 1 tablespoon butter.
 - 1 cup shelled peanuts.
- Mix sugar, syrup, milk and butter; boil until a soft ball can be formed by dropping in cold water; when nearly cold beat, and add nuts.

No. 77 Peanut Filling for Cakes, Cookies, etc.

- 3 teaspoons corn starch.
- 2 eggs (yolks).
- 1-2 cup rich milk.
- 1-2 cup sugar.
- 1 cup chopped peanut meats,
- 1-2 cup water.

Use double boiler; put in the water and milk; when hot stir in 3 teaspoons corn starch previously dissolved in a little cold water; cook for 10 minutes; add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs that have been creamed with 1-2 cup sugar; cook for 3 minutes; when cold add the chopped nuts; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

No. 78, Candied Peanuts

- 8 cups sugar.
 - 1 cup water.
- Boil until it hardens when dropped in water; then flavor with lemon. It must not boil after the lemon is put

No. 80, Peanut Butter Fudge.

- 2 cups powdered sugar.
 - 1 cup milk.
 - 2 heaping teaspoons peanut butter.
- Mix ingredients; boil vigorously five minutes; beat; pour in a buttered pan and cut in squares.

No. 81, Peanut Divinity Fudge.

- 2 1-2 cups sugar.
- 1-2 cup syrup.
- 1-2 cup water.
- 2 eggs.
- 1 cup coarsely-broken peanuts.

Boil the sugar, syrup, and water together until when dropped in cold water the mixtures will form a hard ball between the fingers; beat the eggs stiff, pour half the boiling mixture over eggs, beating constantly; return remaining half of the mixture to the stove, and boil until it forms a hard ball when dropped into cold water; remove from the stove, and pour slowly

ly into first half, beating constantly; add peanuts, and flavor with vanilla; pour into a buttered pan, and cut into squares.

No. 8, Peanut Chocolate Fudge.

- 2 cups white granulated sugar.
- 1 tablespoon butter.
- 1 cup cream.
- 1-4 cake unsweetened chocolate.
- 1 cup chopped peanuts.

Put in the sugar and cream, and when this becomes hot put in the chocolate, broken up into fine pieces; stir vigorously and constantly; put in the butter when it begins to boil; stir until it creams when beaten on a saucer; remove and beat until quite cool, and pour into buttered tins; add the nuts before stirring.

No. 83, Peanut Brittle No. 1.

- 3 cups granulated sugar.
 - 1 scant cup boiling water.
 - 1 cup roasted peanuts.
 - 1-4 teaspoon soda.
- Melt all together over a slow fire; cook gently without stirring until a little hardens when dropped in cold water; add the nuts; turn the mixture into buttered pans and cut while hot. Stirring will cause the syrup to sugar.

No. 84, Peanut Brittle, No. 2.

- 2 cups granulated sugar.
 - 1 cup freshly-roasted peanuts.
- Shell and clean the peanuts; put in the stove to heat; put sugar in frying pan, and heat over a hot fire until it is changed to caramel; put the peanuts in a well-buttered tin; pour the sugar over them at once, when cold turn the pan up-side down, and tap bottom until the candy falls out; break into small pieces.

No. 85, Peanut and Popcorn Balls

- 1-2 teaspoon soda.
 - 1 pint syrup.
 - 2 tablespoons butter.
 - 1 teaspoon vinegar.
 - 3 quarts freshly-popped corn,
 - 1 quart freshly-roasted peanuts.
- Cook until the syrup hardens when a little is dropped in cold water; re-

move to back of stove; add the soda dissolved in a teaspoon of hot water; pour syrup over the corn and nuts, stirring until each kernel is well coated; mould into balls.

No. 8, Frosted Peanut Fudge.

Make a good chocolate fudge; beat until creamy; pour into a well buttered pan about one inch depth; when nearly hard, cover with finely-chopped fig preserves; then place in a kettle 1 cup of granulated sugar, 1-4 cup water, and a pinch of cream of tartar

Ice-Creams and Candies---105 Ways of Using Peanuts In The Home

By G. W. Carner, of Tuskegee Institute

ICE CREAM

No. 65 Peanut Ice Cream.

- 1 pint peanuts.
 - 2 quarts milk.
 - 2 cups sugar.
 - 1 pint cream.
 - 3 eggs.
 - 2 teaspoons vanilla.
- Roast, shell, and roll the peanuts until they are quite fine; brown one cup of sugar and add to the milk; next add remainder of sugar the cream, vanilla, and lastly the peanuts; freeze.

No. 63, Peanut Cream No. 2

Make a quart of lemon or vanilla cream by the usual rule; when this is half frozen take out the dasher and add 1-2 pound of peanut brittle, or two or three balls of peanut candy

- 1 cup milk or cream.
- 1 cup ground peanuts.

Cream sugar and butter; add molasses, cream or milk stirring constantly; put mixture into a boiler and let on a boil, gently scraping the bottom to prevent burning (do not stir); let cook until it forms a soft mass when dropped into cool water; add peanuts and pour into buttered tins. The layer should not be more than 1-2 inch thick. When cool enough cut into small squares, and wrap in thin glazed paper.

No. 73, Peanut Kisses.

- 1 egg (white)
- 1 cupful shifted brown sugar.
- 1 cupful chopped peanuts.
- 1-4 teaspoon vanilla.

Beat the egg-white very stiff; stir in the sugar, nuts and vanilla, and

in. Put a nut on end of a fine knitting needle; dip, take out and turn until cold. If the candy gets cold set on a warm stove for a few minutes.

No. 79, Peanut Nougat with Honey.

- 3-8 cup honey.
- 1-2 cup brown sugar.
- 1 pound blanched peanuts.
- 2 eggs (whites).

Boil the honey and sugar together until drops of the mixtures hold their shape when poured into cold water; add whites of the two eggs, well beaten and cook very slowly, stirring constantly until the mixture becomes brittle when dropped in cold water; add the peanuts and cool under a weight; break in pieces or cut

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Demonstration Work

boil until it forms a hard ball when dropped into water; pour over the stiffly beaten white of one egg; add one teaspoon lemon juice or extract; cover fruit with a generous layer of crushed peanuts; whip syrup until creamy; pour over the fruit; when cold cut into squares.

No. 87, Peanut Panocha.

2 cups brown sugar.
3-4 cup cream.

1 teaspoon vanilla.

2 tablespoons butter.

1 cup chopped peanuts.

Boil all the ingredients together except the vanilla and nuts until the soft-ball stage is reached; remove from the fire and let cool; add the vanilla and nuts until the soft-ball stage is reached; remove from the fire and let cool; add the vanilla and nuts beat until creamy; turn into a buttered pan; when cool cut up into squares.

No. 88, Peanut Fruit Roll.

3-4 cups sugar.

1 cup cream.

1-3 cup coarsely-chopped peanuts.

1-2 cup each of figs, dates and candied pineapple.

Boil sugar and cream until it reaches the soft-ball stage; pour out on a large platter, and cool; work with a wooden spoon until creamy; add the nuts and fruit; work until mass begins to stiffen; then make into a long roll, and wrap in moist towel. In an hour or more it can be sliced, and the slices wrapped in oiled paper.

Three Delicious Meals Every Day for the Farmer

By Prof. G. W. Carver

As we learn more about ourselves and the relation of food to our well being, we cannot but agree with those who have made it a study that the prosperity of the nation depends upon the health and morals of its citizens, and the health and morals of a people depend mainly upon the food they eat, and the homes in which they live."

As a rule, we are wasteful; we do not know how to save. Ignorance in the kitchen is one of the worst curses that ever afflicted humanity, and is directly or indirectly responsible for more deaths than all the armies combined. It sacrifices human life from the following angles:

1. A poor selection of food; that is foodstuff lacking in the constituents necessary to build up the body and keep it healthy.

2. Bad combinations of food; that is, there are many foodstuffs good within themselves, but when combined

with other material create an unnatural appetite; and quite frequently the body is unnourished, unduly stimulated, and as a result often leads to strong drink, bad morals, and bad manners.

3. Bad preparation of food. In this I think I make a conservative statement when I say that 75 per cent of those who are entrusted with this important charge are deficient. Here is the very hot-bed for indigestion, constipation, sour stomach, malnutrition, colic, and a host of other stomach troubles.

There is probably no other section of the country where farmers can live more cheaply, healthily and happily than here in the South, where choice vegetables of some kind can be had every day in the year, fresh from the garden. It is, however, noticeable that the farmer as a rule is the most poorly fed of all classes of individuals, when he should be the best, for the reasons given below.

1. He can have the choicest beef, pork, mutton, milk, butter, eggs, poultry, etc., raised on his farm; and, handling it himself, he is sure it is clean, healthy and wholesome.

2. He can supply his table bountifully with every fruit and vegetable that will grow in a temperate or sub-tropical climate and all from his own garden field and orchard.

3. Fresh fruits and vegetables have a medicinal value, and when wisely prepared and eaten every day will go a long way towards keeping us strong, vigorous, happy and healthy, which means greater efficiency, the prolonging of our lives.

These menus will suggest to the thoughtful housewife an almost innumerable number of combinations just as nutritious, just as palatable and just as economical, all of which can be home-grown, bearing in mind that the dietaries which follow must be viewed from two distinct angles to get their chief value.

First—Those who own their land or in other ways control all their

farming activities should faithfully carry out the spirit of these dietaries, for the reasons already given above.

Second—The renter and those who must be advanced have much more of a complex problem to solve. They must co-operate with the landlord, and get him to assist in providing

ways and means by which they can be carried out.

Careful statistics show that there are 112,000 Negro workers sick all the time, at an annual loss in earnings of \$45,000,000; and that there are 450,000 seriously ill all the time, which means 18 days a year for each Negro inhabitant, at an annual cost of \$75,000,000. It is also shown further that much of the sickness and 45 per cent of all the deaths among Negroes are preventable.

Government experts sent out a few years ago to investigate the food of the Negro here in the South, almost invariably found it poor in quantity, often inferior in quality and still more often most inferior in preparation. This was especially true among farmers.

Later investigations by government experts as well as others tell us that the loathsome and dreaded disease known as Pellagra is alarmingly on the increase, and that it is due largely to an unbalanced ration; or, in other words, there is not variety enough in the diet; and that this terrible disease may be prevented and many cases cured by eating properly.

With the above facts before us it is very apparent that the efficiency of our laborers should be increased. A sick, worried, rest-broken person cannot do his best either in quantity or quality of the service he attempts to render. From a purely economic point of view it is worth giving attention to. A person on a small salary can save but little, if anything, when some one in the family is sick almost constantly.

So therefore, let us stop deceiving ourselves further, and strike at the very root of the trouble, which is poor food. With proper management and reasonably good season a farmer should not be advanced in full for food but the first year; every farmer who receives advances should show to his landlord that a good cow is half a family's living. From her

the milk, cream and butter in the dietary is provided.

Twelve good hens and a rooster should furnish all the eggs and chickens needed. Two, three, or four hogs, according to the size of the family, will furnish all the meat, lard, sausage, etc., needed.

All the garden stuff could and should be raised on his farm. The cornmeal and hominy should be made from his own corn.

The raising of his own wheat for flour is not at all impossible; I feel sure it will be universally done within a few years right here in Alabama. Sugar cane for his syrup, the hay, corn and oats for his stock all should be raised on his farm. Such other things as he needed might be gotten with the surplus eggs, butter or a fowl or two occasionally.

If you carry out these suggestions you will be surprised how much healthier, happier, and how much more work you can do; and how quickly you will become self-supporting. And last, but not least, how readily your landlord will assist you in providing these necessities.

MONDAY (Breakfast).

Granulated toast, served with cream, sugar and peaches.

Strawberries.

Figs.

Blackberries.

Stewed pears, or fruit of some kind, either fresh or dried.

(This makes a delicious and inexpensive breakfast dish).

Bacon and eggs.

Biscuit.

Coffee (made from velvet, cow peas or soy beans).

Butter.

Milk.

MONDAY (Dinner).

Vegetable soup (from chicken bones).

Cabbage or collards, boiled with bacon.

Sweet potatoes, baked.

Egg corn bread.

Sweet or sour milk.

Butter.

Blackberry pie.

MONDAY (Supper).

Light bread and butter.

Fruit, jelly, or jam of some kind.

Bacon puffs, served with syrup.

Tea.

Milk.

TUESDAY (Breakfast).

Stewed or fresh fruit, served with cream.

Egg omelet, served with ham.

Corn muffins.

Butter.

Syrup.

Milk.

Coffee.

Sliced tomatoes.

TUESDAY (Dinner).

Pea soup, with toasted bread (sippets).

Roast pork, with sweet or white potatoes.

Creamed onions.

Plain corn bread (dodger).

Fresh buttermilk.

Butter.

Bread pudding, served with cream.

TUESDAY (Supper).

Cold sliced ham (or cold meat of any kind).

Green-corn croquettes or fritters (canned corn or dried corn can be used).

Sliced tomatoes and onions.

White bread and corn pone.

Milk.

Tea.

Butter and syrup.

WEDNESDAY (Breakfast).

Granulated toast, with cream and fruit.

Home-made sausage or meat balls.

Batter cakes with syrup.

Sliced tomatoes.

Milk.

Butter.

Coffee.

WEDNESDAY (Dinner).

Creamed peas.

Turnips or rutabagas, boiled with bacon.

Salad, made of shredded cabbage, lettuce, onion, tomatoes, cucumbers, green peppers (sweet), and parsley; garnished with hard boiled egg.

Corn batter bread.

Sweet and sour milk.

Butter.

Sliced sweet potato pie.

WEDNESDAY (Supper).

Ripe tomatoes, sliced, battered and fried.

Creamed hash on toast.

White bread.

Butter and syrup.

Sweet milk.

Tea.

Peaches with cream.
Plain molasses cookies or cake.

THURSDAY (Breakfast).

Baked apples or pears, served with cream and toast.
Liver, smothered in onions with cream gravy.
Hot biscuit.
Butter.
Milk.
Coffee.
Fried mush, frits or rice.

THURSDAY (Dinner).

Cream of tomato soup.
Roast beef, with sweet or white potatoes.
Succotash of lima beans and corn.
Fatty corn bread.
White bread.
Fresh buttermilk.
Peach, apple or berry pie, served with cream.

THURSDAY (Supper)

Sweet potatoes, sliced and fried with minced meat.
White bread.
Lye hominy.
Sliced tomatoes.
Fruit with cream.
Ginger bread.
Milk.
Tea.

FRIDAY (Breakfast).

Granulated toast, with fruit and cream.
Ham and eggs.
Corn or wheat muffins.
Milk.
Butter.
Coffee.

FRIDAY (Dinner)

A rich vegetable soup.
Peas boiled with bacon.
Egg corn bread.
Sliced cucumbers, onions and tomatoes.
Sweet or sour milk.
Blackberry cobbler served with cream.
Butter.

FRIDAY (Supper).

Bacon puffs, with syrup.
Tomatoes (breaded).
White bread and toast.
Milk.
Butter.
Cottage cheese (smear case, homemade).

Cookies.
Fruit and berries with cream.
Tea.

SATURDAY (Breakfast).

Corn meal mush, served with cream and fruit.
Home-made sausage.
Hot cakes with syrup.
Toast.
Milk.
Butter.
Coffee.

SATURDAY (Dinner).

Cream of tomato soup.
Roast pork, with peas.
Sweet potatoes, baked.
Beet pickles.
Plain corn bread.
Fruit or berry short-cake served with cream.
Milk.
Butter.

SATURDAY (Supper).

Fried egg plant or tomatoes.
Baked peas (Alabama style).
Beet salad.
Syrup.
Butter.
Milk.
Tea.

SUNDAY (Breakfast).

Baked apples or pears, served with cream.
Breaded pork-chops, smothered in onions.
Hot rolls.
Syrup.
Butter.
Milk.
Coffee.

SUNDAY (Dinner).

Chicken pot pie.
Egg corn bread.
Boiled cabbage.
Mixed pickles.
String beans.
Fresh buttermilk.
Ice cream.
Cake.
Salted peanuts, pecans, walnuts, or hickory nuts.

SUNDAY (Supper).

Peeled tomatoes stuffed with minced meat, served with salad dressing.
Nut sandwiches.
Fruit served with cream.
Milk.
Tea.

POINT TO SOUTH'S ADVANTAGES

The Journal of Guide
DECLARATIONS OF 26TH ANNUAL TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE DEAL WITH QUESTION OF MIGRATION.

Tuskegee, Ala., January 17.—The 26th Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference was held here at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, today. Negro farmers came from every section of the South. The conference was preceded by a parade showing by means of floats the various activities of the Tuskegee Institute.

The declarations adopted deal in the main with the subject of migration of Negroes to the North. The declarations adopted by the conference follow:

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference takes this opportunity through these declarations, to send a message to the Negro people of the South. To them the Conference would say, we are in the midst of serious times.

In some sections there is much distress and suffering because of the floods and boll-weevil. On the other hand there is everywhere in the South much unrest because of the opportunities which are being offered our people to go North to work in the many industries where there is now a shortage of labor.

The Conference would also say: these are transitory times. We recognize and appreciate the opportunities offered in the North to our people and the necessity which is compelling many of them to go there. Right here in the South, however, are great and permanent opportunities for the masses of our people. This section, we feel, is just entering upon its greatest era of development. There are millions of acres of land yet to be cultivated, cities to be built, railroads to be extended, hundreds of mines to be worked. Here your labor in the future is going to be in still greater demand.

Of still more importance to us, however, is the fact that in the South we have acquired a footing in the soil. It is here that more than 90 per cent of all the farms we own are located. It was here in the decade just past that the value of the farm property we own, increased from less than Two

GUIDE—Galley Nine
Hundred Million Dollars to Five Hundred Million Dollars. The great bulk of all the property we own is here.

Just now the South is the only place where with little capital, land can be bought. Because of this fact and also

on account of the progress we have already made in land ownership, this Tuskegee Negro Conference in the midst of present conditions would again say, stay on the soil. In the language of the great founder of this Conference, "Let down your buckets where you are." Let them down into the ownership of more land, better farming and better homes.

This Conference especially urges upon the farmers of the South not to plant too much cotton another year. Do not be carried away by the high price which it is bringing. Do not depend entirely upon this staple; diversify your crops. Plant corn, oats, velvet beans, peas, peanuts, raise more poultry, hogs and cattle. On the other hand, we would urge those farmers in sections where the boll-weevil is and will be, to learn how to raise cotton under boll-weevil conditions.

This Conference, also begs leave to say to the white people of the South a word on behalf of the Negro. We believe that now and in the near future the South will need his labor as she has never needed it before. The disposition of so many thousands of our people to leave is not because they do not love the Southland, but, because they believe that in the North, they will have, not only an opportunity to make more money than they are making here, but also that they will there get better treatment, better protection under the law and better school facilities for their children. In a word, that they will get more of a square deal than they are now getting in the South.

This Conference finds that one of the chief causes of unrest among the colored people is the lack of adequate protection under the law.

This Conference is pleased to note and takes this occasion to express its appreciation for the strong editorials that have appeared in the leading daily newspapers of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas and other sections of the South, concerning the importance of giving better treatment to the colored people, affording them better protection under the law and providing better educational facilities.

We believe that now is the greatest opportunity that the South has ever had for white and black people in the various communities to get together and have a thorough understanding with reference to their common interest, and also to co-operate for the general welfare of all.

We believe that the time has come for the best element of the white people and colored people to unite to protect the interest of both races to the end that more effective work may be done in the up-building of a greater South.

NEGRO MIGRATION TAKEN UP BY CONFERENCE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)
Tuskegee, Ala. — The twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference was opened at Tuskegee Institute Wednesday of this week. Negro farmers are here from every section of

the South. The conference was preceded by a parade showing by means of floats the various activities of Tuskegee Institute. *The new year*
The declaration adopted in the main deal with the subject of the emigration of the Negroes to the North. This subject is discussed in part as follows: 1-18-17

"The conference would also say: these are transitory times. We recognize and appreciate the opportunities offered in the North to our people and the necessity which is compelling many of them to go there. Right here in the South, however, are great and permanent opportunities for the masses of our people. This section, we feel, is just entering upon its greatest era of development. There are millions of acres of land yet to be cultivated, cities to be built, railroads to be extended, hundreds of mines to be worked. Here your labor in the future is going to be in still greater demand.

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Extension-1917.

Rural School

Alabama

BY TUTT GARDNER

Trustee, Treasurer and Foreman of
School Building

Dear Editor:

Please allow me space to write up our new Rosenwald School in District fifty-one, seven miles east of Camp-hill, Alabama, in the County of Chambers. We have been striving for the erection of this building for more than a year. Now it is completed and is said to be the prettiest and best rural school building in Chambers County.

We want to extend to all who have helped us, both white and colored, the State and Mr. Julius Rosenwald, through the Tuskegee Institute, many thanks. We are also especially grateful to Mr. B. T. Washington, Jr., for leading us along this long and rugged way. He has ever been loyal to us, faithful to his duty, and a very good adviser. He has visited our community several times this year and has instructed us along the line of better schools, homes and farms, and how to secure them. He is a minute man and believes in things being accomplished in the right way. Many a long and tiresome drive has been taken by Mr. Wahington in order to reach this community and deliver the message which he had in store for it. But we feel that he does not dread these drives as he is working like his illustrious father, for the betterment of his race and trying to help the man farthest down. We have a very fine Mothers' Club, consisting of seventeen members. It has been very loyal to the school's treasury. Our school has enrolled for this term seventy-seven students. The children are real proud of their new school-house, and keep it very clean; in fact, the entire community is proud of the building. The colored people of this community raised \$300, the State gave \$300, and Mr. Rosenwald, through Tuskegee Institute, \$300. Of the three hundred raised by the colored people, Mr. Perry Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen and myself gave \$10 each. Several of the patrons gave five dollars and less amounts. We have a very excellent teacher, Miss Rosebud Hill, who has been teaching for us two terms. She is a very faithful worker, and the school has

improved more since she has been here than it had in its whole history. Miss Hill aided us wonderfully in helping us to raise the required \$300. She is loved by both the patrons and children.

The school building has been completed at a cost of \$1,200. Now "Uncle Tutt," as everyone calls me, is almost through. I shall not say anything of myself, as an old maxim says, "self praise is half scandalous," but I will say that I have done all in my power for the betterment of my community and people. I shall not stop, but will continue until "Shiloh comes." You will hear from me occasionally through your great paper.

ROSEWALD FUNDS
BEING HANDLED BY
B. T. WASHINGTON JR.

(Special To The Advertiser)

GADSDEN, ALA., Sept. 29.—Booker T. Washington Jr., of Tuskegee Institute has been working in Etowah and Cherokee counties for a week, representing the Rosenwald funds. In the two counties plans are being made for the erection of four negro rural school buildings.

Under his supervision the negroes on the Jacksonville road, three miles east of Gadsden, have raised \$300, for a school, at Turkeytown community, nine miles from Gadsden, the colored people have secured a building site of two acres and a portion of the funds for building, and by December first plans have been made to have \$300, also in the treasury, at the two other places which are Attalla Ridges in Etowah county, and Cedar Bluff in Cherokee county, the negroes have made progress towards having schools.

The Rosenwald school funds are being given by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago a northern philanthropist, and are being distributed through the extension department at Tuskegee Institute. Through this fund about 150 modern school houses have been erected in Alabama.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

Showing Increased Interest In School

Work As A Result of New

Rosenwald Schoolhouse

The Negro Farmer
Wedowee, Alabama.

Mr. Rakestraw, 13/17.
Tuskegee, Alabama.

The training School at Wedowee Alabama under the supervision of Mrs. E. J. McPherson, and Miss L. B. Crawford is a revelation to the people of this section.

We have a very large enrollment and the number is rapidly increasing.

The Thanksgiving exercises were both enjoyable and educative and made a very creditable showing for the work being done there.

We feel grateful to Mr. Washington, Mr. Calloway, and Mr. Scott for the aid they gave us in helping to build our school.

J. B. MCPHERSON,
Local Agent.

SANDY LEVEL ROSENWALD
SCHOOL

District 51, Chambers County,

Extension-1917.

Rural Schools.

Booker Washington Is Emancipation Speaker

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BOOTH, ALA., Jan. 2.—Prof. Booker T. Washington, Jr., was orator of the day at the emancipation day celebration here at which there was an educational mass meeting and financial rally for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a new school building.

At the close of his remarks \$282 was collected for the purpose, a school improvement club organized, and a modern school building for the community practically was assured.

SIBLEY SHOWS BIG WORK BP NEGROES THROUGHOUT STATE

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 11.—"Two hundred and fifty-seven Rosenwald school buildings erected in the South for negroes during the last three years cost \$283,028.74. Of this amount the great Chicago philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald, paid \$81,975.83; white friends donated \$12,770.50; the states appropriated \$63,320, and the negroes gave \$125,032.41, or more than 44 per cent of the total of the 257 school buildings." This was the declaration made before the 267 teachers attending the eighth session of the Tuskegee Institute Summer school by James L. Sibley, State rural school agent in an address delivered today.

Continuing, Mr. Sibley said:

"One hundred and forty-eight Rosenwald schools have been built in Alabama, costing \$155,760. Of this amount the negroes of Alabama gave \$73,712; Mr. Rosenwald \$43,250; the State \$32,128 and the white people donated \$66,12. And besides this the negroes have continued to give what they could toward the improvement of their schools in most sections of the State. In the twenty-three counties where the 27 supervising teachers are employed, the colored people have contributed \$47,451.24 during the year 1916 for erecting and equipping new school houses, for repairing old buildings, to supplement teachers' salaries and land and material for building. During the same period the white friends have donated \$1,368, making \$48,819.24.

"Some gratifying results of the work of the Home Makers Club are the organization of 443 clubs, in 541 communities which held 1,340 meetings. These clubs are composed of 5,556 girls and 4,172 mothers. They visited 3,427 homes and the 9,728 members preserved 247,040 quarts of something to eat to help Alabama feed herself."

Mr. Sibley stated that the four Summer Schools at Montgomery, Selma, Tuskegee Institute and Normal, are well attended and doing unusually fine work. In this connection he paid a high compliment to G. W. Trenholm, the only negro member of the department of education for Alabama, and to Professor Trenholm's assistant, E. Garrott.

Closing, Mr. Sibley said:

"The world's war is on but our school work must go on. We must have homes, better farms, better productions, better recreation facilities,

better churches, better schools, better realization of the dignity of labor."

YOUNG BOOKER T. WASHINGTON DOING THE WORK HIS FATHER ASSIGNED HIM. ANOTHER ROSENWALD SCHOOL

Atlanta Independent

To witness the fine zeal and quiet enthusiasm of Booker T. Washington, 2nd (this designation must be made now, since there is a Booker T. Washington, 3rd, a cheery, happy chap of three years and great promise) going about the work that his father assigned him to do, is to behold the expression of a sacred reverence, the adoration of a precious heritage, and the possession of a noble birthright. If young Washington is asked how he so successfully gets the colored people in the rural communities to respond to his request to help themselves to secure a new school house, he has for an answer, simply, "I like the work." Now to have said, "I love the work," would have been more presumptuous, perhaps, and more out of harmony with his disinterestedness; yet, love is the most precise motive that can engender such fine zeal in a crusade. Noble, to be true, but subjected to almost insurmountable obstacles, and circumscribed by a fetich and the fascinating influence of a simple and backward people.

The Rosenwald aid is a contingent fund—it is a stimulus, a seducing nucleus, unfolding itself in triplicate. To obtain a new school house in place of the old one, or where there is nothing but a shanty substitute, or none at all, the state contributes one-third of the cost of construction, the Rosenwald fund one-third, and the community the remaining third and the plot of ground for its location. A suitable school house costs not less than \$900.

To get that remaining one-third out of the people of the community is the task of young Washington. The odds against him are multifold. He must first meet the people at their church-school house. The minister must be placated and reckoned with, so that permission may be obtained to address his congregation.

The colored preacher in a rural

community usually has a very overweening personality. He knows his congregation; he is their spiritual Czar. He is jealous of power, no mean strategist, and is sensitive of his prestige against invasions from any quarter. After the services and the introductions of visiting ministers, with their "short exhortations" and "brief remarks," and the regular preaching, or sermon by the pastor

and the exhausting collections, Washington is given an opportunity to address the congregation, now worn out with fatigue and drained empty in their purses.

A diversion of the contribution is not all the minister attempts to restrict; he frequently anticipates the inauguration of a new sentiment in the community and launches out upon what purports to be a most faithful exposition of an educational reform to convey the impression that he is not unmindful of the temporal well-being of his members and congregation, as well as their spiritual comfort. The typical thesis on such an occasion is "Behold the sower went forth to sow; and as he sowed, some seeds fell by the wayside; some upon the rocky places; others upon the thorns and others upon good ground."

Very little money for building a new school can ever be raised after these services. However, this is the only occasion, "reg'lar preachin'" once a month, when the whole community comes together, and the representative of the Chicago philanthropist must make use of this opportunity to launch his campaign for a new school house. Six or seven men, the most progressive and respected in the community, are selected and designated as local trustees. These men become the ardent campaign promoters of that phantom \$800—in making the custodians of that slow increment, the proud overseers and fiduciaries of their community wards. These people—in spite of the apathy of the ministers, the uncanny and loyal devotion to the many secret orders, whose agents swarm around and infest their homes, bring forward, bit by bit, a part of their scant remaining substance to meet the condition—precedent toward obtaining a new and up-to-date school house.

But very little money-getting can be left to the royal trustees; Washington must take a house-to-house campaign. He must traverse the steps of the minister; he must compete with the emissaries of the Royal Knights of King David, the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, the Brothers and Sisters, Sons and Daughters of Moses; the Galilean Fishermen; the Mosiac Templars; the Wise Men and Women; the Good Shepherds; the Sons and Daughters of Peace; the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, etc., etc.

He must eat at their homes and sit around their firesides; he must ride

in their wagons from the station, and attend their churches; he must join them in their procession over the collection, and mingle with them in their great spreads, after the church rally, in the church yard.

Yet, in spite of these adventures, young Washington gets results. More than 50 Rosenwald schools have been constructed, within the last three or four years, in Alabama alone. And now another school house has just been completed at Jackson Prospect, a colored community, Montgomery County, ten miles from the city of Montgomery. The Jackson Prospect school house is an elegant building, located upon what was once a part of the Greil plantation. A plot of two acres was donated by the owner, a prominent business white man of Montgomery—thus attesting an unselfish devotion to the improvement of the people in that community.

The new school has a pleasing perspective, and is in every respect modern. It has two spacious rooms, high ceiling, a sanitary kitchen, and well-ventilated closets for the children's wraps. The shades and lights are most effectively brought out, and the playground is beautifully ornamented with large trees and an indigenous turf. The greatest distance the farthest children have to walk is just a little more than a mile, and the main road to the City of Montgomery is one-quarter mile distance.

Young Washington does not cease his efforts so soon as the building is erected, but he comes around as usual until the rooms are fitted out with desks, blackboards and other equipment. It was for this purpose, Sunday, October 4, that he carried down a party of teachers and officers of the Tuskegee Institute to assist him in a final appeal for the complete equipment of this new school house, which will cost, in all, a little more than \$1,000.

JOS. L. WHITING,

Head Division of Education, Tuskegee Institute.

THE SPIRIT

"I was very much pleased with the splendid spirit I found among the County Superintendent of Education, the County Boards and the white people generally in the improvement of rural schoolhouses for colored people. They seem to have the desire to throw themselves into the work of helping the Negroes to have better schools. I understand through Mr. Godard, that this spirit has grown steadily during the last year or two.

"In one county we met a County Superintendent of Education who is actually helping to erect a school building for the colored people. I understand that he has been spending whole days at a time looking after the

SCHOOLHOUSE PROMOTION

"The Negro farmers, especially the section which we visited have more money than they have had in their lives. In some instances some of the Negro farmers have raised around 100 bales of cotton and will clear in the neighborhood of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars. It is common for a one-horse farmer to clear four and five hundred dollars this year. If an agent was placed in that State to do nothing but raise money so as to qualify the communities for the aid which Mr. Rosenwald offers it would be the best investment that could be made just now. The colored people are throwing away their money in a way buying automobiles, etc., that is, some who have no homes, but are simply renters

SCHOOL BUILDINGS...

"Some splendid work has been done through Mr. Godard and his co-workers in Georgia, in the way of improving schoolhouses. Mr. Godard, however, is finding the same trouble that we all find, and that is a very great difficulty in getting the school buildings completed. In nearly every building visited there was something important lacking. In most cases, after speaking and complimenting the people upon the progress they had made, we would point out the things necessary to be done, and would raise a collection and take subscription. About \$800 was raised in this way.

building in this way. He seemed to feel proud in showing us his hands which were bruised and bleeding from the use of carpentry tools in helping out with the constructive work of the schoolhouse.

"The Superintendent of Education of Coffee County is so anxious about his Negro schoolhouse, he declares that if we will offer him \$300 for each schoolhouse which he will build he will at once proceed to put up improved and up-to-date schoolhouses in every colored community in his county."

and with no place to even put an automobile away out of the weather, are buying some pretty expensive cars, ranging in price from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. If these farmers were encouraged to take some of this money and put into schoolhouses, I believe they would gladly do it. Neither Mr. Godard nor his Supervisors have the time to do it. Mr. Godard is anxious to get hold of such a man, and is planning to make a proposition to us that if we will furnish half the man's salary, he will furnish the other half and put him on the field."

HOME MAKERS' CLUB WORK STILL ALIVE

BY S. L. WOODALL,

Jeanes Fund Supervisor, Macon
County, Alabama

The Negro Farmer
When Mr. Jas. L. Sibley, Rural School Agent, called the supervising industrial teachers together three years ago and told about the organization of Home Makers' Clubs for the girls in our various counties, and what great hope he had for the success of this club work; then and there was the beginning of a social and industrial transformation in many far back colored communities in Alabama that no other agency had touched.

I am truly proud of my clubs and what they are really trying to do. For the past few days, I have been investigating the continued work of the Home Makers' Club members, while carrying on my industrial work in the schools.

I have found that nearly every home garden that has been partially replanted in communities where this investigation was made, since the garden killing freeze came has been a garden where some club member lives. Out of 274 girls and 163 mothers who are club members only eight families with a club member have moved away from District One, Macon County. Quite a number of yard fences have been built, new garden fences built, steps repaired, toilets built, and chickens, turkeys, butter, eggs and canned goods sold.

Had a letter from a Clintonville club member last week saying that she has still enough canned fruits to satisfy her family and a number of half gallon jars for sale.

Another club member of Simmons Chapel showed to me last week many garments of winter clothing that she

had purchased by selling eggs, butter and chickens, as well as a number of useful articles for the home purchased the same way.

The total number of quarts of vegetables and fruits preserved by the 12 clubs in District One amounted to 14 648 the past year.

The people of adjacent communities are asking already that I conduct a canning club in their community during this year, which shows that the club work is fully adopted as one of the community's best allies and friends and has won its way into the confidence of the old as well as the young, and out of this confidence have arisen practical, loyal supporters of the schools in a broader way; as the following letter coming from a teacher of a community where one of the best Home Makers' Clubs is in operation, with the wife of nearly every patron a club member will indicate:

✱ Bethel Grove School,
Milstead, Ala., Feb. 13, 1917.

My dear Miss Woodall,

Your favor of yesterday received a few moments ago; replying to the same, I have this to say:

Wednesday night, the 7th inst., our people assembled at our schoolhouse in response to the call of the trustees for the purpose of arranging matters for the best interest of our school.

The first point discussed and adjusted was the extension of our school to not less than seven months, two of the extension months to be taught this spring.

Other matters were the appointing of a Clean Up Day, which was observed Saturday the 10th, inst.

The people declared for a school farm and a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. F. Burney, Josh. Terrell, Charley Story, Irving Warren and Alf Downings, was appointed to get all matters pertaining to the proper adjustment of the farm, rounded up and to make a report two weeks hence.

The patrons became aroused over their negligence in the matter of furnishing wood for the school, and pledged to begin to bring wood the next day. The promises have so far been kept faithfully.

One man sent his stock and his son

plowed the school garden, and it was immediately planted, in part, to English peas, mustard, and set with onions. Fifty lettuce plants set out Thursday February first, on the eve of the cold snap, have withstood the cold perfectly unharmed.

At the close of the business session of the meeting, the patrons were served a lunch by the school, and after an hour of most pleasant social chat and laughter in the which old and young seemed to vie with each other, some one mentioned the matter of our need of some real amusement for the community, and a number of parents declared for a tennis club and as we have money available for purchasing the outfit, and with the pledge of those parents to purchase the individual necessities for their children, we feel that our tennis club is a foregone success.

Thursday, February 8th, our school was visited by Mr. Huggins, the school garden man, who spoke quite interestingly to us on the subject of the Garden Club for girls and Pig Club for boys. He gave some highly interesting facts about the culture of vegetables and care of fruit trees. Both a garden club and a pig club were organized. He was given some orders for fruit trees for our school, also some patrons who were present gave him their order. The orders to be placed with Mr. C. Green.

Many of our pupils are out of school owing to sickness. The country-wide spirit of restlessness has not yet seriously infested our community. Only one family has moved out and it went to another community in Macon County, while five families have moved into our community. Three of these coming from another county, and four of the five families are buying the farms on which they have settled.

Many of our citizens are plowing and clearing up their lands for the incoming season.

All of us desire a visit from Miss Woodall.

MRS. J. M. POWELL.

The teacher in this community co-operates in any way possible to foster the club work in her community. She is a member and met with us in every home last summer. Long live the H. M. C.

S. D. Wood

TWO INTERESTING REPORTS

BY MISS S. L. WOODALL,
Supervisor, Macon County Rural
Schools

The Negro Farmer
and *Milstead*
January 15, 1917.
Mr. C. J. Calloway. 2/10/17

Nothing has stimulated the interest among the people in the Macon County schools toward making physical improvements of a permanent nature as have the prizes offered by Judge Carpenter.

As a result of the prize offer, the following schools were eligible for the same:

Bethel Grove.

Tysonville.

Brown Hill.

Cross Keys.

Solomon Chapel.

The Bethel Grove school people were encouraged through the prize offer to raise money to the amount of \$900, making the following improvements:

Adding another class room to the one room with comfortable desks and blackboards.

A bed room, dining room and kitchen have also been added and the teacher is living therein.

All this addition is painted inside and out. The yard is laid off and a nice driveway has been built from the road to and around the building.

The Tysonville school made an addition of a kitchen with equipments, a vestibule in front with cloak rooms, one for boys and one for girls. Two sanitary toilets were built and whitewashed and the yard was filled in with several loads of sand. The above improvements were made at a cost of \$720.

The Cross Keys school fenced in the school yard, built sanitary toilets, put in window panes, had pictures framed for class room and repaired front porch and steps, at a cost of \$55.

The Brown Hill school made the following improvements:

Added a kitchen, painted it and the old room inside and out, fenced in the school yard, sodded Bermuda grass, built two sanitary toilets and whitewashed them, put up a new heater for class room as well as equipped kitchen. Improvements to the amount of \$675 were made.

Extension - 1917.

Rural Schools.

Marshall Farm Community

3-11-17

Dear Messenger: We have beautified our school yard with cedars, water oaks, California privet and other flowers. Some new gardens have been built and many who did not have to build have planted their gardens. Mrs. Cloud has onions, turnips, raddish, beets, sweet peas and cabbage growing nicely. Mrs. Harris has cabbage turnips and onions. Messrs. Grimmer, Barber and Murphy have hot beds of cabbage and other vegetable, and mean to put them out as soon as all danger of cold weather has passed. Many of the people of this community have planted their gardens.

Many of the farmers have planted spring crops of oats. Oat fields can be seen in almost every direction.

On the 26th inst. Messrs. T. J. Edwards, and W. H. Langford visited our community. They reached the schoolhouse at five p. m. and expressed themselves as pleased to be among us. At night a community meeting was held. The bad weather prevented many from coming but those who were present were much benefited. After a song led by Mr. I. Moore the meeting was turned over to Mr. Edwards. He spoke of the advantages of having the school term extended and showed how helpful a longer school term would be to the community and how easily it might be had by each one doing his part. He spoke of whitewashing, also, and a committee was appointed to see if we cannot within a short time have more whitewashed houses.

The fencing of the school yard was the next subject. All present agreed that a nice fence would add much to the appearance of things about the schoolhouse.

The following amounts were promised:

Mr. Alfred Gary.....	\$1 00
Mr. Jim Wimbley.....	1 00
Mr. Jas. Zachry.....	1 00
Rev. I. Moore.....	1 00
Mr. W. Buchanan.....	75
Mr. B. W. Wade.....	50
A. Friend.....	50
Mr. Berry Murphy.....	50
Rev. S. C. Campbell.....	50
Mr. H. Bradberry.....	50
Frank Harper.....	50

Miss Anna L. Moore.....	25
Miss Lillian Buchanan.....	25
Mrs. Patsy Barber.....	25
Prof. W. H. Langford.....	25
Mrs. C. B. Peterson.....	50
Mr. T. L. Zachry.....	10
Mr. L. B. Zachry.....	10
Mr. Jas. H. Bradberry.....	15

At this point Prof. Langford spoke. He said it was a pleasure for him to be with us in a community meeting and spoke of how he enjoyed the singing, the supper and the spirit of willingness to do shown by all present. He said that we needed a good well of water where every child could drink freely without fear of catching a disease. Mr. Langford's talk was full of instruction and will ever be remembered by those who heard him.

Mr. William Buchanan and Miss Key were married on the 8th. Miss Key was one of our worthy young women and Mr. Buchanan is a very industrious young man. We wish for them a long and happy life together.

C. B. PETERSON.

Brownsville Community

No. 1 3-11-17

Dear Messenger: Our community is still progressing. The farmers are busy preparing for their crops. The school children are doing creditable work.

Sunday, February 26th, a rally was given at the schoolhouse for the purpose of lengthening the school term. We were delighted to have Rev. J. M. Jones and Mr. W. H. Carter of Tuskegee Institute with us.

After devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. F. Echols and Rev. W. Moss of this community the object of the meeting was mentioned. Mr. W. H. Carter spoke encouragingly to the people. His advice will never be forgotten by those who were present.

Rev. Jones made an excellent talk on lengthening the school term. After the addresses the following amounts were paid in a collection:

Rev. J. M. Jones.....	\$1 00
M. D. Gilmore.....	50
W. H. Carter.....	10
C. J. Richburg.....	25
Rev. W. Ross.....	50
Mrs. Alice Harvey.....	25
S. Holland.....	50

Rev. J. Echols.....	50
Mrs. J. Brown.....	05
Mrs. Minnie Williams.....	50
H. Reese.....	05
Miss Lottie B. Jones.....	15
Mrs. Jas. Tarbert.....	20
Mrs. Emma Jenkins.....	25
Mrs. Ella Long.....	20
Mrs. Harriet Brown.....	25
Mrs. Addie Canton.....	25
Miss Lina Brown.....	10
Miss Olivia Felton.....	05
Mrs. Geo. Williams.....	05
L. F. Brown.....	30
Thomas Long.....	25
Miss Mary Woodall.....	05
Mary Cole.....	05
Lonnie Baker.....	50
Miss Annie Mae Brown.....	05
Miss Emma Tarbert.....	05
Miss Annie T. Bowe.....	10
Mrs. Pearl Clarke.....	05
Miss Lizzie Brown.....	10
Reece Matthias.....	25
M. D. Tarbert.....	10
Jack Brown.....	25

Miss Onnie Sistrunk.....	05
Miss Sudie Brown.....	05
Miss Alberta Felton.....	05
John C. Jones.....	05
Jim F. Johnson.....	10
Chas. Richerson.....	50
Ned Gilmore.....	50
James Stenson.....	10
Moses Talley.....	05
Mrs. Hettie Johnson.....	05
Mrs. Olla Brown.....	05
Master Willie Long.....	05
Mrs. Malinda Mathew.....	10
Mrs. Norah Frazier.....	25
Chas. McKintash.....	10
Miss Mollie Johnson.....	05
Willie May Buchanan.....	05
Jessie Lee Thompson.....	05
Mrs. C. Reece.....	05
Mrs. Mary Reece.....	05
Master Booker Reece.....	10
Sherman Gilmore.....	55

Dinner was served by Mrs. Jane Tarbert, Mrs. H. Brown, Mrs. Malinda Mathew and Mrs. Mahala Gilmore.

C. J. RICHBURG.

Macon County People and Their Schools

The people of Tysonville, Macon County, Alabama, have weather-boarded and celled their school building. This is a two-room schoolhouse and well built. The patrons of this community are going to have their new schoolhouse painted very soon.

The colored trustee board has not as yet decided to have a seven or eight-acre school farm; but they understand that if success is made upon a farm of this size they will be able to wipe out the debt of the school in one year. Many doubted that a new school building could ever be put up in Tysonville community, but surely the people have shown a good spirit in the work. They have raised within six months one hundred fifty dollars in cash money for this new building.

PINKSTON CROSS ROADS COMMUNITY
Pinkston Cross Roads has been looked upon by many as a place where nothing could be done, and never would be done. But a change has come at last. The people of this community are, also, putting up a new schoolhouse. It was framed and partly weatherboarded when I saw it March 5th. I am quite sure by this time more progress is made. The spirit of working to build a schoolhouse in this community started when the Young People's Improvement Club was organized last summer. This club is full of life with Miss Henrietta Barnes as president. This club has given all of its money to the building of the schoolhouse. To those who did not believe that Pinkston Cross Road would do anything, it may be surprising to them to know that the community has selected and plowed its school farm, and that there is more working in union of Baptist and Methodist, young and old people in the school work than ever before since it has been a community.

SUNRISE COMMUNITY

There is a new community in Macon County located west of Shorters Station known as "Sunrise." This year there has been established a five month's government school with Miss Mary Scruggs as teacher. When the teacher took up the work, she encouraged the people in improving the church where teaching is done. Today, six window frames and lights are put in the church where there was none before, three new doors are now hanging where very poor ones hung before, more has still been done. A school improvement club has been organized and the members have bought one wash basin, one water pail, towels, soap, one dipper and one table cover. The school is taught in the church and the church has been improved to

the amount of twenty-five dollars.
THOS. J. EDWARDS.

12. Willie Belle Harrison, The Day Before Christmas.

These names above stand well in school, and have given considerable practice to their recitations. The following names also have recitations and several plays and dialogues: Mary Harrison, Jesse Hooks, Georgia Walker, Rosa Edwards, Bertha Bryant, Rosa Terrell, Girlie Moore, Tremble Terrell, Amzi Freeman, Willie Pollard, J. D. Hooks, Octery Freeman, Price Baber, Cody Lee Elder and Martha Dubose.

We hope for all the readers of The Messenger a Merry, Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

W. J. BABER, Reporter.

Warrior Stand Community

Dear Messenger: Our mothers' meeting was held Feb. 17th. We had a very lively discussion. The subject was "The co-operation of mothers and teacher in making the school term a success." Many practical thoughts were given from the subject and much good is expected. Mesdames Martha G. Echols, Lindy Moore, Margaret Weathers, Malindy Carter, Janie Echols, Josephine Carter, Sarah Chambliss, Genie Ray, Mary Chambliss and Annie Turk were present and spoke on the subject.

Punctuality, supplying the children with books, the importance of fireside training, obedience, quarreling before children, speaking against the teacher in the presence of children, giving the children good lamps and time to study, visiting the school, the importance of not accepting tattling on the teacher and the assistance that could be given by the mother in giving entertainments, rallies, etc., for school purposes were mentioned.

Our meetings are proving a success.

A school improvement club has been organized by the teacher. We have had two lively meetings. We meet each Friday afternoon and discuss topics and have debates.

The farmers are busy preparing their land, fixing their gardens and fences.

Mrs. Josephine Carter, Mrs. Annie Turk and Mrs. Anna Moore have splendid gardens the year round. Mrs. Annie Turk sold one dollar and ten cents worth of greens and Mrs. Annie Moore sold about three dollars worth.

C. B. BASCOM.

(Mrs. Della Wages, president of the Educational Club at Brantley, Ala., has raised \$10 for educational purposes. This money is to lengthen the school term next fall. By the first of October they have

planned to have in the treasury \$75 or \$100.

In the rally at Cowles Station \$10.60 was raised for insurance of the schoolhouse. Other communities should follow their example in having the schoolhouse insured.

Extension—1918.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

L. F. POST
JANUARY 23, 1918

NEGROES MEETING THE NATION'S WAR DEMANDS

MESSAGE OF CO-OPERATION SENT OUT FROM TUSKEGEE.

Review of the Conference Just Closed—Stirring Addresses by Dr. Moton and Other Leaders.

By WILLIAM ANTHONY AERY.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

TUSKEGEE, Ala., January 21.—Twelve million colored people fighting earnestly and intelligently for democracy—some in the corn and cotton fields, some in the training camps and cantonments, some in the kitchen and schoolroom, some in the American army "over there"—is the message of coöperation and patriotism which the twenty-seventh Tuskegee Conference, which has just closed, sends to the American nation.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, and successor to Dr. Booker T. Washington, addressing several hundred representative colored farmers from Alabama and States ranging from Louisiana to Kentucky, as well as prominent Southern white men and women who are active in State and Federal Government work, in education, and in social-service work, outlined clearly the colored people's relation to the nation in the present war crisis. He said:

"Twelve million colored people will rally to the defence of their country in this crisis. They will do their full share in helping to win this world war for democracy.

"In producing foodstuff on the farm, in conserving food in the home, and in fighting in the trenches of Europe, the negro will give to the uttermost that all men shall be brought into a clearer and more perfect knowledge of Jesus Christ. Nothing is lasting which is selfish.

"Unselfishness—the spirit of Booker Washington—is the spirit of this Tuskegee Conference, and all of Tuskegee's educational work."

31-CENT COTTON A DANGER.

Never before in the history of Alabama and the South have the farmers, black as well as white, been so prosperous. This fact was referred to again and again.

With an abundance of surplus corn and the other foodstuffs now on hand for use at home or abroad, as a prize for their wisdom in heeding the doctrine of diversification in farming, the Southern tillers of the soil are facing the danger of reverting to the one-crop system of cotton farming.

Cotton at thirty-one cents a pound is a big temptation to trifle unduly with "Billy Boll Weevil," according to J. A. Wade, Commissioner of Agriculture for Alabama.

Dr. Moton and all the Tuskegee speakers pointed out the necessity of raising food first and then cotton as a cash crop.

Dr. Moton urged the colored farmers to exercise greater economy; buy more land, cultivate their land more intelligently; diversify their crops; improve their soils; raise better live stock, and measure up to a higher standard in every-day farming activities.

"With such a clear interpretation of the fundamentals of Christian democracy, and with such strong expressions of faith in its ultimate triumph, as President Wilson is giving to the world, we believe," said Dr. Moton, "that the world war is going to be successfully waged by America and her allies.

"We can approach the future with renewed hope that right and justice will inevitably prevail. This triumph of democracy cannot but mean for the negro an equal share, with other citizens, in the blessings and privileges that it offers.

"The negro, however, will only share in proportion to the measure of his merit. He must be prepared to use, in its most useful sense, the privileges which democracy will offer.

"This will mean more conscience, more regularity, more system, more reliability, more intelligence in the work which negroes have to perform.

"It will mean better homes, with more attractive surroundings, greater inducement for boys to remain on the farms, better schools, better churches, better teachers, and more earnest religious leadership.

"It means that, if the negro hopes to share, as undoubtedly he must, in the blessings of democracy, he must measure up in these simple, every-day activities. The negro must exhibit the very highest citizenship, including intelligent, self-respecting, clean, moral manhood and womanhood."

CO-OPERATION OF SOUTHERNERS.

Strong representatives of Southern opinion and influence were present throughout the two-day conference. With frankness, sympathy, and mutual goodwill, Southern leaders discussed the significant national problems which the pres-

ent war has brought home to all Americans—thrift, patriotism, coöperation, food supply, food conservation, and education as the medium for securing national prosperity, and winning the world war for democracy.

Crawford Johnson, of Birmingham, Alabama, who is the State director of War Savings for Alabama, declared that all our citizens must realize that this is a personal, individual war, for which everybody must work. "This is a war of every man, woman, and child, who calls himself or herself an American."

He explained in detail how the colored people of Alabama, for example, who number one million, could help the State

raise \$20 per capita during 1918. Later he met a special committee of colored leaders, who will undertake to carry the thrift campaign message to all their people in Alabama.

Principal Moton stated that every colored minister would be asked to preach a sermon on thrift, and that every child who could work would be asked to earn some money, with which to buy thrift stamps.

ALL-ROUND EDUCATION FOR NEGROES.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, specialist in the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., whose recently published report on "Negro Education" has created great interest among educators, white as well as colored, declared that "colored people need every type of education. They need to be guided by men and women of the broadest vision and deepest insight."

"Democracy is a word," he said, "which applies to education and to every phase of life. It applies to the home, the church, and the school.

"Tuskegee Institute is the home of democracy and education. Other schools will in time be compelled to be democratic.

"The deep-down educational philosophy of Booker Washington was not simply industrialism, but the adaptation of training to the needs of the people. Adaptation may demand the use of books, the use of farming, or the activities of the kitchen.

"Democracy in education is based on the idea that each person must have what he or she requires. The teacher who is making good citizens is rendering God's service.

"We need to stress the idea of better education, and not simply that of higher education.

"Democracy in education stands for the recognition of men who work with their coats off or with their coats on."

Dr. Jones pointed out that there are three groups that are vitally interested in the problem of the education of colored people—the negroes who have reduced their illiteracy, for example, in fifty years from nearly 100 per cent. down to 30

per cent.; the Southern white people, who in spite of their financial limitations, have rendered real service to negro education; and Northern white people, whose unselfish service is being appreciated by the entire South.

WASHINGTON, D. C. STAR
JANUARY 17, 1918

NEGRO LEADERS OF SOUTH DISCUSS PLANS FOR RACE

Stirring Address Made by President
Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., January 17.—Leading negroes in every walk of life from all over the south to the number of more than 1,000 met here yesterday to discuss plans for the advancement and economic development of the negro race, at the twenty-seventh annual conference of the Tuskegee Institute.

In a stirring address Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, said: "We, as farmers, teachers, preachers, and leaders generally, should keep clearly and definitely in mind the fact that the race problem in America is going to be worked out south of the Mason and Dixon line, and I firmly believe that eventually we are going to have an amicable adjustment of all of the fundamental phases of race relationships in our country, north and south, and who knows but that God is using America as his great laboratory from which he will teach the rest of the world that it is possible for peoples of different races, creeds, colors and shades of opinion, political and otherwise, to adjust their economic, civic and social relationships in such a way as will make each respect and strive to help the others rather than hate and endeavor to hinder the others' progress. Armstrong, Cravath, Ware, Frizzell and others as well as our great leader, the founder of this institution, have made notable contributions toward the adjustment of these problems, and we, as patriotic negro farmers, must play a very important part."

Patriotic Appeal to Race.

Dr. Moton appealed to the members of his race for their patriotic support in the food crisis, the fuel crisis and the other demands upon them, and reminded them of the early days of the conference, when the late Dr. Washington was beginning to instill into the negro farmers of the south the fundamental principles of home buying, farm getting and building substantially on a solid economic foundation.

After Dr. Moton's address dozens of negro farmers gave their stories of success with diversified farming. Other addresses urging the negroes to diversify crops were made by Capt. W. T. Sheehan, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser; a number of agricultural experts of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, state agricultural officials and others.

PROVIDE FOOD TO WIN THE WORLD'S WAR

Prof. Carver of Tuskegee Gives
Pertinent Advice To

the Journal of Farmers

SPLENDID FOOD EXHIBIT

Feb. 2, 1918

**Emphasized Need of Food Pro-
ducing and Conserving To
Meet War Needs**

By William Anthony Aery

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—George W. Carver, director of the Tuskegee Institute Experiment Station, placed on exhibition at the recent Twenty-seventh Tuskegee Farmers' Conference a huge case full of dried fruits and vegetables, labeled "Some Ways to Conserve Food," which attracted and held the attention of great crowds of thoughtful white and colored people.

Professor Carver's exhibits of foods suitable for ready use and easy transportation in war times made many far-sighted men and women stop to ask questions. Prof. Carver, the well-known Tuskegee scientist in agricultural research said:

War-Time Needs.

"This exhibit was arranged with a view to meeting the present war-time needs of producing food, saving food, and getting food into convenient form for easy transportation to the fighting men in and near the trenches 'over there.'"

"Then, too, I have tried to show how our home-makers, by using a little forethought and some common sense, can utilize more and more completely the fruits and vegetables which they have often allowed to go to waste before the great war came upon us all."

Blessings Everywhere.

"Nature has provided us abundantly with everything that we need to sup-

ply the needs of our bodies and please our taste. We sometimes need to use our brains just a little to develop these gifts offered by Mother Nature.

"We are richer than we think we are, especially in the matter of foods. Out of the sweet potato and the peanut, for example, we can readily prepare a well-balanced ration, as well as a ration that has enough variety to be palatable. Perfect nutrition and real pleasure we can get from two very common Southern farm products.

Sweet Potato to the Front.

"A sweet potato is something that can always be used. It can be used to feed cows, pigs, chickens—and the children of men.

"There is no reason why every Southern farmer—and many other farmers, too,—even though a cash crop, like cotton, should fail, ought not to be in good condition by reason of having planted sweet potatoes to eat and sell.

"The sweet potato, as I have shown in my bulletin on Possibilities of the Sweet Potato, published by the Tuskegee Experiment Station, can be easily prepared for human consumption in at least 30 attractive ways.

"Then, too, we can dry the sweet potato; caramelize it and convert it into a powdered bisque which makes a delicious flavoring for ice creams, sauces, and cakes; and from the water in which we cook our sweet potatoes we can derive excellent syrup for sugarless confections.

Peanut a National Asset.

"The peanut deserves a good deal of consideration in these war days, especially when people are looking for meat and other food substitutes.

"Of all the money crops grown by Southern farmers, perhaps there is none more promising than the peanut, which can be easily and cheaply grown.

Peanuts enrich the soil and the nuts possess a wider range of food values than any other legume. Then too, Southern farmers can raise two crops each year of the Spanish peanut.

"The clean peanut cake, after the oil has been removed is very high in muscle-building material. The ease with which peanut meal blends with flour makes of it special value to bakers, confectioners, candy and ice cream makers.

Extension - 1918.
Demonstration Work.

Using So-Called Weeds As Food For Man and Stock.

From Paris comes the information through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, of *Chenopodium Amaranticolor*.

Now in plain English, this name means a new lamb's quarter of high food and medicinal value almost or quite equal to the universally popular spinach and beets of the same great family.

While we welcome this new importation to our list of vegetables, we cannot do so without a feeling of considerable regret that we have here in America scattered almost uniformly all over the temperate and many of the tropical and subtropical sections of our country, *Chenopodium album* (lamb's quarter) which grows freely, makes an immense amount of green stuff, tender, crisp, cooks easily, and is perfectly delicious when boiled with bacon, or prepared like spinach; many prefer it to spinach, and yet it practically all goes to waste.

Dr. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, is testing out this plant on 500 rats to discover if it does not contain in large quantities the peculiar life-giving properties known to science as soluble fat A. and soluble fat B.

Science has proven that some of our most popular foods are deficient in these substances, giving rise very often to peculiar physical ailments which frequently baffled the skill of the medical profession.

The last report of Dr. McCollum was very encouraging; he was quite enthusiastic and believed that in this *Chenopodium album* he had found the much needed vitamins as they are called.

Another very promising plant of recent introduction is *Amaranthus paniculatus*, from Mexico. It belongs to the same great family as our cultivated and much prized ornamentals, familiarly known as Prince Feather, Cockcomb, Globe Amaranth, etc. The wild forms are known as pig weeds; hogs eat them with a relish and thrive off of them.

England, France and India are giving much attention to the study of so-called weeds as food, for both man and beast, with the result that a large number are found to be even more palatable for table use than many of the cultivated sorts.

In a recent issue of the National Food Journal of England, it says of the water growfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*) that on the borders of the Avon, cottagers support their cattle almost entirely on it; one man keeping four cows and a horse so much upon it that they had not consumed more than half-a-ton of hay throughout the year.

Probably no section of the country is more wasteful than the South in the matter of coarse fodders for stock; thousands of tons go to waste every year. This fall has been especially favorable to large hay crops throughout the country. Hay is ready to cut

now and every ton should be saved.

The following are the most important grasses and fodder plants:

Crab and Crowfoot grasses—These grasses make a fine quality of hay, high in nutrition and relished by all kinds of grass eating animals.

Johnson Grass—Abundant in many sections throughout the State. While it is regarded generally as a noxious weed, nevertheless, it makes excellent hay.

Broom Sedge—Of these grasses there are several varieties, including the famous blue stem of the West, which is so highly prized for hay. At this season of the year, the stems are quite woody, but much will be eaten and digested if cut at once.

Swamp and Marsh grasses—While they are not so high in nutrition as the above grasses mentioned, when supplemented with cotton seed or velvet bean meal they make both a cheap and satisfactory roughage.

Mexican clover (*Richardsonia scabra*)—While this is not a grass nor even a clover, as its name implies, it makes a good quality of hay. It grows very freely in cultivated fields, spreads out almost vine-like on the ground and bears many tufts or branches of white star-shaped flowers.

Sweet Potato Vine—In harvesting sweet potatoes, the vines under no circumstances should be thrown away, or allowed to spoil, but be cured much the same as peavine hay, which it closely resembles in palatability and food elements.

Much good stock food can yet be saved if vigorous efforts are put forth to save it now.

G. W. Carver, director Department of Research and Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute.

NEGRO FARMERS PATRIOTISM.

By John B. Pierce, District Agent for Virginia.

(Special to The Daily Herald)
Hampton, Va., Mar. 31.—The call to the Virginia Negro farmers by the U. S. Government for an increased production and saving of food and feed to aid in supplying war needs was supervised by seventeen local farm-demonstration agents so loyal that more food and feed has been produced and saved in the past season than ever before, notwithstanding the fact that farm labor was short.

The prolonged cold weather and excessive rain, followed by drought, also damaged crops generally, especially corn, cotton, and peanuts.

According to the United States Census of 1910 the seventeen counties worked by the local farm-demonstration agents contained 14,705 Negro farmers and the thirteen counties assisted by the district agent contained 10,114, making a total of 24,819 Negro farmers in the thirty counties thus worked and assisted.

It is safe to estimate that 12,000 of these Negro farmers were influenced to practice better farming, greater economy on the farm, and a higher standard of living. Work was conducted with all classes of farmers.

The local agents practise on their farms and in their lives what they teach the farmers. These county workers have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, giving, when necessary, much of their personal time to official service that they should go forward as promptly as possible.

Walter G. Young, local agent of Caroline County, has been appointed emergency district agent to meet the increase in work which must be supervised in 1918.

A list of the colored local agents of Virginia follows:

R. L. Wynn, Amelia; H. C. Green, Brunswick; W. G. Young, Caroline; R. E. F. Washington, Charles City; J. F. Wilson, Charlotte; A. W. Pegram, Dinwiddie; R. D. Lemon, Gloucester; R. F. Jones, Greenville; C. H. Jrodan, Isle of Wight; C. C. H. Thompson, Lunenburg; N. D. Moore, Mecklenburg; R. H. Cox, Montgomery; G. E. Oliver, Nottoway; J. W. Lancaster, Prince Edward; J. D. Adkins, Prince George; W. H. George, Surry; and M. D. Jones, Sussex.

The colored farmers of the following Virginia counties are also receiving some assistance through the

States Relation Service which in Virginia is directed by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg:

Accomac, Albermarle, Appomattox, Buckingham, Cumberland, Goochland, Hanover, Louisa, Nansemond, Northampton, Powhatan, Southampton and Spotsylvania.

6,000 Negro Farmers Now in "Uncle Sam's Service League"

(Special to The Advertiser.)
AUBURN, ALA., July 4.—Much work is being done by the negro farm demonstration agents of Alabama along many agricultural lines, and especially with their Uncle Sam's Saturday Service League. The slogan of this league is "Win the War by Working Six Days per Week." Posters, giving information with reference to the league, have been systematically distributed all over the State. All that is necessary to become a member is to sign a registration card, obligating the member to work on as many Saturdays as practicable during the busiest part of the crop season. Each

member is given a badge with "Uncle Sam's Saturday Service League" on it. On November 30 those who have worked twenty-one Saturdays will receive a certificate. The Saturday Service League is approved by the State Council of Defense, which co-operates by paying the cost of the membership badges.

District Agent T. M. Campbell of the Tuskegee Institute, reports 8,000 buttons and registration cards have been distributed. "Out of that number," says Agent Campbell, "6,000 have returned, certifying an active membership. We have distributed 10,000 posters, and have sent out samples of all material to the mayors of every county sent town, county superintendents of education in Alabama, and also to the State superintendents of education in fifteen Southern States, and have received interesting replies from many of them. We have introduced it to forty-one negro war speakers, appointed by the War Department. The State of North Carolina has adopted our entire system. Tennessee, Oklahoma and Texas are trying it out."

These negro demonstrating agents realize their duty along this line, and are to be commended for the energy with which they are pushing it. The average negro laborer has long considered Saturday a holiday, and in this crisis, anything that will induce him to work six instead of five days per week will add materially to the sum total of available labor for crop production.

TUSKEGEE PIG CLUB WORK PROGRESSES

Department Is Greatly Extended Through Birmingham Man's Offer

(Special to The Advertiser.)
TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 14.—Announcement of the approaching Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, which will be held at Tuskegee Institute, December 22 and 23, 1919, recalls an incident at the Conference last January, which has had a very far-reaching effect in encouraging Pig Club work among the negro boys of Alabama.

A feature of the conference was a report submitted by a 14-year-old colored boy, Beasley, who told of the Pig Club work in his community. Beasley's report made a splendid impression on the audience, among whom was Mr. Crawford Johnson, president of the Birmingham Coca-Cola Company, and chairman of the War Savings Committee of the State of Alabama.

Addressing Dr. Moton, principal of the Institute and presiding officer of the conference, Mr. Johnson said, that such work should be encouraged among negro boys and white boys as well. He said: "Dr. Moton, I wish to say here that I am willing to give \$50 to be used by Tuskegee Institute to encourage Pig Club work among the colored boys of this State."

Mr. Johnson's offer was received with enthusiasm and later, Dr. Moton appointed a committee from the Institute faculty to work out the details of disbursement of this fund. When the plan was fully developed, it was submitted to Mr. Johnson for approval and he was so well pleased with the prospects for service through his gift that he increased his offer to \$100.

Accordingly fifteen gifts of fine stock were purchased and the work of organizing the boys was placed under the direction of K. A. Huggins, a graduate of the Agricultural Department of the Tuskegee Institute. Fifteen communities were carefully selected and the offer of Mr. Johnson presented.

For each "Johnson pig," as they were called, each community was to furnish nine other pigs to nine boys. Thus it happened that as a result of Mr. Johnson's offer, 214 boys, each with a pig, started in the race last spring and each boy will make the report at the 1919 conference. Each boy pledged to grow at least one acre of corn, velvet beans or peanuts, to help feed his own pig, and for the pig raising and corn raising, arrangements were made for them to receive credit in their school work.

Tuskegee Institute, through its Extension Department, keeps in close touch with the development of this work, and each boy who receives a "Johnson pig" is required to turn back one-half of the first raising to be used in the future extension of the work. Thus it is hoped that this plan will constitute a ever-widening circle until the Johnson Pig stock is distributed throughout the State.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has offered prizes to the boys whose results are most creditable, and has requested certain groups of these boys to bring their pigs to Tuskegee Institute during the conference for exhibition purposes.

Mr. Crawford Johnson, of Birmingham, Ala., who inspired this excellent

work, has been invited to be present at the conference this year and to deliver a special address to the boys.

GREAT PATRIOTIC AND FARMERS MASS MEETING A SUCCESS

Savannah Journal
Hon. R. N. Hardeman Addresses Negroes of Southeast Georgia. Other Noted White Speakers On The Program.

The 4th Annual Mass Meeting among Negro farmers convened at Wadley, Ga., on Thursday and Friday July 25th and 26th. These meetings were conducted by Peter Washington, president of farmers' clubs and Miss Juanita Conyers, Home Demonstration Agent. On Thursday reports were made from farmers' clubs of each county.

Dr. E. W. Williams of Birmingham, Ala delivered an excellent address on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Williams complemented the farmers on their excellent reports and he also stated how proud he felt that his boy, Eugene, had made such a success as their district agent. In many things he stated that "Muscle was King" he also urged the farmers to buy their own land or report to God the reason why. What Uncle Sam wants is efficient leaders. Grow your own leaders. We must continue to be loyal to our country and to our flag."

Mrs. W. G. Hill, of the Georgia State College, addressed the farmers on Thursday also. She stated we are going to be treated by the reputations that we make. Educate your children. She quoted, "Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you." Let's make Georgia what it ought to be.

Each session was held at the Brinson Hill Baptist church. On Friday Hon R. N. Hardeman, middle circuit court judge, made an excellent address. Among many things he said "I have the highest regard for folks that do their best according to circumstances. I am proud and puffed up about the

splendid work that the colored people have done in this great struggle, and there are lots more to be done." Again he said, "The greatest curse to your race and mine is ignorance. "In closing let me ask you framers to continue to be loyal, lend your government now and in time your government will lend to you. It is a righteous cause. We fight a war against autocracy in favor of democracy."

The other noted white speakers were Dr. Horne of Wadley, Hon. Thomas Johnson, mayor of Wadley also Lawyer J. R. Phillips.

Mrs. Hill responded most beautifully to the judge's address. Interestingly Mrs. Hill stated, "We love our flag and our country, we are with Uncle Sam right or wrong. This war has taught us that we are citizens of the United States. I am doing all I can to help our boys go Over The Top." Two letters were read by Mrs. Hill in connection with Prof. E. A. Williams, district Agent, who was taken to Camp Gordon on Tuesday July 19. These excellent letters were from Governor Hugh Dorsey and J. J. Brown, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Prof. Williams was permitted to leave Camp Gordon on Friday. He was introduced by President Peter Washington. In his usual manner he delivered a thrilling patriotic address. He said "I have served my country the best I could as a farm Agent, now I am going to serve it the best I can as a soldier and would be less than a man to let our flag fall. I might be killed in it but by God's help I am going over the top." Prof. Williams urged the farmers to plant their wheat and continue to work under demonstrations plans. He bade them all God's speed with wishes of success in the work; and to work harder for the great cause. In closing he complimented the canning club work and told the members that the demonstration agent, Miss Juanita Conyers would be of untold assistance to them. In his last words he said "Sow the seeds of Victory and raise your own vegetables, and we soldiers will win this war and make the world safe for democracy and a decent place to live in.

Before the close of the meeting the white friends present request-

ed the farmers to sing for them twice, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" and a number of other melodies. The farmers of Jefferson county have for their Slogan, "Reduction of Acreage and Better Cultivation."

Those present representing the different counties were: Rev. W. M. McCloud, R. L. Lane, Millen, Ga. H. DuBois, Wadley; J. J. Cooper, Wadley, Ga.

MANY ATTEND FARMERS' DEMONSTRATION MEETING

The Savannah Journal
Excellent Reports Rendered by Representatives of Various Farmers' Clubs

The fourth annual farmers' demonstration meeting of the Chatham county Negro farmers was held Monday at the Georgia State College. It was one the best meetings ever held by this organization both in attendance and in the number and quality of the exhibits. Excellent reports were given by the men representing the farmers' clubs in the various communities. 11-23-18

The canning club ladies reported a total of 11,648 quarts of fruits and vegetables canned and preserved during the summer. Prizes were awarded to the following ladies, members of the various canning clubs, also merit badges. There were displayed by the canning club members 6,248 quarts and pints of fruits, vegetables, jellies and preserves. The awards were:

First prize, green tomato pickles, Miss Helen Wilson, White Bluff; second prize, Mrs. B. M. Brown, merit badge, Bonaventure.

First prize, best packed beans, Mrs. Lettie Priester, Barstow; second prize, merit badge, Mrs. Maggie Royal, Sackville.

First prize, canned pears, Mrs. Maria Gardner, Sackville; second, Mrs. Grace Williams, White Bluff.

First prize, preserved pears, Mrs. Mrs. L. E. McLester, Bonaventure, merit badge, Mrs. W. H. Maddox, Bonaventure.

First prize, canned tomatoes, Mrs. O. M. Anderson, Bonaventure; second, Mrs. Maggie Royal, Sackville.

First prize, best individual display, Mrs. Lettie Priester, Barstow; second, Mrs. H. L. McLester, Bonaventure.

(Continued on page four)
First prize, best display of canned carrots, Mrs. L. E. McLester, Bonaventure.

First prize, shrimps, Mrs. Willie Figgars, White Bluff; second, Mrs. Rosa Mack, Rose Dhu.

First prize, fig preserves, Mrs. Rachel Sneed, White Bluff; second, Mrs. Lettie Priester, Barstow.

First prize, canned corn whole (six quarts) Mrs. Rosa Smith, Bonaventure; second, Mrs. Grace Williams, White Bluff.

Best 12 pints of canned corn, Mrs. L. E. McLester, Bonaventure.

First prize, soup mixture, Miss M. L. Jackson, Bonaventure; second, Mrs. Grace King, Woodstock.

Best collection of jellies and preserves, Mrs. Annie Hamilton, Sackville.

Best collection of fruits and vegetables (four varieties) Mrs. Anna Knight, Fort Argyle.

Best water melon rind preserve, Mrs. Lettie Houston, Rose Dhu.

Merit badges were awarded the following: Mrs. Anna Artson, corn shuck doormat, White Bluff; Mrs. Lizzie George, cabbage pickle, White Bluff; Mrs. Ella Ancrum, canned pears, Burroughs.

Mrs. Anna Artson of White Bluff, reported a profit of \$65.40 from the sale of eggs up to this month, the money being converted into Thrift Stamps.

Other agricultural meetings were held during the week by the agent at Millen, Wadley and Tennille. Miss J. H. Conyers, home demonstration agent, left Wednesday for Millen, accompanied by Sergt. E. A. Williams, former district agent. Mr. Sciple Wilson, vice president of the Chatham County Farmers' club, was in attendance at the Millen meeting and appeared among the list of speakers there.

Nearly Three Million Acres In South In Demonstration Farms

The war emergency brought a great increase in the number of farmers, farm women and boys and girls instructed by county agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College in problems of greater food production and conservation.

According to reports of the Office of Extension Work South of the States Relations Service, 303,723 farmers in the Southern States were reached during 1917 with definite demonstrations in the growing of crops, raising and feeding of live stock, marketing and other problems. The number of acres covered by the crop demonstrations alone in 1917 was 2,857,485. In addition to these, a conservative estimate

of the number of farms directly reached by the county agents in 1917 is 1,650,000. The figures represent about 60 per cent of all farms in the South. Agents are giving advice and help in one way or another to nearly everyone with whom they come in contact, and the direct and indirect influence of the county agents' work and the proportion of the farmers reached is thought to be much higher than the figures given.

W. N. BERRY AT TUSKEGEE

The Savannah Journal
THE SMITH-HUGHES VOCATIONAL WORK AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Nov. 9.—Mr. William N. Berry, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and for four years Director of Agriculture at Wilberforce University, has joined the Agricultural Faculty, where he will devote most of his attention to the educational side of the work, leaving the Agricultural Director, Mr. F. H. Cardozo, to give his entire attention to the administrative work. With the coming of Mr. Berry, the Smith-Hughes vocational work is being thoroughly organized. Mrs. A. M. Zuber, for a number of years instructor in the Industrial High School at Birmingham, Ala., and who recently completed a course at the Chicago School of Civics, is in charge of the Home Economics training in Dorothy Hall.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal, in speaking of the Smith-Hughes work, said, "There is a great future ahead for the young men and women of our race who are trained in the Smith-Hughes courses, for after the war, there will be opportunities of the most unusual sort. Already there is persistent talk in high official circles of providing farm land for the returned soldiers. So when demobilization begins, the attention of the country is certain to be directed in a large way to agricultural matters. There will also be calls for trained agricultural experts who will be called upon to help the ex-soldier farmers to adjust themselves to new conditions. The same situation will no doubt obtain in the industries where trained industrial workers will be in great demand. We are very glad to add Mrs. Zuber and Mr. Berry to our staff of Smith-Hughes workers."

The Smith-Hughes course offers teacher-training in agriculture, trades and home economics.

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I

Demonstration Work.

Medicinal Roots, Barks and Herbs In Macon County

I have been deeply interested and greatly pleased to note that advanced thought and scientific investigation is bringing to light the fact that Nature has endowed the Southland with a wealth of medicinal roots, barks, and herbs, extremely difficult to duplicate elsewhere, in either quantity or quality.

In response to a personal talk with a large manufacturer and dealer in pharmaceutical supplies located in New York, a list of 115 roots, barks, and herbs having distinct medicinal value were submitted, many of which are already recognized as official, being listed in the United States Pharmacopeia.

This gentleman feels, and I most heartily agree with him that a number of them could be cultivated with profit. I am giving only those found here in Macon county, Alabama, but what is true of Macon county is true of the adjoining counties, as well as many sections of the South.

I submit this very small list with the hope that it will interest and stimulate both collectors and growers to take advantage of the almost unlimited opportunities in these directions:

Botanical name; common name and parts used:

Agrimonia Hirsute (Muhl) Agrimony, whole plant.
Acer. rubrum L., Red Maple, bark.
Achillea millefolium L., Yarrow, whole plant.
Acorus Calamus L., Sweet Flag, roots.
Aesculus Pavia L., Buckeye, bark and fruit.
Alnus rugosa (Du Roi) K. Koch, Tag-alder, bark.
Alyssum media L., Chick weed, whole plant.
Ambrosia artemisiifolia L., Rag weed, whole plant.
Anthemis Cotula L., May weed, whole plant.
Aralia racemosa L., Indian root, root.
Arctium lappa L., Burdock, leaves, seeds and roots.
Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Torr., Indian turnip, roots.
Aristolochia serpentaria L., Virginia snake root, roots.
Asarum canadense L., Wild ginger, roots.
Asclepias tuberosa L., Pleurisy root, roots.
Asimina triloba (L.) Dunal, Pawpaw, seed.
Betula lenta L., Sweet birch, bark.
Brasica nigra (L.) Koch, Black mustard, seed.
Bursa bursa-pastoria (L.) Britton, Shepherd's purse, whole plant.
Cassio maritima, Wild senna, leaves.
Ceanothus Americanus L., New Jersey tea, root, bark and leaves.
Chenopodium anthelminticum L., Worm seeds, herb and seeds.
Cercis canadensis L., Judas tree, bark of root.

Chionanthus virginica L., Fringe tree, bark of root.
Cicuta maculata L., Water hemlock, roots.
Cornus Florida L., Flowering dogwood, bark of tree and roots.
Crataegus in var., Hawthorn, berries.
Datura stramonium L., Jimson weed, leaves and seeds.
Daucus carota L., Queen Anne's-lace, root, fruit and leaves.
Dioscorea villosa L., Wild yam, roots.
Diospyros virginiana L., Persimmon, bark and green fruit.
Dorsea rotundifolia L., Sundew, herb.
Erigeron canadensis L., Fleabane, herb.
Erigeron Philadelphicus L., Sweet scabios, herb.
Eryngium Yuccifolium Michx., Rattlesnake master, roots.
Euonymus troppurpureus Jacq., Wahoo, bark of roots.
Eupatorium agaritoides L., f., white snake root, root.
Eupatorium arotamitum L., smaller white snake root, root.
Eupatorium perfoliatum L., Bone set, leaves and flowering tops.
Eupatorium purpurium L., Joe-Pye-weed, root and herb.
Euphorbia corollata L., milk-lpecac, root.
Euphorbia maculata L., Flux weed, herb.
Fagus ferruginea Ait., Beech, bark and leaves.
Fragaria virginiana Duchesne, Scarlet Strawberry, leaves.
Fraxinus Americana L., White oak, bark.
Gelsemium sempervirens (L.) Ait. f., Yellow jasmine, roots.
Hamamelis virginiana L., Witch hazel, leaves, bark and twigs.
Hedeoma pulegioides (L.) Pers., American penny royal, leaves and flowering tops.
Hicoria ovata (Mill.) Britton, Shell bark hickory, bark and leaves.
Hydrangea arborescens, L., Seven barks, roots.
Hydrastis canadensis L., Yellow root, roots.
Ilex opaca Ait., American holly, leaves and bark.
Ilex verticillata (L.) A. Gray, Black alder, bark and berries.
Ipomoea pandurata (L.) Meyr., Man-of-the-earth, root.
Juniperus virginiana L., Red cedar, leaves and cedar apples.
Kalmia latifolia L., Mountain Laurel, leaves.
Lachnaria spicata (L.) Willd., Colic root, root.
Leonurus cardiaca L., Motherwort, herb.
Liquidambar styraciflua L., Sweet gum, bark and resin.
Liriodendron tulipifera L., Tulip tree, bark of trunk and roots.
Lobelia siphilitica L., Great lobello, herb.

Lobelia cardinalis L., Cardinal flower, herb.
Magnolia virginiana L., White bay, bark.
Marubrium vulgare L., Hoorhound, leaves and flowering tops.
Menispermum carolinianum L., Moon seed, leaves and flowering tops.
Mitchella repens L., Partridge berry, herb.
Nepeta cataria L., Catnip, Herb.
Nyssa aquatica L., Tulepelo gum, Root wood.
Oenothera biennis (L.) Scop Evening primrose, Herb.

Tractor Course at Tuskegee For Negro Boys



Tractor in Operation on Tuskegee Institute Farm.

Special courses in farm tractor operating have been added to the agricultural course at Tuskegee Institute.

Two tractors are already at the Institute farm and other types, such as are best adapted for use on Southern farms, will be added. By special arrangements with the International Harvester Company, Chicago, Illinois, some of their instructors in traction-

engineering will be at the Institute at stated periods to assist with the teaching.

Principal Robert R. Moton announces that a special six week's course has been worked out and that persons owning tractors may send their operators here for instruction, and others who may plan to purchase them may have a splendid opportunity to see them in action.

"THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH"

Everybody who remembers the great big country dinner he enjoyed when a boy longs to get back to the far min these days. Nevertheless, the farmer is not altogether immune to the pamphlets of the Food Administration, and like the folk, he is admonished to observe his meatless, wheatless and eatless days to win the *winnow*. Recently, George W. Carver, of the Tuskegee Experiment Station, called the attention of the farmers at the 27th Annual Tuskegee Conference to new ways of saving food. Prof. Carver showed that there are 40 ways to use the corn peas, 106 ways to use the peanut, 48 ways to use the wild plum and more than 75 ways to use the sweet potato." Following Tuskegee directions, it was said, a balance ration with

ample variety and nutrition could be secured from the sweet potato and peanut alone. By saving flour and meat and using these products, Prof. Carver explained colored farmers will save money as well as food.

It will take time even in the South, to get accustomed to the sweet potato meal substitute for corn and wheat flour and to relish boiled, fried, stewed and baked peanuts, while at the same time giving up coffee for a substitute made from peas. Remembrances of the old roasting ears, ham, corn bread and real butter are likely to make even a patriotic farmer fall from grace and pinch a little off from the Allies' supplies. One visitor at the conference remarked "they will have us eating acorns after a while." It looks very much as if Tuskegee were steering in that direction.

Alabama's Splendid Farming Progress Shown In J. T. Watt's Report to the Government

The report of J. T. Watt, state farm demonstration agent, on the remarkable agricultural efforts of Alabama in the past year will be read with great interest by thousands of farmers and business men over the state. This report is made to Dr. Bradford Snapp, chief of the United States department of agriculture extension work in the south, and to Prof. J. P. Duggar, head of the extension service in Alabama.

In submitting the report, Mr. Watt says: "In many respects the results obtained were very gratifying notwithstanding some of them were made under adverse conditions. The unprecedented weather conditions of 1916 left the farmers of Alabama greatly handicapped for lack of food and feed crops, and on account of the extremely high prices of grain and hay, a great many farmers were not able to keep their work stock in the condition in which they should be kept to do best work. We are delighted to say that such conditions do not exist in Alabama today. Practically all farmers in Alabama have an abundance of corn, velvet beans, and other feed, if judiciously used and properly taken care of, to maintain their livestock until another crop is gathered."

Mr. Watt's splendid report follows and it is of interest and value to every citizen of Alabama, and should be a guide and an inspiration to even more successful efforts this year.—Editor's Note.

Aim:—Diversification

The principal aim of the county agents' work in Alabama has been diversification. The evils that have come to Alabama as a result of one-crop system are apparent to the casual observer who looks upon the impoverished soils of the state. The U. S. department of agriculture, colleges, newspapers and individuals have preached diversification, in season and out of season, for a long time, but only in the last few years have we diversified as much as our fathers did. There is a reason, things do not just happen. It is very easy to tell the farmer he ought to diversify; a few will, but the majority will say, "I can't sell my diversified crops, but I can sell cotton anywhere and at any time." But things are different now. You can sell anything you grow just as quickly as you can cotton.

Under Weevil Conditions

With the boll weevil there is no crop in Alabama that carries the element of risk that cotton does. Then too, no crop requires as much work and expense to grow, harvest and market as cotton. In view of these facts it ought to be apparent to the average farmer that it is safer farming, and perhaps more profitable to grow a larger acreage of feed and food crops that the production of cotton notwithstanding the present high prices.

All Worked to Aid

It cannot be claimed that our forces were entirely responsible for the great

increase in acreage and production of all food crops, but they united with all other forces in Alabama working towards this end, with the result that Alabama leads all the southern states in the increased production of food crops. The figures incorporated in the body of this report will show the large part played by the county agents in the way of increased production of diversified crops.

Fairly Good Yields

Cotton:—The cotton yield in Alabama this year was small, however, our demonstrations compare favorably with yields made before the coming of the boll weevil. There were 876 demonstrations in cotton representing 11,641 acres, making an average yield of 895 pounds of seed cotton per acre, being an increase of more than 500 pounds per acre over the average of the state. In addition to this we have 3,105 operators representing a total acreage of 39,502, making an average yield of 894 pounds of seed cotton per acre, or practically twice the yield of the average farm of Alabama.

Boll Weevil Fight

Part of the increased yield of cotton per acre on demonstration farms, as well as other farms, is due to the special boll weevil fight which was begun on January 25th and 26th when a joint meeting was held in Montgomery of the representatives of the extension department of the A. P. I., the state department of agriculture, the U. S. department of agriculture, and the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, at which time a co-operative arrangement was made to put in the field March 1 three boll weevil specialists, Messrs. J. W. Moss, W. P. Smith, and J. C. Taylor, were engaged to do this special work, working the months of March, April, May, June, and July, with the exception of Mr. Taylor, who resigned June 16. These agents reached the farmers in most of the boll weevil territory of Alabama and did excellent work, as is evidenced by their reports showing that they traveled 19,638 miles; held 269 meetings, with an attendance of 13,933; held 650 conferences with business men and reported 2,500 visits to individual farmers. These agents did not only do special boll weevil work but they assisted the county agent in inducing the farmers to grow more feed and food crops and to do general diversified farming.

The result of the work of these specialists is obvious in every county in which they worked. They caused the farmers to make a great fight on the boll weevil and in most instances where the farmers took their advice they made a normal yield of cotton per acre.

The Grain Crops

Corn:—There were 1,619 corn demonstrations representing a total acreage of 31,855, with an average yield of 33 bushels per acre; 2,339 co-operators, representing a total acreage of 29,242, with an average yield of 25 bushels per acre.

Oats:—On account of the severe freezes last winter a great portion of oat crop was killed, and where not destroyed completely was more or less damaged, making both our total acre-

were 790 demonstrations in oats, representing 11,324 acres, making an average yield of 29 bushels per acre; 580 co-operators representing 8,861 acres, making an average yield of 23 bushels per acre. Demonstrations amounting to 6,359 acres were mowed for hay and grazed off, we have no accurate figures as to results.

Wheat:—There were 523 demonstrations in wheat representing an acreage of 2,426 with a yield of 13 bushels per acre; 317 co-operators representing an acreage of 1,639, making a yield of 12 bushels per acre. These demonstrations were made in counties where wheat had not been grown heretofore to any appreciable extent and in counties where wheat is not a profitable commercial crop, but these demonstrations show that all farmers can afford to grow a sufficient amount of wheat for home consumption.

Rye:—The rye crop in Alabama is almost wholly used as a grazing crop. But a few demonstrations show that it is a profitable crop to grow for grain, especially a sufficient amount to furnish seed for the entire state. 551 demonstrations in rye, representing a total acreage of 8,882 acres made an average yield of 18 bushels per acre. Seed for sowing 14,832 acres of grain were treated for smut.

Alfalfa:—We have 115 demonstrations in alfalfa representing a total acreage of 4,500. These demonstrations are in counties where alfalfa has never been grown, but most of them are in sections of the state where alfalfa can be grown with profit, hence the demonstrations go to prove to the farmer that it is a profitable crop. Of course, these demonstrations have no connection with reference to the Demopolis section where it is common to find from 100 to 800 acres of alfalfa in a field. It is obvious to anybody that this is an alfalfa section and has already been demonstrated but there are other sections in Alabama that will grow alfalfa with profit and we are starting small demonstrations to prove this to the average farmer.

Some Splendid Progress

Summer Legumes:—Under the head of summer legumes are included cow peas, soy beans, velvet beans and peanuts.

Our demonstrations in cow peas consist of 11,048 acres turned under for soil improvement; 4791 threshed for seed; 9767 acres used in grazing demonstrations.

In soy beans we have 1013 demonstrations representing a total acreage of 9034, making an average yield of 20 bushels per acre; 1246 co-operators representing an acreage of 6446, making an average yield of 16 bushels. Aside from these demonstrations the county agents have caused 16,694 acres to be planted.

In velvet beans we have the greatest crop in the South. There were 2643 demonstrations representing a total acreage of 46,609, making an average of 17 bushels per acre; 6908 co-operators, with a total acreage of 107,550, making an average yield of 16 bushels per acre. Aside from these demonstrations 38,690 acres were planted due to the agents' influence. A large part of these demonstrations were made in

northern Alabama where they have had little or no experience with velvet beans.

There were 646 demonstrations in peanuts representing 7876 acreage, making an average yield of 26 bushels per acre, 3210 acres of these demonstrations were cut for hay. In addition to these special demonstrations the county agents have caused 8,041 acres to be planted. These demonstrations were made largely in counties where peanuts have never been extensively grown and the work does not represent the peanut industry of the entire state, but goes to show that they can be grown with a profit in certain sections of every county in Alabama.

Crimson Clover:—On account of the European war the supply of crimson clover seed is limited. For this reason our acreage in crimson clover is very much smaller than it would be if seed were obtainable. We have 349 demonstrations representing a total acreage of 1546, making a grand total of 13,174 acres in demonstration which show the value of this wonderful soil improving crop.

Livestock Achievements

Livestock:—No industry has grown more rapidly in the South in the last few years than has animal husbandry. It matters not whether the growth was caused by the invasion of the boll weevil; the high prices of meat producing animals; the shortage of labor; or the European war. The interest is growing and will continue to grow until the South becomes the meat producing section of the United States. The county agents are playing no small part in the development of animal husbandry in Alabama. It is evidenced by the splendid work accomplished by them this year, a part of which is as follows:

Beef Cattle Increases

Beef Cattle:—333 registered bulls have been bought or brought into the state; 967 registered cows or heifers; 4319 grade cows and heifers for breeding purposes; 201 beef breeding herds established; 5289 head of cattle brought into the state through their influence; they have supervised 29 feeding demonstrations with a total of 2428 head of cattle. They have supervision over 58,580 head. They have organized 14 cattle clubs and associations.

On the Cream Route

Dairy Cattle:—Dairying is the highest type of agriculture and with proper supervision and intelligent management is perhaps the most profitable branch of agriculture. The dairy cow is the poor man's friend. Since most of the farmers in Alabama are in a reasonable proximity of a creamery, it makes it possible for them to collect cash twice a day, and in most instances in advance for the feed consumed by the dairy cow. By reason of the cream routes radiating from the various creameries in the state any farmer with two or more cows can market his surplus cream with but very little expense. For these reasons the county agents have devoted considerable time to the farmers who are just starting in the dairy business or just beginning

to ship cream. Their work has been mainly with a view of putting a better grade of dairy cattle in the hands of the farmers who keep only a few head of cattle and sell cream. The supervision of the dairies and dairy work is done by a specialist.

These are some of the things the

county agents have done or assisted in doing. They have bought or caused to be bought 200 registered bulls; 1087 registered heifers or cows; 4334 grade cows for breeding purposes. They have made 933 demonstrations in dairy work; have caused to be established or assisted in establishing 38 dairy cow breeders.

Pigs and Prosperity

Hogs:—Perhaps the hog has bought more homes and lifted more mortgages than any other animal on the farm. Wherever you find a section of the country with an abundance of hogs, you find a prosperous and contented class of farmers with but very few farm mortgages recorded in the court house.

The swine industry in Alabama is just in its infancy and could hardly be classed in any county in this state as a specialized industry, notwithstanding the fact that we have a good many counties in the state shipping 12 and 15 cars a week and some of these counties only a few years ago were buying practically all the meat and lard consumed by them. While all the counties in Alabama are increasing in pork production, some much more than others, evidences of prosperity are more obvious in the counties where the greater number of hogs are produced. Conditions in southeast Alabama where peanuts and pigs are in abundance warrant the statement that hogs are the basis of agricultural prosperity in Alabama. For these reasons the county agents have devoted more time to the swine industry of the state than to any other one thing.

They have bought or caused to be bought, 670 pure-bred boars; 1062 pure-bred sows or gilts; 4843 grade sows for breeding purposes; have started 899 herds; conducted 105 feeding demonstrations with 1447 hogs; 10,470 hogs cared for according to the agent's directions. They have successfully inoculated 83,936 hogs to prevent cholera.

What County Agents Did

Below are a few of the things done by the county agents aside from regular demonstrations in crops and livestock.

31 county fairs held with their assistance.

698 demonstrators, co-operators, and club members made exhibits winning 369 prizes.

420 demonstrations conducted in truck work and crops.

7208 farmers, other than demonstrators and co-operators, induced to do fall plowing.

6143 farmers induced to field select seed.

795 to grow field seed for sale.

188 wood lots improved.

11,390 farmers induced to grow sugar cane and sorghum.

952 farm buildings erected with their assistance.

751 farm buildings improved with their assistance.

459 plans furnished for farm buildings.

307 farm buildings caused to be painted.

135 systems of water works installed in farm homes.

149 lighting system installed.

1007 home grounds improved.

3211 farms sanitary conditions improved.

1271 farmers were furnished plans for crop rotation on an acreage of 122,300 acres.

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1517 old pastures renovated with an acreage of 31,243.

1542 farmers assisted to drain their farms, 2662 acres by tile and 16,323 by ditch.

1334 farmers induced to remove stumps on 12,343 acres.

3440 farmers assisted in terracing 91,569 acres.

10,372 gardens improved.

16,874 farmers induced to can, preserve, and otherwise take care of surplus fruits and vegetables for winter use.

132 road improvement demonstrations made, covering 979 miles.

1863 farmers induced to plant cover crops; 11,307 acres crimson clover; 9511 acres of rye; 40 acres lespedeza; 1440 acres cow peas.

176 silos constructed, supervised and built.

368 demonstration dipping vats built.

96 dipping vats personally supervised.

270 dipping vats supervised being filled.

284 solutions tested.

300,492 head of cattle assisted in dipping.

398 orchards pruned due to agents' influence.

630 trees sprayed by the county agents.

3836 trees pruned by county agents.

204 clubs organized with a membership of 8088.

An Active Army

In doing the above work the county agents traveled 37,070 miles by rail; 200,291 miles by auto; 80,423 miles by team, with a total mileage of 327,280.

21,015 calls on the agent made in person, by farmers, bankers and business men; 10,458 calls answered made on them by telephone.

1634 meetings were held in which the county agent was assisted by specialists of the Extension service.

2107 meetings addressed with a total attendance of 101,690.

817 field meetings held with a total attendance of 9277.

21,799 letters written in interest of demonstration work.

775 articles written for publication.

49,549 circular letters written.

61,569 bulletins distributed from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

22,161 bulletins distributed from the A. P. I.

1260 schools visited.

96 agricultural courses outlined.

21 short courses and schools assisted with a total attendance of 5553.

In Fine Condition Now

In conclusion I wish to say that the

farmers in Alabama are on a better footing financially than they have been at any time since the Civil War. The majority of the farmers have paid indebtedness such as store accounts, machinery debts, and a good many have paid land debts; while others have improved their homes, built new barns, bought more pure-bred livestock, installed water works and lighting systems in their homes, and a great many other things to make country life more pleasant. It is a self-evident fact that these conditions were brought about by diversifying.

Great Year Ahead

With corn, velvet beans, peas, soy beans, hay and other crops bringing proportionately as high prices as cotton,

ton, I am constrained to believe the farmers of this state will diversify more this year than ever before. They will diversify not because of the great profits to be had, which will probably be the greatest they ever enjoyed, but they will do it because they will want to do their patriotic duty. We know, as the world knows, we must grow more feed and food stuff to whip the Kaiser. He who does not diversify will help the Kaiser, and he who will grow something to help feed the Allies will help whip the Kaiser. Hence for the year 1918 we predict a most prosperous year for the farmers.

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What This Section Holds For The Monticompaign Extension Science After War

By G. W. Carver, Dept. Research and Experiment
Station, Tuskegee Institute 10/27/18.

I believe that I am safe in the prediction that America is on the eve of the greatest scientific development it has ever known, and destined to become leaders rather than followers along many lines of practical endeavor, heretofore unnoticed.

The chemist will no longer be satisfied to become a mere analyst often going over the same thing many times day after day. I do not wish to minimize, in the least, the great value attached to the analysis of raw materials, as well as intermediate and finished products. The ideal chemist of the future will be an investigator, one who dares to think independently and unfolds before your very eyes a veritable mystic maze of new and useful products from material almost or quite beneath our feet.

This is the work of a research chemist, and it is to this group of scientific workers that we must look for our greatest development. Every section of the country will be benefited by such investigations, the South will probably come in as the greatest beneficiary as it has such a vast and varied store house of undeveloped riches along many lines.

It is most fitting here to call attention to the remarkable clay deposits which are scattered with considerable freedom all over the South. From these deposits beautiful and durable paints in several shades can be made.

Paints (Siennas)

Following the artist's color scale, we have a number of the beautiful and useful Siennas and seem to be identical with the best shades and grades of dark Roman Sienna; and of course the Alabama deposits are among the choicest of the American Siennas and when used as raw Sienna or calcined (burned) as burnt Sienna, each product is of superior quality.

Ochres—In this group we have the entire gamut, as it were, colors practically identical with the famous Indian red, yellow, ochre, pink ochres, buff ochres, and venetian red, etc.

Umbres—It is especially pleasing here to note that our Alabama umbres have passed the test and proven themselves not inferior to the famous Turkey or Cyprus Umber, Derbyshire Umber, English Umber, Ashburton Umber, and what is more remarkable, a natural pigment, identical in color to the calcined (burnt) Umber.

Wood Stains—In these there is almost every conceivable color from light mahogany to baby pink; dark mahogany to gold oak, fumed oak to bog oak, and moss green. The colors are everlasting and are exceedingly rich, soft, mellow and beautiful. They must be seen to be appreciated. There are about thirty five different shades.

Cresote stains—In these there are every shade of bungalow brown to

green, shingle stain.

Kalsomines (Cold water Paint)—These charming colors should not be confused with the average cold water wall finishes, as they are very far superior to them; there is a soft velvety richness that at once wins the eye of the beholder. They are indeed pastel shades of almost every conceivable shades and tint, they lend themselves beautifully to landscapes, flowers and portraits, pastel crayons, along with several shades of exquisite blue pigments.

Our deposits of sand, gravel, and small boulders, stone, etc., gives a range of eighty useful products for building purposes, including numerous grades of builder's sand, marble, dressers sand, glass sand, roofing sand, sand paper, spangle sand (to be used where ever diamond dust was formerly used) also a very nice quality of sand for making pastel board.

Medicinal Plants

Upward of 250 medicinal plants grace the list. Many of which are official and listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia which emphasizes the splendid possibilities for several pharmaceutical manufacturing plants here in the South.

The following is a partial list of plants found here in Macon county in considerable quantities and are widely distributed in every Southern state. Many thrive under cultivation and could be made a great crop. All of these plants are official and recognized in the Pharmacopoeia of the United States.

Acorus Calamus (Calamus)—The therapeutic value of the root dates back to the days of Moses.

Eupatorium perfoliatum (boneset)—A very popular medicine found in almost every well regulated household, and as a bitter tonic it has but few equals, and with the medical profession it has a wide range of uses.

Gelsemium sempervirens (Yellow Jessamine)—A plant whose medicinal value is so well known that it needs no discussion here.

Hamamelidis Virginiana (Witch Hazel)—A drug with a wide range of uses, and one that is becoming more popular all the time, in fact the demands now almost exceed the supply.

Hydrastis canadensis (Golden Seal)—This plant also has a wide range of uses, such as a bitter tonic, appetizer, and is especially valuable in the treatment of blood troubles.

Lobelia syphilitica (Indian tobacco)—A plant much prized in medical circles often used as emetic, asthmec and quincy as well as many other things.

Marrubium Vulgare (Horehound)—Well known remedy for coughs, colds and pulmonary affections of various kinds.

Metha. pipedita (Peppermint)—A well known remedy for weak stomachs, diarrheea, and as a stimulant. As a

domestic herb it has a wide range of uses.

Rubus villosus (Blackberry)—The berries are used to make a valuable cathartic drink, the roots are used for coughs, dysentery, etc.

Sanguinari canadensis (Blood root)—A highly prized remedy for the blood. It also enters into many syrups and tinctures, and makes a fine salve for stubborn ulcers and is one of the principle constituents of a once popular cancer remedy.

There are many others, just as important, but space will not permit me to dwell upon them further.

Cotton fiber—Its value is too well

known to need further enlargement here. The stalks contain a valuable fiber also.

Yucca fiber (Bear Grass)—there are three varieties of this plant found growing wild or naturalized in greater or less profusion all over the South. The leaves are very rich in an exceedingly strong beautiful fiber resembling Manilla hemp except finer, for binder twine, rope, cordage, coarse bagging, carpets, etc. It is of especial value.

Okra Fiber—The okra plant, furnishes a very beautiful and useful fiber. It can be used much in the same way and the same things as the Yucca fiber, it is a little finer in texture. Paper makers say this fiber makes an especially fine paper.

Psda Sinosa—Of this plant there are two varieties, one with thorns and one without. The plants grow from a foot to three in height, are much branched and yield large quantities of a very strong, fine beautiful fiber, which makes a rather nice cloth resembling linen. Of course for ropes, cordage, etc., it is exceedingly fine.

Oil seems especially adapted to this plant, and under cultivation it makes an almost phenomenal yield. I look forward to these plants becoming a great crop soon as their superior value is known.

Achaniae malvaviscus (Abutilon)—A plant somewhat similar to the above, but a favorite pot plant in many sections of the country. Here in the South it is hardy and stays out all winter and comes up from the root in the spring. The stems are from four to five feet long, very numerous and yields a very fine beautiful fiber just a trifle coarser than Psda fiber. Here is another plant which could be made a great crop here in the South.

There are others of minor importance which I have not mentioned.

Vegetable Dye Stuffs

It is astonishing how we have neglected 100 or more beautiful dye woods and barks, flowers, herbs, etc. Science has already begun to turn its attention to this important necessity and are expecting much good to result from it. Lack of space will not permit mention of more than a few which stand out, possibly more prominently than others.

Maclura aurantiaca (Osage orange)—This plant is quite at home here in the South, it seems to thrive in almost any kind of soil, the brown wood contains large quantities of a yellow dye answering admirably well as a substitute for the fustic from the yellow wood of Cuba. The colors vary from bright yellow, olive yellow, dark olive through many gradations to intense black.

Rhus Glabra (Shumach)—A shrub whose virtues as a dyestuff were well known to our grandmothers. There are many varieties of this shrub the

one known as Rhus copallina is the richest in gallo-tannic acid. Sumach extracts are especially adapted to the darker shades, and works splendidly with logwoods for producing black.

Vitis rotundifolia (Muscadine grape)—The leaves and stem of this plant are unusually rich in coloring matter, very similar to the Osage orange, the colors are very strong and pleasing, any shade of Khakia can be made.

Punica granatum (Pomegranate)—The leaves, twigs and the rind of the fruit are exceedingly rich in many dark blue, brown and shades of black coloring matter.

Lagerstroemia Indica (Crape myrtle)—This shrub is almost equal to logwood in the immense quantity of coloring matter, the leaves and twigs produce, the shades are similar to those of the pomegranate.

Then there are the following: Allium Sepia (Cultivated onion); liquidambar styraciflua (sweet gum); acer rubrum (red maple); acer dasycarpum (silver maple); anthemis catula (dog fennel); euphorbia maculata (trailing spurge); euphorbia presil (erect spurge); rubus villosus (blackberry); carya, in variety, (hickory); juglans nigra (black walnut); quercus, in variety (oaks); salix nigra (black willow); ipomea batatas (sweet potato); arachis hypogea (peanut); musura utilis (velvet bean) and many others.

The Minerals

We have graphite, mica, marble and bauxite. All of these are separate deposits, some apparently inexhaustible in quantity and superior in quality. The richest of these deposits at present seem to be in Alabama.

Then we have cement, china and porcelain clays. These are also frequent and of good quality, and have lain here for centuries awaiting the magic wand of the scientists to call them into activity and make them serve man in the almost innumerable ways in which they are capable.

Mineral Waters

Alabama and other sections of the South abound in mineral waters of no mean composition. Some are already recognized as having decided curative powers. They need more study to bring out their wide range of usefulness.

Food Stuffs

Since the war we have made tremendous strides in many directions, but we have hardly touched the subject of foodstuffs. Nature has been so lavish in its wealth of native food stuffs for both man and beast that we could not only live but thrive if all of our cultivated plants were destroyed.

Here is an unlimited field of usefulness for the research worker if he will develop from the wild trees, shrubs, roots and barks and herbs types and forms suited to the locality in which they are to grow, instead of depending upon importations we will breed up varieties such as we wish, within a few years. I am sure a variety of wheat will be bred up that will just suit our particular soil and climate conditions.

Many of our so called farm, garden and dooryard weeds are very high in food properties and will be utilized. The lambs quarter (Chenopodium album) is being made much of in England as a fodder substitute, and is satisfactory as a foodstuff for people.

The tender plants when cooked the same as spinach or turnip greens is pronounced by nearly everyone to be superior to either. Here it is regarded as one of our worst weeds.

The thoughtful scientific worker will consider his work only half finished when he has completed the technical

analytical data, but will continue his investigations until many or all the practical uses have been developed, and placed alongside of the crude material, so that manufacturers and others interested can see their possibilities at a glance.

If this was done, within a few years state house collections, great museums and even school collections would become centers of instruction, to the country as a whole, and that section in particular and each specimen would speak louder than words, plead its own cause and become a powerful booster for its own locality.

TRUCK
Extension Service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and U. S. Department of Agriculture, operating Oct. 21.—The "Knapp Agricultural Truck," named in honor of the late Dr. S. B. Knapp of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., is destined to visit many thickly settled communities inaccessible by railroads, for the purpose of teaching Negro farmers agriculture and home economics by actual demonstrations on their farms and in their homes; also to prove to them that they can do better work, make more produce on smaller acreage and at less expense.

Fourteen years ago Dr. B. T. Washington conceived the idea of fitting up a wagon known as "The Jessup Agricultural Wagon" or "The School On Wheels." This outfit operated exclusively in Macon County, drawn by mules, and was very successful. "The Knapp Truck," an extension of the Boker Washington idea, has been mortgaged and will be fully equipped with the necessary implements for conducting "Movable Schools" and many other forms of agricultural extension work now being carried on under the auspices of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It is believed that nothing can go quite so far, all things being equal, towards vitalizing agricultural extension work in the rural districts as is true of these motor vehicles, and it is predicted that, in the near future, Government Extension Agents throughout the South will be using this mode of travel as a means of securing more concrete results and getting closer to the problems of country life.

T. M. CAMPBELL, District Agent,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

"KNAPP TRUCK WITH DEMONSTRATORS IN THE OVER DAY."

Corps of five field agents accompany exhibit sent out by Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

News Extract from the Monticompaign Extension Journal

"With a corps of five field agents clad in regular farmer's working attire and an exclusive educational agricultural and home economics exhibit, the new 'Knapp Agricultural Truck' recently reached

Alabama made its initial trip from Agricultural Extension Service in Alabama, made its initial trip from Selma into West Dallas county today.

"The exhibit consisted of a collection of material from the orchard including sections of fruit trees covered by the scales, others affected by the peach borer and still other twigs bearing "Mummies" or peaches affected with brown rot. Along with this collection were mounted several bottles containing the various spray mixtures for the control of disease and insects on fruit trees and directions for making and applying same."

"Another collection contained specimens of corn, wheat, barley, oats and sarghum all affected by smut disease common to each. Along with these were instructions for their prevention and control. Under a printed sign "Save Wheat" were exhibited samples of bread made of sweet potatoes, bread made of peanuts, starch made from green corn, (cold water) soap made from bones and skins commonly thrown away by the housewife, also bread made from pumpkins.

"In addition to the exhibit the workers carried in the truck a set of orchard tools, seed treatment tanks, fireless cookers and other implements for actual work in the orchard, garden, field and home making concrete demonstrations rather than abstract lectures."

"The truck is in charge of Harry Simms, Assistant District Agent, Selma, Alabama, who is assisted by Juanita Coleman, District Home Demonstration Agent, E. C. Dobbs and G. W. Goodwin, Field Assistants, all of Tuskegee Institute and T. H. Toodle, county agent for Dallas county."

"These Negro farm demonstrators are doing a great work among the Negro farmers of Alabama."

60 WARREN ST. NEW YORK

BIRMINGHAM AGE HERALD
FEBRUARY 22, 1918

MOVABLE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE FOR CITY NEGROES

Demonstration Agents Will
Give Instructions in Cook-
ing, Sewing and Home
Sanitation

Under the auspices of the United

States department of agriculture and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn, a movable school of agriculture will be held in Birmingham, Avenue C, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, south, next week. Beginning Monday at 2:30 o'clock the first session will be held at the Colored Neighborhood House, 2508 Avenue C. For the home economics work, the home demonstration agents will select a nearby dwelling house, occupied by an average colored family, for the purpose of teaching the women and girls concrete methods in cooking, sewing, making of box furniture, rag rugs, and home sanitation. The baby welfare lessons and demonstrations will take place in the Neighborhood House. Backyard poultry raising and kitchen gardening will be taught throughout the series of demonstrations.

The plan is to secure, through the Real Estate exchange, a few of the vacant lots which are so much in evidence on the Southside, clean same off and parcel them out to a number of negro families, so that they may plant a "war garden." The school will be conducted by T. M. Campbell, district agent, Tuskegee; Harry Simms, special agent, Selma; N. J. Coleman, district home demonstration agent, Tuskegee; Pauline H. Jackson, emergency home demonstration agent, Birmingham; E. C. Dobbs, special assistant seed treatment work, Tuskegee.

A daily programme will be published announcing the important lessons to be taught in this movable school throughout the week, beginning February 18, through the 22d, and it is hoped that as many of the colored people in Birmingham as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend. Night sessions will also be held, at which time stereopticon lectures will be given, bearing directly on home sanitation, such as "Fighting the Fly," "Care of Milk," and the "Sanitary Toilet."

INCREASE IN NEGRO LABOR AS RESULT OF PATRIOTIC MEETING

Farm Demonstrators Be-
gin Campaign For
Farm Labor

An increase in production on the farms by negro labor of at least 10 per cent is expected to result from the annual conference of negro farm demonstration agents at Tuskegee last Saturday as a result of a campaign to secure the labor of negro farmers six days in the week and not the usual five or five and a half, a custom dating back to time immemorial.

It has been estimated that if every negro farm laborer and farmer would work the entire six days that there would be an increase of 16 2-3 per cent in farm production in Alabama.

Negro farm demonstration agents, negro ministers and school teachers

at the conference heartily endorsed the idea and not only said that they believed the ministers, farm agents and teachers without a dissenting voice would advocate the measure, but that 50 per cent of the negroes working on Alabama farms would volunteer in the campaign. From this it is expected that there will be an increase of at least 10 per cent.

J. A. Wade, commissioner of agriculture and industries attended the conference and spoke.

NEGRO FARMERS 2-13 HOLD CORN SHOW AT HUNTSVILLE

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Feb. 12.—The final awards of the colored farmers' corn show which has been on in the court house here for the past four days, were made today, when P. O. Aiken, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, drew checks for all the cash prizes. Prof. P. C. Park, of the A. and M. College at Normal conducted the show for the Chamber of Commerce and under its patronage solicited the funds for the prizes.

President Walter S. Buchanan of the A. and M. College, presided at the sessions of a farmers extension school, held in conjunction with the corn demonstration. The subjects discussed were of a most practical nature.

Weather Hard on Weevil.
Professor Hinds, State Entomologist, addressed the colored farmers on the boll weevil and stated that the severe weather in North Alabama had frozen out these pests for some time.

Col. W. F. Garth urged larger food production and offers \$25 to the negro boy who grows the best corn crop in the county this year.

T. M. Campbell, district agricultural agent, urged the farmers to pay more attention to their health.

Women Save Food.
Reports from the women show that the average colored farmers' pantry is well stocked with home canned vegetables—especially cabbage, corn and beans, which have been preserved whole in brine.

In announcing the winners, W. E. Striplin, county demonstration agent, told the colored farmers how to grade their corn so as to have a better show next year.

60 WARREN ST. NEW YORK

BIRMINGHAM AGE HERALD
FEBRUARY 22, 1918

White Citizens Inspect Extension Work Being Done by the Negroes

Demonstration of Work in Care of
Babies Featured Yesterday's
Activities at School

The workers at the extension school for negroes on Southside were encouraged by the presence of a large number of the leading white and colored citizens of Birmingham yesterday. Among those who inspected the work today were a committee from the Civic association; Dr. H. A. Elkourie and Dr. Wal-

ter S. Brown, superintendent of the city welfare department; also Dr. J. D. Dowling, and County Health Officer, W. Donnelly, representing Crawford Johnson, W. B. Driver, chairman of conservation work for negroes, P. C. Rameau, Rev. F. G. Ragland, Rev. J. H. Kelley, Miss Lucy Starks Williams, Mrs. James Bowron, Mrs. R. D. Johnston and Mrs. A. P. Simmons.

Two interesting features of the work yesterday was a demonstration in the care of babies by Mrs. Bright, field nurse at Acipco, witnessed by 70 mothers, 20 of whom brought their babies, and a "war dinner," consisting of bread made of meal and potato meal and flour, and other foods where substitutes were used.

Tomorrow it is expected that the Civic association will be present in a body to observe the actual work of the school in progress. As this is the closing day, it is expected that the whole neighborhood will be present to receive this free instruction. The classes for women are in charge of Juanita Coleman, district home demonstration agent, and Mrs. P. H. Jackson, local demonstration agent. The garden work is in charge of Harry Simms, special agent in charge of extension schools and E. C. Dobbs, field assistant. A mass meeting at the Twenty-third Street Baptist church, of which Rev. G. L. Thornhill is pastor, marks the closing of the school. The general public, white and colored, are invited.

60 WARREN ST. NEW YORK

RICHMOND VA JOURNAL
APRIL 29, 1918

"sing" in various parks of the city throughout the summer for the benefit of the boys in khaki. The regular "sing" orchestra was yesterday augmented by the orchestras from a number of public schools of the city, the program being one of the most enjoyable yet given.

COLORED BOYS FORM CLUBS

Rapid Advancement In Constructive
Work Among Negro Youths

Club work among negro boys of the state is the subject of an interesting report made by John B. Pierce, negro agent for Virginia, with headquarters at Hampton. He says: "Moral, educational, physical and financial advantages offered in successful club work among colored boys of Virginia are bringing the young and old people new visions. Boys are learning and demonstrating that farming will pay. Fathers, in some instances, have changed their methods of farming from poor to good, by reason of the success that their sons have made in the boys club work."

such excellent condition, and were so near to the fresh product, that it seems as if this preparation of the sweets ought to become a great industry. It is possible to produce more food from an acre of sweet potatoes than can be produced from any other crop growing in this country, and the very nature of the sweet is such that unless stored carefully it is short-lived. Some one in the south will find it possible to develop a great business in drying and selling sweet potatoes.

Tuskegee Sweet Potato Flour
Substitutes Attract Wide Attention
The advertisement is for Tuskegee Sweet Potato Flour, which is a product of the Tuskegee Institute. It is described as a "special to the advertiser" and is used in various ways, including as a substitute for wheat flour. The advertisement also mentions that the product is "made from sweet potatoes" and is "a great asset to the kitchen." The advertisement is signed "Tuskegee Institute, Ala." and "Special to the advertiser."

The Rural New-Yorker says: "Prof. Geo. W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama recently sent us samples of dried sweet potatoes, the first we have ever seen. They came in excellent condition, and our people pronounced them quite equal to the fresh product when cooked. It was only necessary to soak them for a short time, and then cook in the ordinary way. These potatoes came in

Extension—1918

Demonstration Work.

JACKSON MISS NEWS
JANUARY 2, 1919

NEGRO AGENTS SUCCEED WITH PAST YEAR'S WORK

M. M. Hubert Reports on Agricultural and Home Economics Effort

The following report of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics among negroes for the year ending December 31, has been made public here by M. M. Hubert, district agent:

The agricultural extension work, under the auspices of the Agricultural Department at Washington and A. & M. College cooperation conducted among negroes, has been a source for the past year which is now a year ago with only one state, located in Bolivar county, noticing the progress of the farming class of the county agent, decided to cooperate with the Federal Government to the extent that would entitle them to the work. In some of the counties, the schools cooperated with the Government and had the agent stationed with them and assist them with their agricultural course. The first to take this work was Prentiss Institute, and later Okolona, Utica, and Piney Woods Institute cooperated.

This, known as the Farmer's Cooperative Demonstration Work, purposes to give a state-wide system of instruction in agriculture and home economics outside of the schools and colleges. This has been done in a limited way but as we are enabled to increase our extension forces in the state, we are enabled to carry the instruction to them in a broader and more definite way. Through extension and demonstration work, our activities are becoming more marked as an organization to help the rural people. There is an unbounded field for this work, a field for increased efficiency in conducting the work that we may make it more real for the common people.

The appropriation for negro work in Mississippi is not all that we would like to have, and is small as compared with the vast amount of constructive work to be done, but I feel quite safe in saying that these funds have been judiciously spent. Regarding the local aid for the work, there has been a question as to whether or not it is feasible to require negro farmers to raise money locally among themselves to support the work, since so many of them are tenants, and we have no system of applying to county authorities

for appropriations from the public funds.

In four counties where our work is now in progress, negro farmers are giving liberally. In two of these counties, the local money is given wholly by negroes, in spite of the fact that many of them have to borrow money with which to make their crops, and pay a high rate of interest on the money borrowed.

The progress of our work among the rural population is not all that we wish it to be. In many places it is hindered because of superstition, fear that the agent has not come for the purpose of helping; but some times I think that one of the tests of a competent agent is being able to solve a problem of this nature. We have been fortunate and successful so far in securing the services of men who could see readily that the solution of this problem is to first win the confidence of the man, and this can be done by conversing with him about his own problems in his own language, and in the meantime make a suggestion which will assist him in solving some of his problems; and when once the agent has won the confidence of the man, he should always go to him with a definite, concrete, and clear-cut proposition.

Must Give All Time

During the year some changes have been made in our work, through which all agents except one is giving all of his time to the service. It has been definitely proven that the best results are not obtained when the agent gives only a portion of his time to the demonstration work. It is our purpose as nearly as possible, to have every agent give full time to the service. There is a supreme effort being made to perfect an agreement with Alcorn A. & M. College so that they can create in connection with their regular agricultural course a division and have this division connected with the extension work of the state. If this proposition meets with success, there will be a general cooperation between the regular agricultural department of the institution and our extension work.

The question of travel is one of main concern to all county agents, as they have to take care of the major part of their traveling expenses with such a limited salary. For this reason, I fear that the position of county agent is not as secure as it might be, were funds available for their travel.

We believe that the standard among negro extension workers must be raised and maintained, and to do this, there must be an inducement so strong that men who have spent years in making preparations for this work, will be attracted into our ranks. We believe that inducing salaries, and an assurance that their work is permanent so long as they give satisfaction, will go a long way in solving this problem. The future of our work demands well-trained men and women with practical experience.

From the reports of eleven county agents and one district agent, giving in detail the results of their work during the year 1918, the following ex-

tracts are taken:

Extracts from District Agent's Report
Number of miles traveled, 13,690; meetings attended, 117; persons attended meetings, 24,127; county fairs held, 14; community fairs held, 60; amount of money raised by colored people for demonstration work for the year 1918, \$912.

Extracts collected from reports of county agents: Number of demonstrations given, 1,130; meetings held, 835; conferences held, 3,146; persons attended, 55,734; letters written to farmers, 6,935; bulletins distributed, 18,215; people reached, 67,600; miles traveled, 39,003; visits to agents, 2,812; agricultural campaigns, 24; school houses erected, 142; meetings attended, 384; teachers cooperating, 708; feet of land drained or terraced, 2,005,190; head of livestock shipped out of counties, 780; purebred stock brought into counties, 802; purebred poultry brought into counties, 396; livestock vaccinated, 5,013.

Another important member has been added to our force this year. The work of this agent is very closely associated with the county agent. For more than a year this work has been in progress among the boys in a very limited way. On account of scarcity of funds, we were not able to secure the services of an agent to take care of the club work, but in the last appropriation, funds were provided for the work, and now we have one negro club agent in the field, and from his report the following extracts are taken:

Number of counties represented, 35; boys enrolled, 6,000; boys reported, 1,385; scholarships offered as prizes, 6; value of boys' corn crops, \$4,500; pigs, 200; amount of money raised for prizes for boys \$344.50; total value of boys' corn and pigs, \$15,700.

The question of prizes for negro boys is one that needs much consideration. We believe that if there was an annual appropriation or a definite amount of money set aside to go in this direction, it would mean much to this work, and more boys would be attracted into the club work, although local friends have contributed liberally when called upon.

Home Economics Taught

Provisions have been made for instruction in home economics, as well as farming. We believe that no farm can be considered a model in all respects when the home has been neglected. We find it quite a pleasure to cooperate with the home economics workers as they attempt to aid the much neglected negro women and girls. We believe that in this phase of work lies the secret of so much discomfort among the younger people in the county. Therefore, we feel it a duty to aid these women in improving the sanitary conditions of the home, suggest ways and methods to eliminate the drudgery, and make the place homelike, a place to live, a place of pleasure and comfort, and not be contented with only a place to sleep and take meals.

The home economics agents have rendered the most excellent service to the negro women and girls in the home, also in the club work in the schools. This work has been carried on in the following counties: Adams, Attalla, Bolivar, Claiborne, Coahoma, Covington, DeSoto, Forrest, Green,

Grenada, Hancock, Hinds, Jefferson, Davis, Kemper, Lamar, Lawrence, Madison, Neshoba, Panola, Pearl River, Pike, Oktibbeha, Quitman, Rankin, Smith, Warren, Washington, and Wayne, with one state agent acting under the direction of Miss Susie V. Powell and Mr. Bura Hilburn.

Extracts from their reports follow:
Number of active clubs, 408; women enrolled, 10,310; girls enrolled, 13,917; demonstrations (cooking, sewing and handicraft) given, 5,519; persons instructed in poultry raising, 9,152; in gardening, 3,350; in child welfare, 793; in sanitation and hygiene, 803; homes improved, 969; people reached, 120,510; number of quarts of fruits and vegetables conserved, 370,977.

We think that the extension work among negroes in Mississippi has made excellent progress. We now have one district agent, one boys' club

agent, and eleven county agents. If sufficient funds are available, we hope to increase our forces considerably during the next year. Credit should be given all schools that have cooperated with us this year. Also we are under many obligations to our director, Prof. E. R. Loyd, and state agent and assistant director, Mr. R. S. Wilson, both of A. & M. College, and Mr. Bradford Knapp, chief of extension work in the South, and Mr. J. A. Evans, assistant chief, and many others for their support along all lines. We face a new year with greater determination to raise the standard of our work and revolutionize the farming conditions of the South.

**DEMONSTRATION WORK
PROVING OF MUCH
VALUE
The Raleigh
DIRECTOR HALL MAKES FINE
SHOWING**

In his report to Director B. W. Kilgore, L. E. Hall, District Agent in charge of the 15 Negro farm agents at work for the Extension Service in North Carolina, shows that the demonstration work among Negro farmers is obtaining some important results in every section where the colored farmers are cooperating to have the agents 1-23-19

Hall, himself, has been very active as supervising agent, having traveled a total of 47,577 miles over the State, visiting 147 farms where demonstrations are located, 38 cooperating farmers, 28 business men, and 30 boys and girls club members. During the year he addressed 110 meetings, with an approximate attendance of over 12,000 people. He also visited seven summer schools, distributed a large number of circular letters, bulletins and other printed matter, and did considerable work in the inoculation of hogs to control

cholera.

In making his report, Hall pays particular attention to the great financial need of the Negro farmer. Many times, he states, the farmer is ready and willing to put into practice those good methods advocated by the farm agent, but equally as many times he does not have the cash to execute the suggestion at the proper time. "I would have planted rye, clover, or some other cover crop," states the Negro farmer, "but I just did not have the money to buy the seed until I sold cotton, and then it was too late."

To overcome this financial handicap, one agent, T. B. Patterson has organized several Credit Unions among the Negro farmers of Rowan County.

To add to the health and wealth of their farmers, Local Agents Herring, of Sampson County, and R. J. Johnson, of Duplin County, have placed a solid carload each of pure bred Jersey family cows among the farmers of their respective counties.

In New Hanover County, Local Agent, D. D. Dupree succeeded in getting his Negro farmers to plant a large acreage of sorghum for the purpose of overcoming the prevailing sugar shortage. He gave them the assurance that there would be no difficulty in having this sorghum made into molasses, and in fulfilling this promise, succeeded in getting the County Commissioners to pay 50 per cent of the cost of a syrup mill for as many communities as would raise the other half of the purchase price. By this plan seven communities bought a syrup mill, and they have already made up over 3,000 gallons of molasses in sections where there was none before.

Dupree also put in a cooperative farm project consisting of 100 acres, cultivated with colored city labor during idle hours. This farm was supervised by a local pastor, assisted by the Agent. While the harvest is not yet complete, this farm has produced, up until the present, 2,000 bushels of corn; 200 bushels of soy beans; 60 bushels of velvet beans; over 50 bushels of sweet potatoes; 5 bales of cotton and about \$100 worth of pasture; besides the hay and fodder gathered.

The agents in other counties did equally as well, many of them correcting false reports prevailing among their people about the Government, and aiding in the different campaigns inaugurated by patriotic organizations and Government workers. In some cases they have also protected the ignorant Negro from being swindled by unscrupulous parties.

Because of all this work, the attitude of the Negro farmer toward the local agent has been changed from a feeling of contempt and indifference

ence, to genuine interest and appreciation. This is attested by the fact that he is now willing to go down into his pocket and pay a part of the agent's salary. At present, there are four additional counties where the Negro farmers have applied for an agent, with their share of the money already raised.

Results during the past year have proven also that demonstration work among the Negro farmers pays big, not only in cash returns, but in the development of good qualities of citizenship.

Negro Agents Do Big Work In the South

Negro home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges are giving valuable help to their own people in the South.

There are 202 of these trained women working under the direction of the State leaders of home demonstration work. They not only help the negroes in their homes but also give instruction to women who are regular cooks. In the homes they teach gardening, canning, drying, brining, poultry raising, keeping, and house and furniture repairing, while in the work given to cooks greater emphasis is put on food preparation and food and fuel conservation.

N Y C POST
DECEMBER 20, 1918

Work of Negro Agents

One hundred and forty-two negro agents and 194 negro women agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges were at work in the Southern States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. These agents were very successful in stimulating the growing of more food crops, giving special attention to home gardens and the canning and drying of fruits and vegetables for home use. They also materially assisted in helping the labor problem by urging negroes on farms to work six days in the week.

PENSACOLA, FLA. NEWS
AUGUST 14, 1918

FLORIDA NEGROES MAKING PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

Tallahassee, Aug. 14.—Few persons realize the progress being made among the negro race in Florida in the way of agricultural development, and this

development is the direct result of the Farm and Home Makers' Clubs, which is a branch of the extension division of the University of Florida, being supported by federal government funds and getting the co-operation and counsel of Prof. Rolfs and his able staff at the experiment station.

A. A. Turner, who is in charge of the work among negroes, was trained for the work at Tuskegee and has done much to stimulate the negroes, especially the younger ones, to stick to the farms and make permanent, substantial homes instead of leaving the farms to become laborers in the cities and towns, which he says means a shiftless life with nothing at the end.

Turner's report for the year shows that the organization for the past season had in its employ 29 assistant agents, 17 women and 12 men who worked among the members of their race in 18 of the black belt counties of the state. There were enrolled 594 adults and 2,122 boys and girls who were organized into 245 clubs and were instructed on food and feed production and conservation.

While no pig or poultry clubs were included in the number of clubs organized the past year, 105 pigs were raised by special instruction and several hundred chickens have been reported.

In the Home Makers' Clubs 94,000 cans of fruit and vegetables have been packed. Of that number 55,600 were packed in tin and 38,400 were put up in glass jars. There were 442 individual canners placed among the patrons which, including the containers purchased, has meant the investing of more than \$5,000 by the negroes over the state to conserve this produce. A conservative estimate of the value of this canned produce is \$10,000, which does not include the value of the corn, peanuts and potatoes to be harvested by the Farm Makers' Clubs and the pigs and poultry kept by the club members.

The economic value of this work at this time has no small significance to the community, county and state. Aside from the produce raised and conserved, patrons have been greatly enlightened and aroused in the various campaigns in connection with the Red Cross, thrift stamps and the buying of Liberty bonds. The agents in charge of this work have been kept informed whereby this organization has been an important factor in stimulating the negroes along the line of patriotism.

The county commissioners for the coming year in most of the black belt counties have recognized the benefits which have been direct results of the work and are making appropriations for the work. When the negroes begin making their farms profitable to themselves they will greatly enhance the value of their property, thereby enriching the county.

UNIVERSITY AIDS NEGRO FARMERS

Extension Department Proves Valuable in Black Belt.

Tallahassee, Aug. 15.—Few people realize the progress being made among the negro race in Florida in the way of agricultural development, and this development is the direct result of the Farm and Home Makers' Clubs, which is a branch of the extension division of the University of Florida, being supported by federal government funds and getting the co-operation and counsel of Prof. Rolfs and his able staff at the experiment station.

A. A. Turner, who is in charge of the work among negroes, was trained for the work at Tuskegee and has done much to stimulate the negroes, especially the younger ones, to stick to the farms and make permanent, substantial homes instead of leaving the farms to become laborers in the cities and towns, which he says means a shiftless life with nothing at the end.

Turner's report for the year shows that the organization for the past season had in its employ 29 assistant agents, 17 women and 12 men, who worked among the members of their race in 18 of the black belt counties of the state. There were enrolled 594 adults and 2,122 boys and girls who were organized into 245 clubs and were instructed on food and feed production and conservation.

Specialize in Pigs

While no pig or poultry clubs were included in the number of clubs organized the past year, 150 pigs were raised by special instruction and several hundred chickens have been reported.

In the Home Makers' Clubs 94,000 cans of fruit and vegetables have been packed. Of that number 55,600 were packed in tin and 38,500 were put up in glass jars. There were 442 individual canners placed among the patrons which, including the containers purchased, has meant the investing of more than \$5,000 by the negroes over the state to conserve this produce. A conservative estimate of the value of this canned produce is \$10,000, which does not include the value of the corn, peanuts and potatoes to be harvested by the Farm Makers' Clubs and the pigs and poultry kept by the club members.

Patriotism Preached

The economic value of this work at this time has no small significance to the community, county and state. Aside from the produce raised and conserved, patrons have been greatly enlightened and aroused in the various campaigns in connection with the Red Cross, Thrift stamps and buying of Liberty bonds. The agents in charge of this work have been

kept informed whereby this organization has been an important factor in stimulating the negroes along the line of patriotism.

The county commissioners for the coming year in most of the black belt counties have recognized the benefits which have been direct results of the work and are making appropriations for the work. When the negroes begin making their farms profitable to themselves they will greatly enhance the value of their property, thereby enriching the county.

Extension - 1918.

Fair, (Macon County).

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,

November 7, 1917.

A very helpful and interesting community fair was held at Brown Hill School Friday, October 26th. A very attractive float decorated with agricultural products was placed at the entrance to the school. A fine lot of hogs, cows, etc., were arranged around the yard fence. One of the patrons had six very fine registered hogs on exhibition.

*The negro
Farmer
Jun. 1918*

Extension - 1918.

Rural Schools.

MOBILE ALA REGISTER
FEBRUARY 24, 1918

being inflicted on the public. R. R.
Moton, principal, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL WILL BE DEDICATED

Announcement is made that the new negro Rosenwall school will be dedicated at Mauvilla Sunday afternoon, February 24 at 3 o'clock. The school was built by the Mobile county school board with the Rosenwall fund co-operating. The building is a frame structure with two rooms, one for academic work, the other for industrial. It is well lighted, ventilated and heated, being complete in every particular.

There will be a large attendance of leading negroes from Mobile and surrounding territory, including Dr. Z. T. Belsow, Dr. H. Roger Williams, C. W. Allen, James R. Krook, B. C. Fonville, Theresa Pratt, Maggie L. Campton, F. S. Jones and Prof. C. J. Calloway of Tuskegee Institute, J. W. Glover and Dave Patton.

Assistant Superintendent Vigor will present and represent the school board.

The dedicating speech will be made by Dr. H. Roger Williams and Clinton J. Calloway, director of extension department, Tuskegee; Isalah Whitley will preside over the meeting.

This is the second Rosenwall school that has been dedicated this year. The other being the Mobile county training school at Plateau in January.

The Commercial Appeal
IMPOSTOR ACTING AS

ROSENWALD AGENT

May 14, 1918.
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.—Information

reaches us that a man posing as a representative of the Rosenwald Rural School Building Fund, has been traveling through the state of Arkansas and claiming that if \$25.00 is paid to him he can secure any amount from the Rosenwald Fund for building school-houses.

This statement is a warning to all communities and persons interested in building rural school-houses through

bold, Raleigh, N. C.; Mr. J. H. Brannon, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. S. L. Smith, Nashville, Tenn, and Mr. Arthur D. Wright, Richmond, Va.

Any person operating in the above named states in the interest of the Rosenwald Fund should be duly authorized either from Tuskegee Institute or by one of the supervisors named whose aid and co-operation should be sought whenever communities or committees seek the Rosenwald aid. It is hoped that every effort will be made through co-operation to prevent such swindles.

Extension—1919.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

The Tuskegee Idea Of Education

By Wm. Anthony Aery
Hampton, Va., Jan. 31.—Twenty

eight years ago Dr. Booker T. Washington organized the Tuskegee Negro Conference to help men and women who were living on the land, to find better methods of farming, home-making, and community building.

Dr. Robert R. Moton and his associates have kept developing the Conference in attendance, in scope of discussion, and in effectiveness of organization. The recent attendance of two thousand well-dressed, happy colored rural folks told the story of Dr. Washington's vision and wisdom in planning for mass education. From Maryland to Texas and from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi and beyond, the Tuskegee Conference ideas are successfully being projected and developed.

Seeing Is Believing

Those who came to Tuskegee saw interesting and enlightening demonstrations in the feeding and milking of cows; home-canning; poultry management; making of butter; use of farm machinery; tractor plowing; use of labor-saving devices in the home; and feeding of livestock. The mechanical industries were illustrated by demonstrations in farm blacksmithing, carpentry, painting, and leather work.

The girls' demonstrations included shuck and pine-needle work; making of hats, horse collars, door mats, and baskets; mattress-making; cooking a

meal from home-grown products; and the repairing of clothes.

Others saw what could be done through the use of the "movable school" to convert a dilapidated plantation house, which utterly lacked all conveniences and even the necessary outbuildings for man and beast, into a bright, attractive cottage, conspicuous for its flower garden, its good fence, its trip poultry house, and its clean backyard.

Spreading the Tuskegee Idea

The industrial supervising teachers showed what they could do to make the lives of the farm women and girls more cheery and worthwhile.

The well-groomed hogs, which were placed on exhibition, showed how worth-while has been the co-operation of a man like Crawford Johnson, a white business man of Birmingham, in supplying thoroughbred pigs as prizes for boys who have made fine records in the swine-raising pro-

jects.

Dr. George W. Carver showed several hundred Southern products which have vast commercial possibilities. He has developed unique methods for converting the native materials of Macon County Ala., for example, into articles which can be commercially developed to the advantage of the entire South.

Racial Co-Operation

Some of the white Southerners who took an active and helpful part in the two-day Conference, included Mrs. John H. Hammond, of Madison, Ga., secretary of the Southern Publicity Committee; Mrs. Adele M. Delahey, editor of the woman's department of the Montgomery Advertiser; Rev. Dr. Richard Orme Flinn, of Atlanta, Ga., pastor of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church; Dr. B. F. Riley of Birmingham, welfare worker among Negro troops; Leo M. Favrot, Department of Education, Baton Rouge, La.; and Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, of Memphis, Tenn.

Some of the prominent colored speakers included Charles H. Moore, Raleigh, N. C., state agent for colored schools; A. H. Parker, Birmingham, high-school principal; Miss Mary E. Jackson and Miss Adele Ruffin, both of the Y. W. C. A. staff; Miss Lucy Laney, Augusta, Ga., principal of Haines Institute; and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

The Best White South

Bishop Gailor, fearless Churchman and champion of human rights whose son at the beginning of the Great War began work under Herbert Hoover and later fought in the British and American armies and whose daughter served for eighteen months as a Red Cross searcher, declared that "the test of democracy is the institution of that kind of government under which each citizen is fully protected in the rights for which that government stands.

"Democracy stands for the recognition of the principle that every human being—whether hodcarrier or senator—is endowed with inalienable rights—the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"The Great War was fought for righteousness. We never claimed that God was on our side. We were on God's side and, therefore, God helped us. The war has been the commitment of our whole people to religion. We shall be false to all our theories of patriotism, if we do not apply Christian principles to the solution of all our problems. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself' applies to whites and blacks alike.

"Fundamental rights, so the best people—the most intelligent people—of the South believe, must never be interfered with, except through due process of law. Every man, too,

must have the right to choose his own form of labor and to develop his individual powers.

"The Best people of the South want colored people to have these fundamental rights and to be protected in them."

Dr. Moton's Address

Dr. Robert R. Moton, who was asked by President Wilson and Secretary Baker to go to France two months ago to visit the colored troops and bring them whatever message he thought best, was given a most enthusiastic ovation upon his return to Tuskegee. Dr. Moton said:

"There have been some 250,000 Negro soldiers in France and I have seen thousands of them. One colonel from South Carolina said to me as he pointed out a group of forty-eight graves of colored soldiers, 'No braver men ever faced the fuses than those boys.'

"After I had spoken to a couple of thousand troops two French women came up to me to thank me for what I had said. One of these peasant women grasped my hand and, shaking it with both hands, said: 'I want to thank America, especially the colored soldiers, for what they have done to free us. Our hearts go out to them as they return to beautiful America,' and then, pointing to a little cemetery beyond, she added, 'but we love more those who are going to stay with us.'

"I talked with many officers, from General Pershing down, and everywhere I go the same story of the bravery of the Negro soldiers—men who have reflected great credit upon themselves, their race, and their flag.

"What did I say to the troops? I told them that America is more ready to receive them than ever before. I cautioned them how they should carry themselves in France and in America. I told them that they must get jobs quickly and become useful at home. I said that America was more ready than it had ever been to accord them an equal chance. I added that they could hasten the coming of human justice through right conduct on their part. I told them just what any sensible man would tell soldiers or any other important group."

Declarations

The Declarations emphasized the constructive work which remains to be done, not only in Alabama, but throughout the South. They were characterized by the spirit of co-operation and racial good-will.

The Declarations were enthusiastically received by the large audience of men and women who knew from first-hand experience that the Tuskegee Negro Conference program through the years had been a safe and reliable one to follow.

SOUTH DIVIDED IN TWO GROUPS

One Determined To Put Fear Into The Hearts Of Return- ing Soldiers—Others Will- ing To Grant Larger Freedom

BY A. E. AERY

That there are two groups of white people in the South, one of which is determined to put fear into the hearts of the returning soldiers and the other of which is willing to grant them larger democracy is the substance of a statement by Monroe Work of Tuskegee, editor of the Negro Year Book.

"The South is asking itself seriously these big questions: 'What will happen when the 300,000 Negro soldiers, who have left us, return again, after having had guns in their hands, after having heard about Democracy, and after having fought and bled for their country? What will be their attitude when they come home? Will they take their same old positions in their communities? Will they continue to submit patiently to the treatment they received before the World War? What will these Negro soldiers really do?'

"The Negro soldiers from the South have gone into the Army from the most remote sections. They have seen something of the world. They, like their white companions in arms, are returning with a wider vision of life.

"On the other hand, they are not returning with a spirit of hostility, but they are coming to their homes with the desire to become, as civilians, better and more useful men and to help promote the welfare of their respective communities.

REACTIONARY WHITES

"There are two schools of thought among the white people. One group says in substance: 'Let

Continued on Page 4.

Continued SOLDIER

us forthwith put fear into the hearts of the colored men. Then they will take and keep the place that belongs to them.' Unfortunately there are altogether too many white people in this reactionary group.

THE CHANGED SOUTH

"On the other hand, there is a smaller group of white people, especially in the South, that sees clearly and understands fully the present difficult situation. These good men and women know that the South has changed considerably since 1914. They know, too, that, quite naturally, the Negro of today in the South is not just like the Negro before 1914. The great

war has modified many, many groups of people and created new and difficult problems.

"At the Birmingham meeting of the Southern Sociological Congress, held last Spring, Bishop Bratton of Mississippi, the newly elected president of the Congress, said to a large white and colored audience that the black men who had risked their lives for democracy could not well be denied the democracy for which they had fought so bravely."

BISHOP SMITH'S LETTER

Writes to the National Negro Press Association.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4, 1919.
To the National Negro Press Association,
Nashville, Tennessee.
Gentlemen:

In my opinion, leaders of various Negro groups are displaying a woeful lack of mental perception and vision. For instance, they are frothing over great international questions, such as the disposition which should be made of the German colonies in Africa, the interests of native African races, etc., while they are quiescent on subjects of paramount interest to our boys overseas. There are problems at home of more vital importance to them than any which are centered in Europe.

The treatment that is accorded our boys, on their return from the blood-stained battle fields of France, especially those whose homes are beneath southern skies, should be our first consideration. On this subject, I regret to note, that, with few exceptions, the Negro Press has been ominously silent.

AFTER THE WAR PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTH

AN INTERVIEW WITH MONROE N. WORK, OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
EDITOR OF "NEGRO YEAR BOOK"

By Wm. Anthony Aery.

Booker T. Washington, who has been well named 'the builder of a civilization,' started the Tuskegee Negro Conference twenty-eight years ago. His successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, and other loyal associates have continued and developed the Conference.

Today some of the strongest leaders of the South, both white and colored, attend the Conference and gladly deliver from Tuskegee Institute their important messages for "better education, better health, better farms, and better homes"—to quote the well known slogan of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia which was founded by Dr. Moton while he was commandant at Hampton Institute.

Problems of Adjustment.

On the eve of the recent Conference I asked Monroe N. Work, editor of the "Negro Book" and well known statistician, some searching questions dealing with the attitude of the South today toward the Negro, especially the returning Negro soldier.

That the most thoughtful Southern white leaders, no less than the most thoughtful colored leaders throughout the Nation, are thinking most seriously on the re-absorption of nearly 400,000 colored troops into our civilian population, the readjustments which the vast army of white soldiers will impose, the changed ideas of all men and women on account of service in war activities or of changes wrought indirectly by the Great War, is almost axiomatic after the war problems in the South.

Do White Men Understand?

Do the most intelligent and fearless white people, North or South, really and fully understand what thoughts are surging through the minds of the progressive, conservative colored leaders?

Many white men and women, who know from first hand experience a great deal about the so-called plantation type of Negro, or the itinerant farm laborer, or the underpaid, poorly trained Negro cook or laundress, say they understand fully the present day Negro—understand fully even those Negroes who have had some special training or, on account of special gifts and aptitudes, have become teachers, doctors, lawyers, or business men. Here opinions, when set against facts, prove unsatisfactory and unconvincing.

Even white men who have studied the so-called race problem with well trained minds and open hearts often find themselves in mystic mazes and must search for colored men of intelligence and honesty of speech to lead them back to the open roads which lead toward light and truth.

Trend Toward "Safe Farming."

Prof. Work, who has so effectively, yet quietly and fearlessly, presented to the Nation the facts concerning our horrible lynchings, for example, knows well the workings of men's minds on the vital question of the readjustments that are demanded during these coming days. Recently he said:

"The South, as well as all other parts of this country, is seriously attempting to get back on a peace basis. For the past three years the South has been farming on a war

basis. Indeed, anything that any farmer, white or colored, had to sell, he could readily sell for cash. Money crops were numerous. This was in sharp contrast to the old system, under which cotton was usually the sole money crop.

"With the coming of peace, this unusual condition must change and the important question arises: 'What under peace conditions, will be the money crops?'"

"Bradford Knapp, Chief of the Office of Extension Work in the South, who is regarded by Southerners in particular as the leading agricultural leader of the South, gives the clue to the solution of the problem in his gospel of 'safe-farming'—the cultivation of home gardens; the increased supply of food and feed; the better management of farm labor; the building up of soil fertility; the diversification of crops; and then the production of cotton, tobacco, and other commonly recognized cash crops."

Negro Returning Soldiers.

Professor Work understands clearly the attitude of large groups of people toward the returning Negro soldier. He said:

"The South is asking itself seriously these big questions: 'What will happen when the 300,000 Negro soldiers, who have left us, return again, after having had guns in their hands, after having heard about Democracy, and after having fought, and bled for their country? What will be their attitude when they come home? Will they take their same old positions in their communities? Will they continue to submit patiently to the treatment they received before the World War? What will these Negro soldiers really do?'"

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The Changed South.

"On the other hand, there is a smaller group of white people, especially in the South, that sees clearly and understands fully the present difficult situation. These good men and women know that the South has changed considerably since 1914.

They know, too, that quite naturally, the Negro of today in the South is not just like the Negro before 1910. The Great War has modified many, many groups of people and created new and difficult problems.

"At the Birmingham meeting of the Southern Sociological Congress, held last Spring, Bishop Bratton of Mississippi, the newly elected president of the Congress, said to a large white and colored audience that the black men who had risked their lives for democracy could not be denied the democracy for which they had fought so bravely.

Constructive Negro Program.

"The thoughtful colored people un-which it is fraught. They are very ity of the situation—the dangers with derstand the difficulties and the grav-anxious that three things should be done:

"First, that racial friction should be prevented.

"Second, that the spirit of co-operation, the working together for common ends, which the war-work activities brought about between whites and Negroes be maintained and further increased.

"Third, that, in a much larger degree than ever before, the South be made safe for Negroes and that common justice be meted to them.

"Today a two-fold problem faces the people of influence in both races in the South: first, the handling of the problems of demobilization in such a way as to prevent racial friction or conflict; second, the maintenance of those harmonious relations that have already been established."

TUSKEGEE IDEA OF
EDUCATION
The Raleigh Independent
B. Wm. Aveny

Hampton, Va., Jan.—Twenty-eight years ago Dr. Booker T. Washington organized the Tuskegee Negro Conference to help men and women, who were living on the land, to find better methods of farming, home-making, and community building.

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Extension—1919.

II

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

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and reliable one to follow.

GREAT CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE THIS WEEK

After War Farm and School
Needs To Be
Met
Adventures

The Tuskegee Negro Conference, to work out the farm and home after-the-war problems, that takes place at Tuskegee Institute on Wednesday and Thursday will be attended by farm and home leaders of the race from all over the South.

In addition several white agricultural leaders, who have been invited to the Conference, will make addresses on the topics to be discussed. Dr. Bradford Knapp, head of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Work in the South, will attend and outline the extension work plans of the year. The program for the two days will be:

Wednesday, "Farmers Day." Topic, "Meeting on the Farm the Needs of the After-War Situation."

1. Reports from Local Conferences and Clubs.

2. The New Position of Farmers' Wives in the After-War Situation.

a. Ten-Minute Demonstration of Labor-Saving Devices to Make Farm Housekeeping Easier.

b. Home Dairying and Poultry Raising.

3. Crop Production and the After-War Situation.

a. What Under Peace Conditions Are Going to Be the Money Crops?

b. What Money Crops I Am Planning to Raise This Year.

c. The Use of Labor-Saving Tools and Machinery in Crop Production.

4. Farm Labor and the After-War Situation.

a. Labor Shortage in My Community.

b. How I Am Meeting the Labor Shortage on My Farm.

c. Returning Soldiers and the Farm Labor Supply. To What Extent Can We Depend Upon Returning Soldiers to Make Up the Labor Shortage on the Farm?

5. Address by Dr. Bradford Knapp, head of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Work in the South.

THURSDAY'S PROGRAM.

Thursday will be Workers Day Conference with the topic, "Education and Occupations in the After-War Situation." The program will be:

1. What Should the Public Schools Do to Meet the Needs of the After-

War Situation As They Relate to Occupations?

a. Rural Schools.

b. City Schools.

2. What Should Normal and Industrial Schools Do to Meet the Needs of the After-War Situation As They Relate to Changes in Occupations?

3. What Should Colleges Do to Meet the Needs of the After-War Situation As They Relate to Changes in Occupations?

4. How Shall the Educational and Other Problems Be Met Which Have Arisen as a Result of the Changes Which Have Taken Place in the Occupations of Women?

A conference will be held on the problems connected with demobilization of the negro soldiers with the following subject:

1. Race Relations and Demobilization.

2. The Returning to the Farm the Soldiers Who Have Gone from the Farms.

3. The Rehabilitation and the Re-education of Wounded Soldiers.

RESULTS OF WORK.

Some of the results of the Tuskegee Negro Conferences held in the past are:

Farmers have learned the best methods of fighting the boll weevil.

Value of home ownership has been emphasized. As a result many have purchased and built beautiful homes.

Farmers have learned the value of diversification and rotation of crops. As a result of this farmers who had been raising only cotton and a little corn are now raising on their farms: corn, peas, rice, syrup, potatoes, wheat, oats, pumpkins, cushaws, hay, velvet beans, peanuts, vegetables, poultry, and live stock—cattle, horses and sheep.

Better schoolhouses are being built and school terms are being lengthened from three to five and six and in many cases to eight months.

Better prepared ministers have been secured and better church buildings have been erected.

The true relation between tenant and landlord has been made clear.

Thousands of communities are shown the best method of keeping well.

The relation between the two races has become better.

DR. KNAPP COMING TO TUSKEGEE MEET

Thompson's
Conference Next Week To Meet Needs of After War Situation, 1-19-19

Dr. Bradford Knapp, head of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Work in the South, is coming to Tuskegee Institute to be present at the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Dr. Knapp will speak there on next Wednesday and at the time will outline the year's work for the Extension

Department in fifteen Southern states.

The coming conference is looked forward to as the most important and the best attended yet held at Tuskegee. Wednesday will be known as "Farmers Day" and during the sessions the farming problems in the Southern states will be taken up and thoroughly worked out, looking to larger production and more general diversification and improved methods on the farms. Thursday will be "Workers' Day Conference," with the problems of the schools, demobilization, and rehabilitation and re-education taken up by men and women who have made a study of the various phases of after-the-war work in the South.

Agricultural workers and educators

from various parts of the South will be present. The coming of Dr. Knapp alone is expected to give special importance to this year's conference. Dr. Knapp, a Southern man, whose father was the originator of extension work, has given virtually all his life to aiding Southern farmers and promoting a more diversified agriculture in the South. Dr. Knapp is widely known personally in Alabama and it is believed that a number of Alabama people will go to Tuskegee next Wednesday to hear him outline the plan of extension work for the present year.

The entire work of the Conference will look to meeting the needs of the after-the-war situation.

AFTER-THE-WAR PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTH

An Interview With Monroe N. Work, Of Tuskegee Institute, Editor "The Negro Year Book"

By Wm. Anthony Aery.

Booker T. Washington, who has been well named "the builder of a civilization," started the Tuskegee Negro Conference twenty-eight years ago. His successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, and other loyal associates have continued and developed the Conference.

Today some of the strongest lead-

ers of the South, both white and colored, attend the Conference and gladly deliver from Tuskegee Institute messages for "better education, better farms, and better homes"—to quote well-known slogan of the the Negro Organization Society of Virginia which was founded by Dr. Moton while he was commandant at Hampton Institute.

Problems of Adjustment.

On the eve of the recent Conference I asked Monroe N. Work, editor of the "Negro Year Book" and well known statistician, some searching questions dealing with the attitude of the South today toward the Negro, especially the returning Negro soldier.

That the most thoughtful Southern white leaders, no less than the most thoughtful colored leaders throughout the nation, are thinking most seriously on the re-absorption of nearly 400,000 colored troops into our civilian population, the readjustments which the vast army of white soldiers will impose, the changed ideas of all men and women on account of the service in war, is almost axiomatic.

Do White Men Understand?

Do the most intelligent and fearless white people, North and South, really and fully understand what thots are surging through the minds of the progressive, conservative colored leaders?

Many white men and women, who know from first-hand experience a great deal about the so-called plantation type of Negro, or the itinerant farm laborer, or the underpaid, poorly trained Negro cook or laundress, say they understand fully the present day Negro—understand fully even those Negroes who have had some special training or, on account of special gifts and aptitudes, have become teachers, doctors, lawyers, or business men. Here opinions, when set against facts, prove unsatisfactory and unconvincing.

Even white men who have studied

the so-called race problem with well-trained minds and open hearts often find themselves in mystic mazes and must search for colored men of in-
worker.

After The War Problems in The South

(Continued from page one.)

"With the coming of peace, this unusual condition must change, and the important question arises: 'What under peace conditions, will be the money crops?'

"Bradford Knapp, Chief of the Office of Extension Work in the South, who is regarded by Southerners in particular as the leading agricultural leader of the South, gives the clue to the the solution of the problem in his gospel of 'Safe-farming'—the cultivation of home gardens; increased supply of food and feed; the better management of farm labor; the building up of soil fertility; the diversification of crops; and then the production of cotton, tobacco, and other commonly recognized cash crops."

Negro Returning Soldiers.

Professor Work understands clearly the attitude of large groups of people toward the returning Negro soldier. He said: "The South is asking itself these big questions:

"What will happen when the 300,000 Negro soldiers, who have left us, return again, after having had guns in their hands, after having heard about Democracy, and after having fought and bled for their country? What will be their attitude when they come home? Will they take their same old positions in their communities? Will they continue to submit patiently to the treatment they received before the World War? What will these Negro soldiers really do?"

"The Negro soldiers from the South have gone into the Army from the most remote sections. They have

seen something of the world. They, like their white companions in arms, are returning with a wider vision of life.

"On the other hand, they are not returning with a spirit of hostility, but they are coming to their homes with the desire to become, as civilians, better and more useful men and to help promote the welfare of their respective communities.

Reactionary Whites.

"There are two 'schools of thought' among the white people. One group says in substance: 'Let us forthwith put fear into the hearts of the colored men. Then they will take and keep the place that belongs to them.' Unfortunately there are altogether too many white people in this reactionary group.

telligence and honesty of speech to lead them back to the open roads which lead toward light and truth.

Trend Toward "Safe Farming".

Professor Work, who has so effectively, yet quietly and fearlessly, presented to the Nation the facts concerning our horrible lynchings, for example, knows well the workings of men's minds on the vital question of the readjustments that are demanded during these coming days. Recently he said: "The South, as well as all other parts of this country, is seriously attempting to get back on a peace basis. For the past three years the South has been farming on a war basis. Indeed, anything that any farmer, white or colored, had to sell, he could readily sell for cash. Money crops were numerous. This was in sharp contrast to the old system, under which cotton was usually the sole money crop.

(Continued on page three.)

The Changed South.

"On the other hand, there is a smaller group of white people, especially in the South, that sees clearly and understands fully the present difficult situation. These good men and

women know that the South has changed considerably since 1914. They know, too, that, quite naturally, the Negro of today in the South is not just like the Negro before 1914. The Great War has modified many, many groups of people and created new and difficult problems.

"At the Birmingham meeting of the Southern Sociological Congress, held last Spring, Bishop Bratton of Mississippi, the newly elected president of the Congress, said to a large white and colored audience that the black men who had risked their lives for democracy could not well be denied the democracy for which they had fought so bravely.

Constructive Negro Program.

"The thoughtful colored people understand the difficulties and the gravity of the situation—the dangers with which it is fraught. They are very anxious that three things should prevail or be done:

"FIRST, that racial friction should be prevented;

"SECOND, that the spirit of co-operation, the working together for common ends, which the war-work activities brought about between whites and Negroes be maintained and further increased; and

"THIRD, that, in a much larger degree than ever before, the South be made safe for Negroes and that common justice be meted to them.

"Today a two-fold problem faces the people of influence in both races in the South: first, the handling of the problems of demobilization in such a way as to prevent racial friction or conflict; second, the maintenance of those harmonious relations that have been established."

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Sport Snap

by JACK KEENE

Perhaps the fans know little about Mr. Abraham Lincoln Bailey, though

"KID" GLEASON AT 53 TO MAKE DEBUT AS BASEBALL MANAGER; WILL LEAD SOX



"Kid" Gleason, keeping in trim.

No single figure in baseball this season will be watched with greater interest than "Kid" Gleason. Owner Comiskey of the White Sox recently named Gleason to succeed Pants Rowland as manager of the Sox club. Gleason has been in the game about thirty years, over twenty of these as a player. But he has never managed a team.

they do know a lot about Mr. Grover Cleveland Alexander, the other ex-presidentally named pitcher of the Chicago Cubs, writes James Crustinberry, Chicago sport scribe. But this is the truth about it: Both belong to the Cubs and all indications point to both of them being with the club next season.

At present both are in France. In October a bunch of American soldiers brought forth another bunch of American soldiers for a ball game in a city not far from Paris. Grover Cleveland Alexander was pitcher for one

crew and Abraham Lincoln Bailey pitcher for the other. The A. Lincoln Bailey team won the game by a margin of one run in a combat that depended upon the pitching. Of course, all the fans know how Grover Alexander can pitch, so they must now realize that this Abraham Lincoln Bailey person must have pitched some ball in order to win.

The truth of it is that President and Manager Mitchell of the Cubs, has known for a long time this Bailey boy can pitch. However, he did not learn until recently that he had had a team.

Extension-1919.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

back from France in time to have a trial with the Cub.

In the fall of 1917 Mr. A. Lincoln Bailey came to Cuba park and applied for a job. It was morning batting practice and Mitchell sent him to the slab. He was a tall and swarthy lad who had been doing things with the semipro, working for the Waukegan club. Bailey pitched to the Cub regulars with Mitchell standing behind him. The youngster was hurling a great fast ball with a hop to it that was bothering the regular Cub batters.

"Let's see you hook a curve over now to this fellow," said Mitchell as one of the best hitters of the club stepped up for his turn.

The youngster hooked over a curve. The batter missed the ball a foot.

"That's all right," spoke up Mitchell, suppressing his feelings. "Come on up in the office when you've had enough."

Bailey appeared in the office later, and after a talk with the north side manager, signed a contract for the following year.

The war grew intense and Bailey, along with thousands of others, was drawn into the service. Mitchell has not seen him since he hooked that curve over on one of the good north-side batters, but he never forgot him and is elated that he is likely to be back.

The fact that the youngster turned the trick of trimming Alexander in a game over in France wasn't a surprise. "If that fellow can pitch the kind of stuff he showed me out there he's liable to beat any of them. Usually when a fellow has a great fast ball he hasn't much of a curve," said the Cub ledaer.

In the recent letter received by Bailey's mother he stated he now weighs about 235 pounds and is feeling fine. This was written after the signing of the armistice. He is in the artillery over there and indicated that he expected to be transported home soon.

If Bailey weighs that much he will be about the biggest ball player in the National League, and if he is the kind that can beat Alexander in a close game and throw the kind of a curve ball that Mitchell saw a year ago last fall he is almost sure to be a National league player next season.

BETTER TO DESERVE THAN TO DEMAND SAYS REV. SILAS FLOYD

Sound Logic by Him in a Talk
at Tuskegee—"What About the
Negro After the War?" Discuss-
ed There.

By Silas X. Floyd.

It was my pleasure to spend a part of four days during the past week at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. The occasion was the twenty-fifth annual farmers' conference at that famous school. It was my seventh visit to a Tuskegee conference, and I was glad to find that things are running just as smoothly as they did in the days of old.

Prof. Warren Logan, the efficient treasurer of the school, and who for many years has also acted as principal of the school, presided with dignity in the absence of Major Robert R. Moton, the head of the school, who did not reach Tuskegee until Thursday morning from France, where he had gone at the request of the President of the United States to talk to the colored soldiers.

Many people—hundreds and hundreds of them—were gathered from many sections; and the three great meetings—the boys' conference, the men's conference and the workers conference, were top-notchers.

Augusta had five representatives at the meeting—three from Paine college, one from Haines school and one from Gwinnett school.

The discussions of the sessions mainly revolved about the "After the War Situation so far as the Negro is concerned." And many different angles of this important topic were touched upon from time to time as the various phases of the question were developed.

The resolutions adopted were significant. I have time to quote only from the last paragraph of the declaration, as follows:

"As a result of working together in war work activities, whites and negroes throughout the Southland were brought into a more helpful relationship. Each learned to respect more of the other. It is the earnest desire of the conference in these times of peace, that this spirit of co-operation will continue and grow stronger and more helpful and thus contribute in a larger way to the growth and development of the South."

It was my pleasure to make two addresses by invitation of the presiding officers at the recent meeting. At the close of the boys' conference on Wednesday morning, when the children had given in their reports as to pig clubs and corn clubs, and so forth, and following the presentation of \$50 in prizes, Prof. Clinton J. Callaway, the head of Tuskegee's extension department and who with Prof. William Rakesstraw, the conference agent, had given special attention to the work among the boys, invited me to close the morning session with a short address, which I did. At the close of this report, I will give a brief extract from my remark at that time.

On Tuesday night, in the presence of the largest audience assembled during the week, a big popular educational platform rally was held in the Tuskegee chapel attended by the farmers, the teachers and principals and preachers from all over the country, white and colored, and by the more than 1,800 members of the Tuskegee are following it. Five speakers were called upon to speak on that great occasion, three white and two colored. The whites were Dr. H. T. Pearson, of Oak Wood, Ala.; Dr. B. F. Riley, of Birmingham, Ala., and Mrs. Liberty H. Hammond, of Dalton, Ga., the wife of Dr. J. D. Hammond, who was at one time president of Paine college here in Augusta. The colored speaker (the selections being made out of more than 200 prominent negro educators) were President L. G. Russell, of the State Colored University of Kentucky, and Silas X. Floyd, of Augusta, Ga.

felt honored by being chosen to represent Georgia on such a notable occasion, when Georgia had scores and scores of able leaders present at the conference. Under the circumstances, we did what we could; we gave them the best we had in our shop, and they seemed to like it very, very much.

Principal Moton was given a big ovation on his return to the school on Thursday at noon. School was dismissed and the students and visitors, headed by the band and the school cadets, lined up at the little station and marched behind Dr. Moton and wife, and the wife of the late Booker T. Washington, who were carried in an automobile to the principal's home.

I have made many, many friends at Tuskegee, but the following have placed me under special obligations for kindnesses shown on my recent trip: Albon L. Melsey, secretary to Principal Moton; Prof. Monroe N. Work, head of the department of research; Prof. Warren Logan, treasurer; Prof. C. Roberts, head of the academic department, and Capt. William H. Walcott, the commandant of the institution.

Two Augusta natives are making good at Tuskegee, excelling in their lines there. One is Prof. Cornelius M. Battey, the eminent artist who is at the head of the division of photography of Tuskegee institute, and has the most wonderful organization of the kind anywhere in the world among colored people, and the other is Louis Davis Shiver, who is doing special work in the office of the secretary of Tuskegee institute and serving as the local editor of the Tuskegee Institute Student.

In speaking at the close of the morning session on Wednesday, among other things, the writer of these notes said: "We have heard a great deal about making the world safe for democracy. That's what we thought we were fighting for a little while ago; but since the armistice has been signed, we haven't seen in this country any very radical change in the treatment of the colored people by the whites. And I have about made up my mind that about all the democracy we colored people are going to get will be that which we make for ourselves. So far as I can see, the peace conference in Paris is not going to help us at all—and has no business to interfere with our internal affairs—and I don't believe that President Wilson and the congress can, or will, help us very much.

"But I wish to remind you that there are more rights and privileges freely granted to the colored man in the South than are denied to the colored man. Of course, they don't let us vote and hold office; they don't call on us to it on juries, and we fret and fume under many Jim-Crow restrictions. But who prohibits us from raising pigs? Who objects to our seeing our money? There isn't any law against our having good health—clean homes, beautiful surroundings, and a plenty of fresh air in our homes. All these things are freely granted to us. Nobody objects to our behaving ourselves to our living pure, honest and clean lives. And I tell you, my friends, that the fellow

who has a good bank account, a good home, with good books and cheerful music, and that peace of mind which comes from a good conscience, doesn't

give a snap of his finger about some empty homes, empty rights about which others are all the time howling. "Let's raise the pigs; let's get the bank account; let's buy houses and lands; and it may be that after awhile we will be in position to receive some

of these rights and privileges about which we talk so much. We are certainly not in a position to do so today; and I firmly believe that when we become qualified in every way, we will not find it necessary to make demands. These things about which we worry so much at present will come to us in recognition of our worth, and I believe that it is a good deal better to deserve than to demand."